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Punjab Government Gazette

FOR HALF YEAR ENDING

30TH JUNE 1898.

PART II—General.

Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch.

PART II.

Supplement (General).

INDEX

TO

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31ST DECEMBER 1898.

PART II—General.

No. 1 of 1898.

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PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

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LAHORE, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1898.

PART II.
GENERAL.

No. 50 A. I.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PUNJAB.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

Resolution by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and its Dependencies.

Dated Lahore, the 10*th January* 1898.

READ—

Revenue Report by the Chief Engineer, Irrigation Works, Punjab, for the year ending 31st March 1897.

RESOLUTION.—The direct receipts and expenditure of the Irrigation Department during *1896-97* are summarized below :—

Class of Works.		Direct Receipts.	Direct Expenditure. Capital.	Direct Expenditure. Working Expenses.	Direct Expenditure. Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Major Irrigation Works	Imperial ...	1,04,13,194	38,20,743	28,91,775	67,12,518
	Contributions ...	44,080	54,493	2,75,713	3,30,206
Minor Irrigation Works	Imperial ...	6,91,505	1,99,270	10,40,548	12,39,818
	Contributions ...	...	...	...	...
Provincial Canals	...	33,871	...	36,888	36,888
Grand Total	...	1,11,82,650	40,74,506	42,44,924	83,19,430
Grand Total 1895-96	...	74,25,489	38,04,057	40,31,716	78,35,773

In addition to the direct receipts, the indirect revenue credited to the Canals on account of Enhanced Land Revenue amounted to Rs. 13,73,751 against Rs. 13,78,924 in 1895-96.

The expenditure during the year on Famine Relief Works, which was originally incurred from Provincial Funds, amounted to Rs. 6,28,769, of which Rs. 2,09,215, representing the normal value of work done, were transferred to the debit of Imperial Funds. A sum of Rs. 3,039, being expenditure in excess of normal rates on certain works in connection with the Head Works of the Ghaggar Canals which were undertaken as ordinary and not as Famine Works, has, in accordance with clause 1, paragraph 104, Chapter IX, Volume I, Public Works Code, been transferred to 33—Famine Relief, Provincial. The total expenditure, therefore, due to famine was Rs. 4,22,593, of which Rs. 2,43,000 have been debited to 33—Famine Relief, Imperial, and Rs. 1,79,593 to 33—Provincial.

2. The Capital outlay incurred during, and to the end of, the year is shown in the following table :—

Budget Head.	Canal.	Capital outlay, Direct and Indirect.	
		During 1896-97.	To end of 1896-97.
		Rs.	Rs.
35—Protective Works	I.—Swát River	2,09,378	39,71,837
49—Irrigation Works not chargeable to Revenue.	II.—Western Jumna	4,75,308	1,27,34,147
	II A.—Sirsa Branch	—421	30,23,900
	III.—Bári Doáb	2,31,324	1,79,82,408
	IV.—Sirhind	88,948	2,41,18,263
	V.—Chenab	28,09,413	2,04 31,137
	VI.—Lower Sohág and Pára ...	—1,266	7,12,467
	VII.—Sidhnai	30,514	11,24,106
	XIII.—Jhelum	96,663	1,07,904
	Total 49. ...	37,30,483	8,02,36,332
43—Minor Works and Navigation ...	VIII.—Upper Sutlej	55,008	7,98,390
	IX.—Lower Sutlej and Chenab ...	1,765	1,18 624
	X.—Indus	...	7,07,635
	XI.—Shahpur (Imperial)	3,220	2,02,645
	XIV.—Ghaggar	1,43,065	1,43,065
	Total ...	2,03,058	19,70,359
	Total Imperial ...	41,42,919	8,61,78,528
Contributions	II A.—Sirsa Branch	20,021	11,24,219
	IV.—Sirhind	34,472	1,39,40,939
	Total Contributions ...	54,493	1,50,65,158

The total expenditure under Imperial amounted to Rs. 41,42,919, or Rs. 2,70,550 in excess of that incurred in 1895-96, which was itself a year of more than usual expenditure under this head. The excess is due to increased Capital outlay on the Swát, Bári Doáb, Sirhind, and Chenab Canals, while large sums were also expended on the Jhelum and Ghaggar Canals, which were started during the year as Famine Relief Works. The expenditure on the Chenab Canal alone amounted to Rs. 28,09,413, against Rs. 26,96,235 in the previous year, which was, up to that time, the highest incurred in any year since the completion of the weir in 1892. The increase on the Swát Canal is due to expenditure on the Trans-Kalpáni Distributary which was practically completed and opened for irrigation in April 1897. The Capital outlay of Rs. 4,75,308 on the Western Jumna was mainly due to the construction of the

Petwár Distributary, practically completed during the year, but it also includes the cost at normal rates of certain Famine Relief Works, the Nardak Distributary and remodelling Hánsi Branch in this Circle. The sums incurred on the Jhelum and Ghaggar Canals represent the normal values of work carried out for purposes of famine relief, but also includes, in the case of the Jhelum, the cost of survey operations commenced in December 1896.

3. The following table shows the revenue accounts of Major Irrigation Works or Canals, for which interest accounts are maintained :—

Budget Item.	CANAL.	Capital outlay to end of year.	Collections less Refunds.	Working Expenses.	Net Revenue.	Interest Charges.	PERCENTAGE OF NET REVENUE ON CAPITAL OUTLAY.		
							1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
	COLLECTIONS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
35	Swát River ...	39,71,837	3,24,662	65,703	2,58,959	1,49,259	5·07	3·90	6·52
49	Western Jumna, including Sirsa.	1,57,60,047	26,22,825	8,43,080	17,79,745	5,91,914	5·39	3·28	11·29
	Bári Doáb ...	1,79,82,408	28,60,407	7,21,839	21,38,568	6,89,041	9·31	10·29	11·89
	Sirhind ...	2,41,18,263	27,93,489	7,22,856	20,70,633	9,15 759	1·53	2 90	8·59
	Chenab ...	2,04,31,137	19 08,387	5,28,945	13,79,442	7,43,328	0 96	4·39	6·75
	Lower Sohág and Pára.	7,12,467	96,312	61,447	34,865	27,425	4·47	9·62	4 89
	Sidhnai ...	11,24,106	3,38,366	1,43,135	1,95,231	42,925	16·16	22·28	17·37
	Total ...	8,01,28,428	1,06,19,786	30,21,302	75,98,484	30,10,392	4·30	5·37	9·48
	Total 35 and 49 ...	8,41,00,265	1,09.44,448	30,87,005	78,57.443	31,59,651	4·33	5·31	9·34
	Total 1895-96 ...	8,02,57,067	70,98,254	28,40,474	42,57,780	30,12,133	...	5·31	...
	ASSESSMENTS.		ASSESSMENTS.						
	Total 1896-97 ...	8,41,00,265	1,19,65,346	30,87,005	88,78,341	31,59,651	4·41	8 23	10·55
	Total 1895-96 ...	8,02,57,067	94,44,984	28,40,474	66,04,510	30,12,133	...	8·23	...

This table is usually confined to showing the revenue accounts of the Major Works Canals by *Collections*; that is, the earnings of the Kharíf crop of the year under review and of the Rabi of the previous official year. The revenue by Assessments is exhibited separately by Canals in paragraph 8; but the totals are entered in this table, below the figures by Collections, for purposes of ready comparison.

Referring to the Collections in the table, it will be seen that the net revenue of the seven Canals exceeded the interest charges by Rs. 46,97,792 as compared with Rs. 12,45,647 in 1895-96, and Rs. 4,34,432 in 1894-95. The net revenue of all the Canals more than cleared the interest charges of the year. The profit of the Swát Canal amounted to Rs. 2,58,959 against Rs. 1,46,710 in 1895-96, and is the highest on record. This favourable result is due to a large Kharíf crop, to an indirect credit of Rs. 58,464 (the first time that such credit has been afforded), and to a decrease in working expenses. On the Western Jumna Canal, the net revenue shows an increase of Rs. 12,78,210 as compared with the previous year, due to the great demand for water in consequence of the drought and general scarcity, and to the recent extensions of the system. The Sirsa Branch contributed largely to this very satisfactory result; the net revenue (Imperial) on this Branch amounted to Rs. 4,28,841 against Rs. 42,133 in 1895-96. The Bári Doáb, always a steady revenue-earning Canal, exhibits an increase of Rs. 3,12,176, beating all its previous records. On the Sirhind the net revenue amounted to Rs. 20,70,633 against Rs. 6,96,366 in 1895-96, an increase of Rs 13,74,267, the returns for the year exceeding all previous figures in the annals of this Canal. These highly satisfactory results are mainly due to the

strong demand for water owing to the early failure of the monsoon of 1895 and the general drought. The net revenue of the Chenab Cánal exceeds that of the previous year by Rs. 6,04,956, due generally to extensions of irrigation. The Lower Soház and Pára shows a profit of Rs. 34,685 against Rs. 68,684 in 1895-96. The decrease is attributed to the large remissions granted in consequence of the early cessation of the monsoon rains and to the low supply in the Sutlej. There is a decrease of Rs. 48,376 on the Sidhnai owing to the small Rabi crop of 1895-96, to the diminution of the credit afforded on account of Enhanced Land Révenue, and to the increase in the cost of working expenses. The percentages of net revenue on Capital outlay for the Swát, the Bári Doáb, the Sirhind, and the Chenab Canals are the highest yet attained. Taking the Punjab Canals as a whole, the percentage of net revenue on the total Capital outlay amounts to 9·34 if the revenue is calculated on actual collections only and to 10·55 if it is calculated on assessments.

In the diagrams, the graphic exhibition of the lines for "Gross Revenue" has been, this year, based on the revenue *assessed*, and not on Collections less Refunds as was done in the last Revenue Report. The Chief Engineer considers this change desirable to show more clearly the working of the Canals during the year under review. The tables accompanying the diagrams remain as before, in order that there may be no discrepancy with the Administrative Accounts.

4. The financial results, up to the close of 1896-97, are exhibited below for all Canals for which interest accounts are maintained:—

Budget Item.	Canal.	Total.		Balance of	
		Net revenue.	Interest Charges.	Net revenue.	Interest Charges.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
35	Swát River ...	14,24,009	21,23,346	...	6,99,337
49	Western Jumna ...	4,27,54,548	1,08,66,269	3,18,88,279	...
	Sirsa Branch ...	5,49,371	5,20,246	29,125	...
	Bári Doáb ...	2,85,40,982	2,10,93,287	74,47,695	...
	Sirhind ...	93,26,097	1,65,55,113	...	72,29,016
	Chenáb ...	21,58,088	37,29,127	...	15,71,039
	Lower Soház and Pára ...	2,75,215	3,03,626	...	28,411
	Sidhnai ...	16,05,723	4,10,202	11,95,521	...
	Total 49 ...	8,52,10,024	5,34,77,870	3,17,32,154	...
	Total 1896-97 ...	8,66,34,033	5,56,01,216	3,10,32,817	...
	Total 1895-96 ...	7,87,76,591	5,24,41,565	2,63,35,026	...
	Total 1894-95 ...	7,42,04,493	4,94,29,432	2,47,75,061	...
	Total 1893-94 ...	7,08,89,491	4,65,48,862	2,43,40,629	...

The balance of net revenue over interest charges for the whole Province continues to show a very satisfactory increase. It now amounts to about 310⅓ lakhs against 263¼ lakhs at the end of last year.

The Sirsa Branch of the Western Jumna Canal cleared its interest debt altogether during the year, and now shows an excess of net revenue over interest charges of Rs. 29,125. There are now, therefore, only four canals on which interest charges are outstanding. The Swat River Canal, though not constructed as a Productive Public Work, is steadily clearing its debt, which has been reduced from Rs 8,09,037 at the end of the previous year, to Rs. 6,99,337. With the completion of the Trans-Kalpáni Distributary, and the revenue earned by its irrigation, the debt should be altogether cleared in the next few years. As anticipated in paragraph 4 of the Resolution for 1895-96, the Sirhind Canal has effected a large reduction in its interest debt. It now stands at Rs. 72,29,016 against Rs. 83,83,090 at the close of the previous year. The balance of interest charges for the Chenab Canal has been reduced from Rs. 22,07,153 to Rs. 15,71,039, a sum considerably less than one-half the anticipated debt in the Project forecast of 1891, and the result of the very satisfactory progress in the irrigation of this canal.

The interest balance of the Lower Soház and Pára has been reduced by Rs. 7,446 during the year and now stands at Rs. 28,411.

The financial positions of all canals in the table are shown graphically in the diagrams in the Report.

5. The revenue accounts of Minor Irrigation Works, for which no interest accounts are maintained, are shown in the following table for 1896-97, the net revenue being compared with that of three previous years:—

Budget Item.	Designation.	Capital outlay to end of year.	Collections less Refunds.	Working Expenses.	Net Revenue.	Net Revenue of previous years.		
						1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
		Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
43	Upper Sutlej Canals ...	7,98,390	2,10,161	1,49,607	60,554	2,11,063	64,581	68,037
	Lower Sutlej and Chenab Canals.	1,18,624	6,65,660	4,46,982	2,18,678	2,23,273	1,99,720	2,18,325
	Indus Canals ...	7,07,635	1,73,576	2,23,741	—50,165	54,350	—23,995	35,513
	Shahpur (Imperial) Canals	2,02,645	91,468	54,295	37,173	17,732	—3,330	29,061
	Ghaggar Canals ...	1,43,065	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	19,70,359	11,40,865	8,74,625	2,66,240	5,06,418	2,36,976	3,50,936
	Muzaffargarh Canals ...	...	3,86,784	2,06,577	1,80,207	1,83,348	1,84,813	1,54,653
	Total Imperial ...	19,70,359	15,27,649	10,81,202	4,46,447	6,89,766	4,21,789	5,05,589
	Shahpur (Provincial) Canals.	...	40,224	39,797	427	(a) —10,221	—17,253	20,675
	Grand Total ...	19,70,359	15,67,873	11,20,999	4,46,874	6,79,545	4,04,536	5,26,264
	Grand Total 1895-96 ...	17,67,301	16,66,805	11,40,541	5,26,264	...	...	5,26,264

(a) These figures are approximate.

In spite of a small increase in the area irrigated, the total net revenue of these canals has fallen from Rs. 5,26,264 in 1895-96 to Rs. 4,46,874 owing to decreases in miscellaneous and indirect revenues on the Upper Sutlej, Indus, and Shahpur (Provincial) Series.

The Upper Sutlej Canals, although they irrigated a greater area than in the previous year, worked indifferently owing to an unfavorable river. The marked falling off on the Indus Series is due to full credit on account of Enhanced Land Revenue not being afforded owing to the re-settlement of the Dera Gházi Khan District. The actual direct revenue of these canals exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 7,429. The decrease on the Shahpur (Provincial) Canals is attributed chiefly to a low and unfavorable state of river.

6. The Working Expenses on all canals for the year under review and four preceding years are given below :—

	Canals.	Working Expenses.				
		1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Major Works.	Swat	1,01,252	95,213	90,549	97,232	65,703
	Western Jumna, including Sirsa Branch (British).	5,06,514	6,33,099	7,00,604	8,01,966	8,43,080
	Bári Doáb	7,14,596	5,93,835	6,46,762	6,77,005	7,21,839
	Sirhind (British)	6,98,975	6,20,4 8	5,90,748	6,50,883	7,22,856
	Chenab	2,69,774	3,30,725	4,59,696	4,25,998	5,28,945
	Lower Sohág and Pára	93,513	91,981	70,432	65,189	61,447
	Sidhnai	67,007	70,789	01,758	1,22,201	1,43,135
	Total	24,51,631	24,45,060	26,50,549	28,40,474	30,87,005
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres.
	Area irrigated	1,707,320	1,750,591	1,706,471	2,519,344	3,204,8 0
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Rate per acre irrigated	1·43	1·39	1·55	1·12	0·96
	Percentage on gross revenue	36·00	45·69	44·43	40·01	28·20
Minor Works.	Upper Sutlej	1,31,325	98,046	1,49,635	1,63,140	1,49,607
	Lower Sutlej and Chenab	3,92,733	3,85,718	4,50,737	4,39,337	4,46,982
	Indus	2,23,387	2,11,021	2,11,930	2,24,805	2,23,741
	Shahpur (Imperial)	28,524	43,803	49,971	59,194	54,295
	Muzaffargarh	2,13,130	2,26,285	2,58,570	2,24,699	2,06,577
	Total	9,89,108	9,64,873	11,20,843	11,11,175	10,81,202
		Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
	Area irrigated	10,72,013	967,823	1,055,641	924,397	944,078
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Rate per acre irrigated	0·92	1·00	1·06	1·20	1·14
	Percentage on gross revenue	64·41	58·31	72·65	68·72	70·77
	Shahpur (Provincial) Canals	23,109	39,720	35,309	29,366	39,797

NOTE.—This table excludes figures relating to Native States, Sirsa Branch, Western Jumna Canal, and Sirhind Canal.

The total Working Expenses for Major Works shows an increase of Rs. 2,46,531 over that of the previous year. There is an increase on all canals except the Swat and the Lower Sohág and Pára.

Much of the additional expenditure is due to the increase in fees for collection of revenue owing to the very large irrigated area. Some increase is also due to additional revenue establishment required on account of extensions on the Western Jumna and Chenab Canals. On the Sidhnai there is an increase under establishment on account of a revised system of distribution between the Lower Sutlej and Chenab and Sidhnai Series as explained in paragraph 132 of the Chief Engineer's Report. On the Bári Doáb and the Chenab there were heavy expenditures on repairs, owing, in the case of the former, to the necessity of various works of a non-recurrent nature in addition to the usual annual repairs; and, in the case of the latter, to the repairing of the Khánki Weir.

Notwithstanding the increase in Working Expenses, as explained above, the rate per acre has fallen from 1·12 to 0·96, due to the exceptionally large area irrigated during the year.

The Minor Works (excluding the Shahpur Provincial Canals) show a decrease in the cost of Working Expenses, and a decrease in the rate per acre. This rate is still somewhat above the normal, mainly due to the irrigation being below normal. On the Shahpur (Provincial) Canals, expenditure was heavier than usual owing chiefly to the construction of the Pindikot Branch and an *auxiliary* head for the Western Feeder, Ràniwah.

7. The following table shows the area irrigated during the past five years on Major and Minor Works :—

Year.	Major Works.			Minor Works.			Total.		
	Kharif.	Rabi.	Total.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Total.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Total.
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
1892-93 ...	823,235	1,024,647	1,847,882	504,936	589,477	1,094,413	1,328,171	1,614,124	2,942,295
1893-94 ...	711,001	1,192,653	1,903,654	424,[illegible]40	550,378	974,618	1,135,241	1,743,031	2,878,272
1894-95 ...	703,930	1,151,928	1,855,858	509,825	565,367	1,075,192	1,213,755	1,717,295	2,931,050
1895-95 ...	991,593	1,866,564	2,858,157	477,957	461,243	939,200	1,469,550	2,327,807	3,797,357
1896-97 ...	1,547,183	2,114,334	(a) 3,661,517	533,745	426,365	(b) 960,110	2,080,928	2,540,699	4,621,627

NOTE.—The areas of the four years ending 1895-95 differ from those shown in previous Resolutions owing to the inclusion of the areas irrigated on the Sirsa Branch of the Western Jumna Canal in Patiála territory, and on the Native States Branches of the Sirhind Canal.

(*a*) Includes the following :—

(i). 155,156 acres irrigated on the Sirsa Branch (British) of the Western Jumna Canal.
(ii). 61,330 " " in the Jínd State by the Jínd Rájbahás of the Western Jumna Canal.
(iii). 62,416 " " in Patiála territory on Sirsa Branch.
(iv). 394,291 " " from Native States Branches, Sirhind Canal.
(*b*) Includes 16,032 " " on the Shahpur (Provincial) Canals.

As explained in the foot-note to the preceding table, the irrigated areas shown, now include the Native States irrigated areas from the Sirsa Branch of the Western Jumna Canal and from the Sirhind Canal. This change has been thought desirable in order to fully exhibit the working of the Punjab Canals as a whole. The irrigation diagrams also include these areas, the irrigation in Native States being indicated by cross hatching.

It was said in paragraph 7 of last year's Resolution that the results of the year were of exceptional interest owing to the enormous irrigated area. This area has again been largely exceeded. The increase over the previous year, which was itself a record year, amounts to 824,270 acres, nearly the whole of which is due to the Major Works, the share contributed by the Minor Works (including the Shahpur Provincial) being only 20,910 acres.

The following table shows the irrigation effected on each canal by seasons and totals, working up to the grand total of 4,621,627 acres, the highest figure yet attained :—

	18 5-96.			1896-97.			Difference between 1895-96 and 1896 97.
	Kharff.	Rabi.	Total.	Kharff.	Rabi.	Total.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Swat	30,680	50.530	81,210	43,037	80,050	123,087	+41,877
Western Jumna and Sirsa Branch (British).	201,131	403.933	605,064	324,372	352,964	677,3.6	+72,272
Sirsa Branch (Patiála)	23.788	38,757	62,545	34.556	27,860	62,416	−129
Bári Doáb	275.385	342,078	617,463	317 5 4	384,388	731,942	+114.179
Sirhind Canal (British)	144 252	509,231	653.483	328.974	614,815	943,789	+29 .306
Native S.ates Branches (Sirhind)	55,712	220 556	276,268	134.982	259.309	394,291	+118 023
Chenab	154,228	215,707	369.935	200.782	319.497	520,279	+150.344
Lower Sohág and Pára	40.614	35 148	75.762	35 510	23,413	58.923	−16,839
Sidhnai	65,803	50,6.4	116,427	97,416	52,038	149,451	+33,027
Total "Major" Works ...	991,593	1,856,564	2,858,157	1,547.183	2,114.334	3,661 517	+803,360
Upper Sutlej	68,314	58,516	126,830	101,155	62,264	163,419	+36 589
Lower Sutlej and Chenab ...	139,737	156,129	295.866	150.971	134,450	285.421	−10,415
Indus	118,231	58,906	177,137	115,588	49.556	165,144	−11,993
Shahpur (Imperial)	17.424	13,081	30,505	18.631	16,265	34.896	+4.391
Muzaffargarh	123,953	170,106	294,059	134,523	160,675	295,198	+1,139
Total "Minor" Works ...	467,659	456.738	924,397	520,808	423.210	944.078	+19,681
Total Major and Minor Works ...	1,459,252	2,323.302	3,782,554	2,068,051	2 537,544	4,605 595	+823,041
Shahpur (Provincial) ...	10,298	4,505	14,803	12,877	3,155	16,032	+1,2 9
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,469.550	2,327.807	3,797,357	2,080,928	2,540,699	4,621,627	+824,270

Excluding the Sirsa Branch, Patiála territory, and the Lower Sohág and Pára Canal, all the Major Works, especially the Bári Doáb, Sirhind (British and Native States), and Chenab Canals show large increases.

The area on the Swat River Canal is the highest on record, and is due to the general scarcity and high prices prevailing. The Western Jumna Canal (including Sirsa Branch) also shows a record area, owing to the scanty rainfall and consequent drought. The increase is wholly in the kharíf, the area of which, 358,928 acres, is by far the highest on record. The rabi area was below that of 1895-96, in spite of the keenest demand, for the reasons explained in paragraph 35 of Chief Engineer's Report. The year was also one of very strong demand for water in both the Bári Doáb and Sirhind Canal tracts. The areas of both crops on both these canals have exceeded all previous records. The area on the Chenab Canal shows an increase of over 150,000 acres, owing generally to extensions of the system and to the drought. The Sidhnai Canal irrigation, though exceeding that of last year, is below that of 1893-94. The kharíf crop was very large, but the rabi was a small one owing to the early failure of the river supply.

The Minor Works, as a whole, show a small increase of 19,681 acres. The rains ceased early, there were no heavy floods, and the conditions were generally unfavourable for Inundation Canals.

8. The revenue assessed during the year is shown in the table below :—

Budget Item.	Canal.	Revenue assessed.				
		1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
35	Swat River	2,69,850	2,83,245	2,37,380	2,38,604	4,14,424
49	Western Jumna, including Sirsa Branch (British).	10,67,420	12,49,938	13,07,320	23,02,710	26,75,634
	Bári Doáb	22,79,780	22,73,509	22,61,163	25,82,512	29,54,935
	Sirhind (British)	14,30,453	10,08,493	10,21,424	22,76,198	31,98,061
	Chenab	3,53,854	5,29,284	8,37,969	16,16,077	22,94,824
	Lower Soháq and Pára	97,243	97,159	99,313	1,31,562	87,478
	Sidhnai	2,50,622	2,82,613	2,62,705	2,97,321	3,39,990
	Total 49 ...	54,79,372	54,40,996	57,89,894	92,06,380	1,15,50,922
	Total 35 and 49 ...	57,49,222	57,24,241	60,27,274	94,44,984	1,19,65,346
43	Upper Sutlej	2,62,568	2,71,706	2,47,358	1,78,574	2,24,412
	Lower Sutlej and Chenab ...	5,90,018	5,96,837	6,44,684	6,59,224	6,70,344
	Indus	2,43,318	2,49,657	2,18,806	2,69,160	2,04,937
	Shahpur (Imperial)	80,226	31,392	78,108	89,101	1,01,517
	Muzaffargarh	3,93,871	4,09,645	4,43,438	3,79,395	3,86,911
	Total 43 ...	15,70,001	15,59,237	16,32,394	15,75,454	15,88,121
	Total Imperial ...	73,19,223	72,83,478	76,59,668	1,10,20,438	1,35,53,467
	Shahpur (Provincial)	55,752	12,102	41,178	38,272	36,217
	Grand Total ...	73,74,975	72,95,580	77,00,846	1,10,58,710	1,35,89,684

Note.—The above figures do not include the assessments in the Native States of Patiála, Nábha and Jínd on account of the Sirsa Branch, Western Jumna Canal, and Sirhind Canal.

As pointed out in paragraph 8 of Chief Engineer's Report, where the reasons are also given, the assessments of the Swat Canal are the highest on record.

For canals under Budget head (49), there is an increase from Rs. 92,06,380 in 1895-96 to Rs. 1,15,50,922, the largest figure yet attained. The increase is distributed over all the canals except the Lower Soháq and Pára, which shows a decrease of Rs. 44,084 owing to short supply in the Sutlej, and consequent remissions.

The total for the canals under head (43) shows a small increase of Rs. 12,667. There is an improvement on all series except the Indus, where the decrease is entirely under indirect revenue as explained in paragraph 5.

9. The following table shows the area of principal crops for the past five years :—

Crops.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896 97.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Sugarcane	74,207	65,623	76,858	82,283	127,017
Rice	170,911	188,949	180,770	197,755	210,700
Jowár	185,186	108,160	139,653	214,709	276,673
Maize	131,900	142,254	109,534	145 982	193,659
Wheat	1,001,696	1,167,334	1,127,982	1,372,568	1,441,408
Cotton	228,122	277,569	357,340	399,882	537,247

NOTE.—The figures in this table include the areas of Sirhind and Sirsa Native States Branches and Shahpur (Provincial) Canals, with the exception of Shahpur Canals areas for 1892-93 and 1893-94, of which there is no record.

10. The table below shows the duty or area irrigated per cubic foot of water per second of the average volume entering the following canals for the past five years :—

	AREA IRRIGATED PER CUBIC FOOT.										Average for five years ending 1896-97.
	1892-93.		1893-94.		1894-95.		1895-96.		1896-97.		
	Kharíf.	Rabi.	Kharíf.	Rabi.	Kharíf.	Rabi.	Kharíf.	Rabi	Kharíf.	Rabi.	
Swat River	56	...	63	...	69	...	68	...	78	...	67
	...	139	...	181	...	132	...	106	...	152	142
Western Jumna	77	...	70	...	72	...	66	...	103	...	78
	...	72	...	67	...	50	...	146	...	152	97
Bári Doáb	66	...	63	...	63	...	67	...	72	...	66
	...	119	...	121	...	108	...	134	...	138	124
Sirhind	63	...	21	...	19	...	41	...	77	...	44
	...	93	...	69	...	72	...	155	...	197	117
Chenab	54	...	72	...	50	...	64	...	72	...	62
	...	65	...	99	...	81	...	94	...	86	85

The duties for the year, as exhibited in the above table, are, in the cases of the first four canals, unusually high in consequence of the strong demand for water during both crops. The Western Jumna and Sirhind duties for both kharíf and rabi are the highest on record. The kharíf duty of the former, and the rabi of the latter, are exceptionally high figures. In the case of the Chenab, the kharíf duty is, under the circumstances of this canal, very satisfactory. The rabi duty is very low, but this has been explained in paragraph 105 of the Chief Engineer's Report. The Sidhnai Canal has been omitted from the table this year. The rabi supply of this canal is often very precarious, and figures for the two crops separately, worked out in the ordinary way, are apt to be misleading.

In paragraph 10 of the Resolution on the Report for 1895-96, attention was directed to the marked irregularity in the duties shown as obtained on distributaries, often in the same system and working under similar conditions. It was then pointed out that this irregularity was probably due to errors in the estimate of the mean volume of water consumed, and the Chief Engineer reports that this surmise is confirmed by what he has seen during recent inspections, and ascertained from correspondence on the subject. The same irregularity is apparent in the figures given in the present Report. The attention of all officers is, therefore, again directed to this important subject with a view to obtaining more reliable results in future. The results should be worked out for each distributary, monthly, as the irrigation season advances, and not deferred as at present till after the close of the official year. The Chief Engineer has recently issued simple instructions for the training of subordinates in the measurement of distributary discharges, with orders holding Zilladárs responsible for maintaining, by distributaries, registers of the volume of water consumed in their respective sections, and comparing these volumes with the corresponding areas of irrigation effected on each line.

11. Miscellaneous receipts on Imperial Canals for the five years ending with 1896-97 are shown in the following table:—

Year.	Amount.
	Rs.
1892-93	3,84,456
1893-94	2,20,357
1894-95	2,43,978
1895-96	4,39,033
1896-97	4,14,959

12. The navigation receipts and charges for the last five years are exhibited in the following table:—

Years.	Western Jumna.			Sirhind.			Total.		
	Receipts.	Charges.	Profit or loss.	Receipts.	Charges.	Profit or loss.	Receipts.	Charges.	Profit or loss.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1892-93	35,869	12,274	+ 23,595	9,192	13,115	− 3,923	45,061	25,389	+ 19,672
1893-94	50,798	8,157	+ 42,641	9,839	12,857	− 3,018	60,637	21,014	+ 39,623
1894-95	64,759	8,259	+ 56,500	7,256	9,780	− 2,524	72,015	18,039	+ 53,976
1895-96	79,927	7,354	+ 72,573	7,742	13,904	− 6,162	87,669	21,258	+ 66,411
1896-97	64,704	7,899	+ 56,805	9,984	11,308	− 1,324	74,688	19,207	+ 55,481

The profit on the Western Jumna Canal, though less than that of last year, is above average. The decrease is mainly under raft traffic, the receipts from which were exceptionally high in 1895-96.

The Sirhind Canal continues to show a deficit, though it is smaller than has obtained during the previous four years.

13. The following table shows the areas irrigated from the Patiála Branches of the Sirhind Canal for the last five years :—

Years.		AREA IRRIGATED FROM THE NATIVE STATES BRANCHES.											
		Patiala.			Nabha.			Jind.			Total.		
		Kharif.	Rabi.	Total.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Total.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Total.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Total.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1892-93	...	46,546	68,313	114,859	4,291	7,249	11,540	3,842	4,032	7,874	54,679	79,594	134,273
1893-94	...	20,424	81,649	102,073	3,640	9,557	13,197	1,647	7,010	8,657	25,711	98,216	123,927
1894-95	...	22,564	72,729	95,293	3,519	7,917	11,436	2,011	3,597	5,608	28,094	84,243	112,337
1895-96	...	45,665	182,311	227,976	6,232	20,907	27,139	3,815	17,338	21,153	55,712	220,556	276,268
1896-97	...	107,679	213,387	321,066	14,685	24,480	39,165	12,618	21,442	34,060	134,982	259,309	394,291

The areas irrigated in each of the States are again the highest on record. The total area of 1895-96 was more than double that of any of the previous three years; and the area of 1896-97 exceeds that of 1895-96 by 118,023 acres. In spite of this large increase, the proportion to the area irrigated on the British Branches was not attained as explained in paragraph 87 of the Chief Engineer's Report.

14. The estimated value of crops raised during the year is shown below :—

Year.	Area.	Estimated value.	Rate per acre.
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
1893-94	2,910,283	7,88,30,398	27·08
1894-95	2,931,050	7,86,17,422	26·82
1895-96	3,739,754	10,19,60,812	27·26
1896-97	4,556,315	15,08,44,952	33·10

Note.—The areas shown above differ from those in other tables owing to the exclusion of areas under "fallows," "single watering," &c., for which no value has been allowed.

The areas and values for 1895-96 and previous years differ from those shown in paragraph 15 of last year's Resolution owing to the inclusion of figures relating to the Native States Branches of the Sirhind Canal, the Patiála Section of the Sirsa Branch of the Western Jumna Canal, and the Shahpur (Provincial) Canals. These are now included in the figures for 1896-97.

The value of crops raised on canal-irrigated lands is estimated at Rs. 15,08,44,952 against Rs. 10,19,60,812 in 1895-96. Details by canals and crops are given in Statistical Statement III E. The increase in 1896-97 is due partly to the large area irrigated, and partly to the values per acre of cereals, millets and fodder crops having been raised above the normal on account of the high prices due to the famine, as explained in the foot-notes to Appendices IV and V of the Chief Engineer's Report.

15. The following statement shows the mileage of channels sanctioned and completed to end of 1895-96 :—

Canals.		Mileage of Canals.		Mileage of Distributaries.		Mileage of Drainage Cuts.		Mileage of canals available for navigation.
		Sanctioned.	Completed.	Sanctioned.	Completed.	Sanctioned.	Completed.	
		Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Major Works. Swat River ...		22	22	182	143	3	3	...
Western Jumna ...		292	287	1,312	1,278	645	640	243
Sirsa Branch ...	British ...	80	80	518	514	18	18	...
	Native States ...	35	35	224	224	...	...	...
Bári Doáb ...		353	353	1,168	1,133	13	13	...
Sirhind ...	British ...	319	319	2,714	2,714	27	27	143
	Native States ...	223	223	1,939	1,939	32	32	46
Chenab ...		427	248	1,600	1,323	32	32	...
Lower Soh ág and Pára ...		98	98	48	48	...	...	...
Sidhnai ...		68	68	112	112	...	...	...
Minor Works. Upper Sutlej ...		219	218	182	137	...	...	...
Lower Sutlej and Chenab ...		801	801	19	19	...	...	...
Indus ...		701	701	...	...	4	4	...
Shahpur (Imperial) ...		79	78	94	94	...	...	...
Do. (Provincial) ...		62	62	37	37	...	...	...
Muzaffargarh ...		818	818	455	455	...	...	...
Total ...	British ...	4,339	4,153	8,441	8,007	742	737	386
	Native States ...	258	258	2,163	2,163	32	32	46
Grand Total ...	1896-97 ...	4,597	4,411	10,604	10,170	774	769	432
	1895-96 ...	4,532	4,344	10,104	9,441	762	762	432
Difference ...	More ...	65	67	500	729	12	7	...
	Less ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

The increase of 67 miles in the completed length of canals is due chiefly to the opening of the Jhang Branch Lower and Bhawána Branch of the Chenab Canal. The increase under distributaries is due to the opening of 645 miles of new channels from the Jhang and Bhawána Branches of the Chenab, of 64 miles of channels on the Western Jumna Canal, and 16 on the Shahpur (Imperial) Canals. There were also some small changes on other systems.

The mileage of drainage channels has been shown in the above table for the first time.

16. The results of check measurements on the Major Works Canals are given in Appendix II of the Report. The percentage of area checked varied from

7·9 to 42·1 in the kharíf, and from 9·3 to 43·0 in the rabi. The percentages are generally lower than those of last year, but the irrigated areas are even higher, and the amount of work done is considered satisfactory. The percentages of error are still high in the Swat Canal and 1st Chenab Divisions.

17. The year has been remarkable for the scarcity, which, prevailing in most parts of the Province, amounted to famine in some tracts, particularly in those of the South-east Punjab. The demand for water, especially from the Western Jumna, Sirhind, and Bári Doáb Canals, was intense, while the rivers were so low that the supplies received were far below requirements. The economical distribution of the supplies available thus threw very heavy work on the establishment; and in the instance of the Western Jumna, this strain was considerably enhanced by the Famine Relief Works in progress. From the point of view of the canals the year has been one of considerable financial prosperity.

18. The Province sustained a loss in the well deserved promotion of Mr. Higham, C.I.E., to the office of Inspector-General of Irrigation with the Government of India. To him, and to the officers who succeeded him, Lieutenant-Colonel Miller and Mr. Beresford, as well as to the officers of the Department generally, the acknowledgments of Government are due for the manner in which the severe strain arising from a year of drought and famine was met; and among the latter may be specially mentioned the services of Colonel Jacob, whose charge involved the most arduous duties both in respect of the keen demand for water and the other accompaniments of the scarcity, duties which were performed by him with singular devotion and efficiency.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor,

J. S. BERESFORD,

Secretary to the Government, Punjab,

P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

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PART II.

GENERAL.

REVIEW OF THE DIVISIONAL REPORTS OF MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION AND ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR 1896-97.

Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, in the Boards and Committees Department, No. 43, dated 4th February 1898.

READ—

The Divisional Reports of Municipal Administration and Accounts for the year 1896-97.

REMARKS—

PART I—CONSTITUTION, &C., OF COMMITTEES.

1. *Establishment and abolition of Municipalities.*—There was no change made during the year in the number of the Municipalities in the Province. No new Committees were constituted and none of the existing ones abolished.

2. *Revision of boundaries.*—In the Delhi Division the octroi limits of the Farídabad Municipality were revised in July 1896 so as to include within them the town lands. After the close of the year in May 1897 the boundaries of the Municipality of Thánesar were extended to facilitate arrangements for managing the great Eclipse Fairs at that place. In the Ráwalpindi Division the boundaries of the Ráwalpindi Municipality were extended in September 1896, while in the Deraját the octroi boundaries of Bhakkar were fixed for the first time.

3. *Changes in the system of appointing members.*—In the summer of 1896 there was a very unfortunate outbreak of faction-feeling in Hissar town. The immediate cause was the erection by certain Muhammadan *basátís* of sheds on some *chabútras* in a prominent part of the town. The Hindu shopkeepers thereupon declared a *hartál* and closed all their shops. The members of the Municipal Committee did not behave with that regard for the public peace which might have been expected of them, and in November 1896 in the public interest the Lieutenant-Governor abolished the elective system. The members of the Hissar Municipality will be selected and appointed by Government until further orders.

4. *Elections and appointments to the memberships of Committees.*—The following table shows the results of elections held in each Division during the year :—

Division.	Number of vacancies to be filled by election.	Number of candidates.		Number of seats.			Result of election.		Voters.		Percentage to voting strength.	Remarks.
		Old members seeking re-election.	New candidates.	Contested.	Uncontested.	Left vacant or filled by nomination.	Old members re-elected.	New candidates elected.	Number qualified to vote.	Number who polled.		
Delhi ...	62	39	51	24	35	3	35	24	6,160	3,927	63·7	
Jullundur ...	61	51	39	23	38	...	47	14	6,568	3,827	58·2	
Lahore ...	101	88	77	39	62	...	72	29	22,044	16,194	73·4	
Ráwalpindi ...	59	47	39	26	33	...	41	18	10,268	6,050	58·9	
Peshâwar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	In the Frontier Divisions the elective system is only in force in the Muzaffargarh District.
Derajât ...	4	3	1	...	4	...	3	1	...	...	...	
Total ...	287	228	207	112	172	3	198	86	45,040	29,998	66·6	

These figures show a large increase over the corresponding ones for the previous year, when only 202 seats fell vacant, of which only 83 were contested and 59 per cent. of the voting strength came to the poll.

In the Delhi Division there were no contests for the 4 vacancies in the Delhi City Municipal Committee, but 3 out of the 4 vacancies in Sonepat and Ballabgarh were keenly contested. In the Hissar District 11 vacancies produced only 1 contest. In Gurgaon 4 out of the 9 vacancies in Rewári and all the vacancies in Farukhnagar were contested, while the competition for seats in the Bahádurgarh Municipal Committee in Rohtak was so keen that 90·8 per cent. of the qualified electors exercised their privilege of voting. In Karnál 11 candidates appeared to contest 5 seats, and there was a warm contest in Umballa City, though the Deputy Commissioner reports that in Rúpar no interest whatever is taken in Municipal elections. Several vacancies in the Rewári Municipality had not been filled up by the close of the year under report. There is a discrepancy in the Simla figures, for the Commissioner reports a contest for 1 out of 2 vacancies which occurred, while the President of the Municipal Committee in his report says there were 3 vacancies, none of which were contested.

In the Jullundur Division only one-third of the vacancies brought out more than one candidate, and in four-fifths of the cases the retiring members were re-elected. In Jullundur City 14 candidates appeared for 6 vacancies, but did not succeed in ousting any of the old members. At Dharmsála in the Kángra District a vacancy in the bazár ward produced no contest, but the elections in the station ward drew 120 out of 155 voters to the poll. At a contest in one of the minor Municipalities of the district considerable excitement was shown, but it is ascribed by the Deputy Commissioner to faction rivalry and not to zeal in Municipal affairs. In the Hoshiárpur District 9 out of 10 vacancies at the Sadr were contested, but none of the 17 vacancies in the minor Municipalities resulted in a contest. In the Ferozepore Municipality 5 vacancies occurred, but the elections had not been held by the end of the year, as the voters' lists had not been revised at the time fixed for the revision.

The important event in the Lahore Division under this head was the occurrence of the triennial elections in the capital in May 1896. Forty-three candidates presented themselves for the 20 elective seats, but 18 withdrew just before the polling. There were no contests for the 4 seats reserved for Europeans. Of 17 old members seeking re-election 13 were successful, while 78 per cent. of the total voting strength of 14,045 persons came to the poll. The elections excited much ill-feeling in the city, but the Commissioner reports that they were very well managed. The Commissioner, however, complains that the best of the citizens will not offer themselves for election on the score that canvassing for seats and the necessity to purchase votes entail a loss of "izzat."

In Mooltan City 5 out of 8 vacancies were contested, but in the minor Municipalities of the Division 73 vacancies furnished only 23 contests.

In the Ráwalpindi Division the life of a Municipal Commissioner appears to offer few attractions outside the Gujrát and Jhelum Districts, where all the 19 seats vacated during the year were contested, for in the other 4 districts 41 vacancies resulted in only 7 contested elections.

In the only district in the Frontier Divisions where the elective system is in force, *viz.*, Muzaffargarh, there would have been a contest for the 2 vacancies in the Sadr Municipality had the Deputy Commissioner allowed 2 clerks in his office to stand. He found, however, that their candidature led to a discreditable dispute in which nearly all the "Amla" took sides, and finally forbade the candidature of such officials. This order was, the Deputy Commissioner believed, approved of by the more intelligent classes of the native community, and His Honor quite agrees that the position of a clerk in a Deputy Commissioner's office debars him from seeking the position of a Municipal Commissioner.

5. *Proportion between ex-officio and nominated members on the one hand and elected members on the other.*—In all the Municipalities of the 6 frontier districts and in those of Fatahabad in Hissar, Beri in Rohtak, Hodal in Gurgaon, Shahabad, Búriya, Ládwa and Thánesar in Umballa, Muktsar, Dharmkot, Zíra and Makhu in Ferozepore, Dalhousie in Gurdáspur, Kila Didár Singh in Gujránwála, Khusháb in Shahpur, Pindigheb in Ráwalpindi, and Alipur and Khairpur in Muzaffargarh the members of the Municipal Committees are nominated by Government as are the Committees of all the Notified Areas in the Province. To this category the Municipality of Hissar has, as noticed above, been recently added. Changes in the proportion of *ex-officio* and nominated members as compared with elected members are noted as having occurred in Máchiwára and Khanna in the Ludhiána District, where the number of nominated members fell from 3 to 2 in each, as compared with 6 elected members in each, and in the Jullundur Municipality, where the number of elective posts was increased from

10 to 12 without any alteration in the number of nominated members. The discrepancy in the due proportion in the Municipal Committee of Wazírabad noticed in paragraph 5 of last year's report still continues.

6. *Meetings of Committees and attendance at meetings—Delhi Division.*—The first class Municipalities of Simla and Delhi again held a large number of meetings—46 and 52 respectively—though as in last year the largest record was attained by the Umballa Municipal Committee with 72 meetings. The Committees of Fatahabad (4) in Hissar, Jhajjar (11) and Beri (9) in Rohtak, and Ballabgarh (7) in Delhi did not hold the prescribed number of meetings, but only in one, Ládwa (Umballa), did the average attendance fall below half the total number of members. The decrease in the number of meetings held by the Fatahabad Committee is ascribed to the fact that the members were busy with famine work.

Jullundur Division.—Only 2 Municipal Committees met less than 12 times in the year—Mukerián (10) in Hoshiárpur and Zíra (10) in Ferozepore. The average attendance of members was nowhere below 50 per cent. In the Sadr Municipality of Ludhiána 2 meetings had to be adjourned for want of a quorum, though the Committee contains as many as 24 members.

Lahore Division.—In the Mooltan District the fact that the Talamba Municipality met only 11 times is said to have been "accidental," while at Jalálpur, where only 6 meetings were held, the cause assigned is the apathy of the majority of the members, resulting in failure to obtain a quorum at many of the meetings Only 9 meetings were held at Khudián in Lahore, because there was no work for more meetings to do. But no explanation is given as to why the Jandiála and Tarn Táran Committees in Amritsar met only 7 times each and that of Majitha only 8 times. The Committee of the Notified Area of Rám Dás in the same district held only 1 meeting during the year. This has been the subject of separate correspondence. The Lahore Municipality held the largest number of meetings in the Division, *viz.*, 29. Only in the Mooltan Committee did the average attendance fall below half—17 out of 36 members.

Ráwalpindi Division.—The Committee of Shahpur (10), Khusháb (11) and Bhera (11) in the Shahpur District and Attock (7) and Pindigheb (11) in Ráwalpindi met less than the fixed number of times, the largest number of meetings being held by Pasrúr (Siálkot), where the Committee met 44 times. The average attendance was on the whole fair.

Pesháwar Division.—There are only 6 Municipalities in this Division. Of these only 2 (Pesháwar and Haripur in Hazára) met as often as 12 times during the year. The reason given for the small number of meetings in the others is that there was no more work for the Committees to do.

Deraját Division.—Only the Rájanpur (9) and Dájal (11) Municipal Committees met less than 12 times. The average attendance of members was fair, except at Kahror, where it amounted to only 4 out of 10.

7. *General working of the Committees.*—The Delhi and Simla Committees continued to work very satisfactorily. In the Hissar District the Hánsi and Sirsa Municipalties are said to have worked well; the working of the Hissar Committee has been alluded to above. All the minor Municipalities of the Division worked satisfactorily, except Ballabgarh, where friction and quarrelsomeness marred the harmony of the meetings. Rewári maintained the improvement in the conduct of its members noticed in last year's report during the year under report, but the members are said to have got out of hand again since its

close. The Tahsíldár has been elected President, and it is hoped that under his guidance matters will improve. The Umballa District Committees worked fairly well, but the inspection reports on Jagádhri and Shahabad were unfavourable, various irregularities being discovered there. The Umballa Committee itself showed commendable zeal in the disposal of several important matters. The Deputy Commissioner and Commissioner bring to notice prominently the services of Lála Murli Dhar, the Vice-President, who deserves recognition for his public spirit and ungrudging expenditure of time and energy in Municipal matters.

The general working of the majority of the Committees in the Jullundur Division is reported to have been satisfactory. The Hoshiárpur Municipality is specially noticed for the trouble it devoted to sanitary matters. An improvement noticeable in the conduct of business in the Kartárpur and Núr Mahal Committees in Jullundur is due, it is reported, to the appointment of the Tahsíldárs as Presidents. In Ludhiána His Honor regrets to observe that a clique of members opposed good and effective administration, and trusts that the Commissioner's hope, that if party-feeling can be toned down good results may be looked for in future, will be realized. The accounts in some of the minor Municipalities of this district are not maintained in a methodical manner, but the Deputy Commissioner and the Secretary of the Sadr Municipal Committee are directing their attention to the matter. The working of the Ferozepore Committee improved, though the members do not yet work together as smoothly as they might.

In the Lahore Division the Mooltan Municipal Committee worked satisfactorily, and the trouble it took in the matter of precautions against plague deserves, the Commissioner thinks, more than passing notice. The Commissioner is not at all satisfied with the manner in which the Lahore Municipality has conducted work in the past. He is, however, a little more hopeful of the new Committee recently elected, but speaks in strong terms of the way in which valuable time is frittered away by irrelevant discussions and useless references to Sub-Committees. It is a matter of regret that the European element on the Committee is so weak. The Commissioner is of opinion that the large European community at the seat of Government is not adequately represented in the Municipal Hall, and that before the interest taken by the inhabitants of the Civil Station in sanitation and other kindred matters can have full effect on the administration of the corporation, the European element will have to be given a larger voice in the management of affairs. At present the Committee is too much of a machine dependent on the guiding influence of its official President, the Deputy Commissioner. The working of the Amritsar Municipality was as usual satisfactory—a result attributed to the energy and ability of the late Secretary. The Dalhousie Committee worked well and harmoniously The proceedings of the minor Municipalities of the Division were on the whole generally satisfactory, though in Gurdáspur it cannot yet be said that the factious feelings which existed have ceased.

The Municipal system worked well in the larger towns in the Rāwalpindi Division. Irregularities were discovered in the crediting of money in the treasury by the Killa Didár Singh Municipality in Gujránwála and at Jalálpur. In Gujrát there was serious friction between the Munsif, who was President, and the other members, resulting in the former resigning his *ex-officio* seat.

The Commissioners of Pesháwar and the Deraját do not enter into details about the working of the Municipalities under them, but report that it was in the one case satisfactory and in the other good.

8. *Sub-Committees.*—A large number of Committees have appointed Sub-Committees which in the Delhi Division are said to have relieved the General Committees to a considerable extent of details. Sub-Committees are as a rule

appointed to control Finance, Sanitation, Education and Public Works, but Delhi has in all 8 and Simla 7 Sub-Committees. In Lahore, as already noticed, Sub-Committees, the Commissioner thinks, delay work, and there is evidently considerable room for improvement in their working. Colonel Hutchinson also draws attention to the admirable manner in which the Amritsar Municipality gets through its annual tale of good work with a remarkably small number of meetings, both of the General and of the Sub-Committees. There are only 3 sub-committees and between them they met only 13 times during the year. The Commissioner of Ráwalpindi is of opinion that Sub-Committees are of real use only in the large towns like Ráwalpindi and Siálkot.

9. *Irregular Proceedings of Committees and Proceedings overruled.*—The Commissioner of Delhi had to interfere with the Rewári (Gurgaon) Committee in the matter of its treatment of the 2nd Master of the local Municipal Board School. The Karnál Municipality passed a resolution granting compensation for dearness of provisions, which the Deputy Commissioner overruled. This officer had also to cancel a grant of a stipend made by the Kaithal Committee in contravention of the Punjab Education Code Rules. In Simla an interesting question arose as to the power of the Municipal Committee to have certain eviction proceedings carried out through the District Police. The Deputy Commissioner ruled that the Police could not be employed on such duties, though they might properly be called upon to protect Municipal servants carrying out an eviction. The Deputy Commissioner's action has been confirmed by Government.

The Núrpur (Kángra) and some Committees in Jullundur and Ludhiána "reconsidered" resolutions at the suggestion of the Deputy Commissioner, but there were no formal overrulings in the Jullundur Division during the year. The Commissioner of Lahore had to overrule the Mooltan Committee four times, but in regard to matters of minor importance. Though no proceedings of the Lahore Municipality were overruled during the year, the Commissioner found it necessary to employ Section 179 of the Act and order the immediate execution of certain repairs to the water-works supply wells It will be undoubtedly a serious matter if the Municipal Committee of Lahore does not recognise the necessity for prompt action in dealing with a vitally important question like the water-supply of such a large and populous city. During the course of the year the Commissioner summoned the members of the Committee to a meeting and impressed upon them the necessity for providing a proper system of conservancy for the city and the civil station. His Honor hopes that the Committee is now alive to its responsibilities in this matter, and he fully sympathizes with them in their difficulties arising from the falling-off in octroi income caused by the famine, and the financial stringency consequent thereon. The Dínanagar Municipal Committee in Gurdáspur elected one of its members as President of whom the Commissioner could not approve. The Tahsíldár was accordingly appointed President by the Commissioner in accordance with Section 15 (1) of the Act. The conduct of the Vice-President of the Srigovindpur Municipality in the same district was found to be untrustworthy in connection with a case of octroi evasion, and he was reprimanded by the Commissioner through the Deputy Commissioner.

The Commissioner of Ráwalpindi returned all the budgets of the Committees in the Division for revision with a view to reserve funds for expenditure on famine relief works should they become necessary. Several Municipal Committees in consequence revised their estimates. He also had to overrule a resolution of the Ráwalpindi Municipality sanctioning the construction of an overbridge across a street in the city, and found occasion to modify a resolution of the Gujránwála Municipal Committee so as to restrict the payment of compensation for dearness of provisions to the permanent establishment only The Deputy Commissioner of Gujránwála overruled four resolutions of the Gujránwála and one

each of the Akálgarh, Eminabad and Kila Didár Singh Municipal Committees, in which they granted rewards, allowances or increases of pay. The Deputy Commissioner of Shahpur annulled a resolution of the Shahpur Municipal Committee regarding the lopping of trees on the Circular Road, and two at Bhera in which an increase of pay was given to the Conservancy Inspector, and the removal of all butchers' shops to a certain locality was ordered by the Municipal Committee.

The Commissioners of Pesháwar and the Derajàt had no occasion to interfere with the action of their Municipalities, though it is observed that the Muzaffargarh Municipal Committee modified a resolution on the suggestion of the Deputy Commissioner.

The provisions of the law providing for the control and supervision of the proceedings of Committees by Government officers have to be resorted to in numerous instances for the prevention of extravagance, and it is obvious that many of these bodies have not yet learned that the claims of importunate employés cannot always be satisfied with due regard to the interests of the tax-payers.

10. *Rules framed by the Government or by Committees, and the working of the same.*—In the Delhi Division Sections 137 and 137 A of the Act were extended to Simla and Delhi, and Section 204 also to Delhi. The Simla Municipal Committee amended some of its bye-laws. Those of Farídabad (Delhi) and Karnál framed bye-laws for the payment of refunds of octroi.

In the Jullundur Division the Municipal Committee of Dharmsála introduced rules for the supervision of vaccine operations in June 1896. The Nakodar (Jullundur) Municipal Committee framed rules for the licensing of ekkás, while at Jagraon, Raekot, Khanna and Máchiwára, all the minor Municipalities of the Ludhiána District, the Rewári (Gurgaon) rules for bonded-warehouses were adopted last January. The Hoshiárpur Municipal Committee altered its rules for the refund of octroi.

At Mooltan the bye-laws for the erection of buildings were altered, and rules for regulating vaccine operations were passed. The Lahore Municipal Committee made bye-laws for the collection of octroi, the payment of refunds, and for the newly-started Municipal market, and fixed places for the sale of certain articles of food. In Dalhousie the bye-law for the exercising of horses on the public roads was altered and the observance of the ordinary rule of the road rendered compulsory for all animals. All the Municipalities of Jhang, Montgomery and Gurdáspur passed rules placing restrictions on the employment by the Municipal Committee of relatives of Municipal Commissioners. The Municipal Committee of Jhang-*cum*-Maghiána adopted bye-laws regulating slaughter-houses and new buildings—a matter for which the Municipalities of Gurdáspur also legislated. Batála and Srigovindpur adopted rules for the refund of octroi.

In the Ráwalpindi Division refund-of-octroi bye-laws were passed by the Municipal Committees of Jhelum and Pind Dádan Khan. No Municipal legislation was undertaken during the year in the Pesháwar Division, but in the Derajàt the Municipal Committee of Leiah adopted rules under the Vaccine Act, and in Edwardes-abad it was found necessary to extend Section 204 of the Act to the town.

In November 1896 the Lieutenant-Governor revised the rules in force regarding the employment and payment by Municipal Committees of Compounders for duty in hospitals and dispensaries in the Province.

Looking at the Province as a whole, His Honor derives great satisfaction from observing that Municipal Bodies are gradually adopting effectual measures to cope with small-pox epidemics.

PART II—TAXATION.

11. *Imposition and withdrawal of taxes.*—Very few new taxes were introduced in the Province during the year. They are summarised in the following sentences. The water tax noticed as sanctioned for Umballa in last year's report was introduced in September 1896. At Tarn Táran in the Amritsar District a new tax was imposed on shops and stalls erected on the site of the monthly Amáwas Fair. The water tax and octroi sanctioned for the Murree Municipality in August and October 1896 came into force from the 1st January 1897.

12. *Total income of Municipalities from taxation as compared with last year.*—The following table shows the income from taxation during the two years:—

Division.	1895-96.			1896-97.			Difference between two years.		
	Octroi.	Other taxes.	Total.	Octroi.	Other taxes.	Total.	Octroi.	Other taxes.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Delhi	7,81,531	1,48,718	9,30,249	6,72,042	1,54,099	8,26,141	−1,09,489	+5,381	−1,04,108
Jullundur ...	3,04,635	4,221	3,08,856	2,63,162	4,374	2,67,536	−41,473	+153	−41,320
Lahore	10,00,883	23,102	10,23,985	8,90,370	24,242	9,14,612	−1,10,513	+1,140	−1,09,373
Ráwalpindi ...	5,17,902	11,397	5,29,299	4,67,409	11,399	4,78,808	−50,493	+2	−50,491
Pesháwar... ...	1,94,518	3,576	1,98,094	1,91,934	6,072	1,98,006	−2,584	+2,496	−88
Deraját	1,92,183	5,401	1,97,584	1,90,722	12,135	2,02,857	−1,461	+6,734	+5,273
Total ...	29,91,652	1,96,415	31,88,067	26,75,639	2,12,321	28,87,960	−3,16,013	+15,906	−3,00,107

From this it will appear that the total volume of Municipal taxation in the Punjab fell in round numbers last year from Rs. 31,88,000 to Rs. 28,88,000, *i. e.*, by almost exactly 3 lakhs, or nearly 10 per cent. The fall was due entirely to the decrease in the receipts from octroi, other taxes bringing in almost sixteen thousand rupees more than the year before. Of the total octroi receipts the Municipalities of the Delhi and Lahore Divisions absorb

Rs. 15,62,412, and their losses amount to Rs. 2,20,000 out of the provincial loss of Rs. 3,16,000. Comparing the different Divisions we find that the percentage of decrease of octroi income was in Delhi 14 per cent., Jullundur 13·6 per cent., Lahore 11 per cent. and Ráwalpindi 9·7 per cent., while in Pesháwar it was only 1·3 per cent. and in the Deraját the still smaller percentage of ·7 per cent. This is exactly what one would have been led to expect from the ascertained degree of severity with which last year's scarcity attacked the various Divisions. Delhi is the only Division in which other taxes provide any really important portion of the income from taxation. This is due to the tax on houses and lands in Simla, which last year furnished Rs. 1,14,964. The above table represents the gross taxation and not net after exclusion of refunds.

The Delhi Municipality lost just half a lakh owing to decreased octroi receipts. The income from this source of the Municipalities of all districts in the Delhi Division except Simla, where there was an increase of Rs. 5,093, fell by sums varying for each district between Rs. 16,206 and Rs. 10,382. The losses occurred in all classes of imported goods except "animals for slaughter" and in some Municipalities "building materials." The decrease is naturally attributed to the failure of the crops during the year, which was felt particularly in this Division, to the depression of trade owing to famine and to the unpropitious nature of the year for Hindu marriages.

The only "other taxes" besides octroi imposed in the Division are a tax on vehicles and animals in Delhi, Farídabad, Hissar and Hánsi; a similar tax coupled with taxes on houses and lands and on servants in Simla and Kasumpti, and a water-rate in Umballa. The only fluctuations of any importance occurred in Delhi and Simla. In Delhi the tax on vehicles and animals fell by Rs. 2,321 which is ascribed to the scarcity of fodder on account of which the people sold off their cattle and horses. More than half of the difference is due to the fact that the outstanding balance of unrecovered tax has risen from Rs. 813 to Rs. 2,100. The Committee say that this is not due to any carelessness but to a desire on their part not to harass the people at a time when they thought they could not really pay. In Simla the income from other taxation rose by Rs. 8,00 , of which Rs. 4,962 is under the head "tax on houses and lands." During the year several houses whose value had risen owing to improvements were reassessed and a number of new buildings were assessed for the first time. The tax on vehicles and animals rose by Rs. 1,095, and that on servants by Rs. 1,951. The President says that there were more servants in Simla during 1896-97 than in any previous year, and presumably this implies that the number of visitors was larger also. In fact Simla had a prosperous year, its total income from taxation being Rs. 13,100 above that for the year before.

In the Jullundur Division the Municipality of Dharmsála levies no octroi, but this is the only form of taxation in all the other Municipalities. The slight increase of taxation in Dharmsála is of no importance. There was, as might have been expected, a general falling-off in the income from octroi due to the bad season and the widespread scarcity, the falling-off in imports from Bombay and Karáchi owing to plague, and the stoppage of Hindu marriage festivals during the greater part of the year. The Municipality of Ferozepore suffered most, losing nearly Rs. 10,000, and its funds were exhausted at the close of the year. The income in Fázilka also showed a heavy drop, but it is said not to be of serious consequence because the Committee has in past years been levying octroi largely on through traffic.

The Municipalities of the Lahore Division with the exception of Dalhousie, which levies only house and conservancy taxes and a water-rate, and Lahore which supplements octroi with a wheel tax, confine themselves to octroi as a means of taxation. The new shop and stall tax at Tarn Táran was so recently introduced

that only Rs. 67 were realized during the year under report. In Dalhousie there was an almost equal rise in each of the three taxes amounting in all to Rs. 1,336 due to an increase in the number of visitors to the station in the summer of 1896. The income from the Lahore wheel tax was swelled the year before by the recovery of considerable arrears, so that there is nothing remarkable in the drop of Rs. 310. The losses of the three 1st Class Municipalities in octroi were Lahore Rs. 36,572, Amritsar Rs. 35,041, Mooltan Rs. 10,689. Of the minor Municipalities Kasúr was the largest loser, Rs. 11,565, while for some unexplained reason the octroi income of Sharakpur (near which famine works were in progress part of the year) and Patti, both in Lahore District, increased by 22 per cent. and 9 per cent. respectively. The general decrease under this head is ascribed to famine and plague, but the Lahore Municipality is said to have lost Rs. 11,500 by the removal of wines, spirits, beer and porter from the octroi schedule.

The above figures are not a very correct guide however, as they are those of gross not *net* octroi income. For example, Kasúr in 1895-96 paid away Rs. 19,451 out of a gross octroi income of Rs. 39,733 in refunds and in 1896-97 Rs. 11,653 out of Rs 28,168. Its real loss during the past year was therefore only Rs. 3,767. The Commissioner draws attention to the uselessness of drawing any conclusions from the gross figures in cases such as this.

The Commissioner of Ráwalpindi on the other hand deals with net figures, *i. e.*, after the deduction of refunds. But the figures in his report do not distinguish between octroi and other taxation. From the table at the head of this section it will be seen that the total falling-off in the octroi income was about half a lakh The Municipalities which suffered most severely were Ráwalpindi Rs. 20,647, Gujránwála Rs. 10,805, and Siálkot Rs. 4,471. The cause of the decrease is ascribed to famine, plague and to the comparatively small number of Hindu marriages owing to "singhat" which resulted in reduced importations of grain and sugar. Octroi was only introduced at Murree on 1st January 1897 and brought in only Rs. 704 before the end of March. "Other" taxes are levied in this Division in the Murree Municipality only, where it will be observed the income remained constant. The taxes are one on houses and lands, one on animals, and a conservancy tax.

In the Pesháwar Division the increase under other taxes practically counterbalanced the decrease under octroi. The fluctuations in income were peculiar and have not been properly explained. Thus, while of the important towns, Pesháwar lost Rs. 6,654 in octroi income, Kohát gained Rs. 5,982, Haripur lost Rs. 1,000, and Abbott-abad lost Rs. 840. The rise in other taxes was due to an increase of nearly Rs. 2,500 in the receipts from the tax on animals and vehicles in Pesháwar. The high prices which prevailed all over the country are given as the reason for the fall in the octroi receipts in Pesháwar and also for the rise in Kohát. A truer explanation might possibly be found on an examination of the refund system in the two places—see paragraph 17 below.

Octroi is the only tax levied in the Derаját with the exception of a house and land tax in Dera Gházi Khan imposed to liquidate the debt incurred by the Committee in connection with the erection and extension of the stone embankment for the protection of the town from the River Indus. The income from this source increased by Rs 6,734 owing to the recovery of arrears and prompt realization of the current year's dues. It is to this that is due the fact that the Deraját is the solitary Division where the income from taxation did not fall off during the year under report The octroi income showed a decrease of Rs. 1,461, the chief losers being Dera Ismail Khan Rs. 3,373 and Dera Gházi Khan Rs. 2,066, while Edwardes-abad gained Rs 2,795 and Dájal (Dera Gházi Khan) Rs 1,341. The town of Rájanpur is in a transition state as the troops which have hitherto been cantoned there were withdrawn during the past year. The rise in the Edwardes-abad income was due to the increased prosperity of the town and the strengthening of the garrison.

13. *Average incidence of total taxation on the population of Municipal towns.*—Simla remains the most heavily taxed town in the Province, but it is startling to find that for the last four years the incidence of the taxes has been steadily rising. In 1893-94 it was Rs. 10-2-1 per head, in 1894-95 it was Rs. 10-14-9, in 1895-96 Rs. 11-9-1, and last year it actually reached Rs. 12-4-4. Even calculating on the population of the summer months as estimated by the Government of India to be 24,179 the incidence is Rs. 9-7-1 per head, which is very high. It is almost certain that the population must have increased considerably since the last Municipal census was taken in September 1889, and therefore probably the taxation does not press so heavily on the inhabitants as the above figures would show. His Honor thinks that the time has come when a fresh Municipal census should be taken in Simla, and trusts the Municipality will be able to make arrangements to hold one in the summer of 1898 or 1899. In Kasumpti the average incidence is Rs. 8-10-9 per head, while in Delhi City it is Re. 1-6-8. Some of the minor Municipalities may have averages of over one rupee, but no district has an average municipal taxation reaching that figure.

The towns in the Jullundur Division in which the average incidence calculated on the town population only exceeds one rupee are Fázilka Re. 1-12-6, Dharmsála Re. 1-8-9, Khánpur Notified Area Re. 1-7-2, Hoshiárpur Re. 1-6-5, Ludhiána Re. 1-5-3, and Ferozepore Re. 1-3-6. In most towns the fall in income has been accompanied by a fall in the average incidence. If we calculate on the total population depending on the towns for supplies and living outside as well as inside the municipal boundary, a method which the Commissioner thinks is fairer, the average incidence nowhere exceeds one rupee, except in Fázilka, where it is estimated to work out to Re. 1-0-9. At Fázilka the Commissioner observes that while through trade contributed a considerable proportion of the income allowance must be made for the fact that a very much larger number of outside consumers draw their supplies from the town than is allowed for in the tables of consumption of dutiable articles hitherto used for the calculation. Fresh tables were submitted in December 1896 and show that the outside consumers considerably outnumber the town population. In the Khánpur Notified Area "the high incidence is due to the fact that it is a central mart for cloth, such as lungís, patkas and other country cloth, which is exported on a very large scale to Ráwalpindi, Pesháwar and other large towns."

Dalhousie, according to the statistics, is the most heavily taxed town in the Lahore Division. There the average incidence on the population given by the census of 1891 is Rs. 6-4-10 per head. The figures used for this calculation are the mean of the summer and winter population, but in a hill station His Honor doubts whether this gives a true view of the incidence of the taxation. The Municipality should hold a census at a time when they consider the normal hot weather population is in Dalhousie and see what the incidence is. This is a perfectly fair method of calculation, as the only taxes are house tax, water-rate and conservancy. The two latter fall practically on the hot weather population, and the house tax is calculated on rents which are fixed with reference to the demand for houses in the summer and not in the winter. It will be observed that, as stated in paragraph 2 above, there were more visitors in 1896-97 than there ever had been before, but a rate of incidence arrived at on the basis of the census figures of 1891 makes of course no allowance for this. The average incidence of taxation would probably be found to be not much in excess of the normal. The average incidence of taxation in the other 1st Class Municipalities was Amritsar Rs. 2-1-4, Lahore Re. 1-14-6, Mooltan Re. 1-12-1. The Commissioner says he would have liked to compare these figures with those of Delhi, but cannot do so as the incidence (Re. 0-9-4 shown against Delhi on page 99 of last year's report) is obviously wrong. This is so; the figure should have been Re. 1-10-1. But an interesting comparison has been worked out in this year's

report of the Delhi Municipality of the average incidence of the *gross* taxation (including octroi and other taxes) and shows that Delhi is the most lightly taxed of all the 1st Class Municipalities in the plains. The figures are—

		Amritsar.			*Lahore.*			*Mooltan.*			*Delhi.*		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1895-96	...	2	5	5	2	2	3	1	14	5	1	11	1
1896-97	...	2	1	4	1	14	6	1	12	1	1	6	8

The relative position of these towns would doubtless be considerably altered if the incidence were calculated on *net* taxation as in Amritsar only is the refund system properly worked. The Commissioner of Lahore also remarks upon the futility of calculating the average incidence of taxation upon the gross income from octroi, instancing as an example Kasúr, where one-third of the total taxation had to be refunded. This is true, but it will be observed from paragraph 5 II (*e*) of Punjab Government letter No. 467, dated 3rd July 1889, that in the scheme drawn up for the Annual Provincial Report provision is made for a discussion on the incidence of *net* octroi collections both on the town population and on the town population *plus* the accepted estimates of additional consumers. Some Commissioners, however, confine themselves to discussing the incidence of gross collections, and others deal only with net collections. If Commissioners would differentiate carefully between the two sets of figures the results would be of some value for purposes of comparison, and a great deal of avoidable labour would be saved. Taking, however, the Commissioner of Lahore's figures for *net* taxation, we find that in all the 1st Class Municipalities and in the minor Municipalities of Pathánkot, Jhang-*cum*-Maghiána, Shujabad, Montgomery and Tarn Táran the incidence exceeded one rupee.

The Commissioner of Ráwalpindi remarks that notwithstanding the decrease in octroi receipts the incidence of taxation per head of town population was excessive in the following towns: Ráwalpindi Rs. 2-2-10, Pind Dádan Khan Re. 1-12-11, Gujránwála Re. 1-12-3, Jhelum Re. 1-11-1, Hazro Re. 1-6-5. In the Peshávar Division the incidence in the Kohát Municipality was Re. 1-13-2, in Peshávar Re. 1-12-5, and in Haripur Re. 1-8-0. In 10 out of the 19 Municipalities in the Deraját did the incidence exceed one rupee, while in Edwardes-abad it rose as high as Rs. 4-8-2. From the fact that the table on page 6 of the Commissioner's Report has been reproduced in part on page 8 it appears that he has dealt only with *net* collections. What the incidence of the total taxation was does not appear. Even adding to the town populations the accepted estimates of additional consumers depending on the towns for supplies it does not appear that in any of these 10 Municipalities does the incidence fall below one rupee.

14. *The working of Municipal taxes other than octroi.*—The Commissioners of Delhi, Jullundur, Ráwalpindi and the Deraját have offered no remarks under this head. The Commissioner of Lahore states that the taxes imposed in Dalhousie worked well and were collected without difficulty, though recourse had to be had in a few cases where large sums were due to Section 201 of the Municipal Act. Not so, however, with the wheel tax in Lahore, which has lost none of its unpopularity. The collection of this tax always causes a lot of trouble. In 367 cases Section 201 had to be employed before the tax was recovered. The system under which the tax is levied and recovered would seem to merit the careful consideration of the Deputy Commissioner and Commissioner. An effort will be made during the current year to improve the receipts from the shop and stall tax at Tarn Táran by better management. In Peshávar the collection of the tax on animals was as usual farmed out to a contractor against whom a suit has had to be lodged to recover the balance due from him, which explains perhaps the increase in the receipts during the year.

15. *The working of the octroi tax—Cost of collection.*—If Simla is the most heavily taxed town in the Province it is at the same time satisfactory to see that it is one of the places where the collection of the taxes is most cheaply

effected. The cost of collecting the octroi tax there was Rs. 5-11-3 per cent., while the collection of the total taxation was effected at the rate of 3·6 per cent. of the sum collected. The Rohtak Municipalities and some of the Umballa Committees have slightly exceeded the normal limit of cost of collection. In the Jullundur Division the cost of collection ran very high in the Makhu (Ferozepore), Aláwalpur (Jullundur) and Kángra Municipalities, where it was 26·96 per cent., 24·50 per cent. and 19·90 per cent. of the income respectively. In 6 other towns it exceeded 15 per cent., and was below 10 per cent. in 10 only out of the 32 Municipalities in the Division. The truth is that the income from octroi in most of the smaller towns is so diminutive that the purchase of a weighing machine or scales and weights costing Rs. 100 or even less causes an increase of 5 per cent. in the cost of collection for the year. While this is so, little can be done to reduce the percentage the expenditure bears to the income, especially as Commissioner says the collecting establishments are already as small as possible. A good deal also depends upon the nature of the octroi circle. If the municipal area is compact octroi collection is inexpensive. If as in Lahore the area to be guarded is scattered numerous posts must be maintained and collection is costly. With increased prosperity most of these towns could collect a much larger octroi without increasing their establishments. At the same time it is observed that the Municipalities of Tánda and Anandpur in Hoshiárpur succeeded in reducing their cost of collection by 5 per cent. and Nawashahr in Jullundur by nearly 7 per cent. as compared with the figures for the year before. In the Lahore Division it is found necessary, it is said, to maintain large establishments to prevent fraud and peculation. Frauds were discovered in Amritsar and Lahore. The expenditure on collection rose in all the 1st Class Municipalities in the plains, but even so the percentage in Mooltan is only 7 per cent., while in Lahore it is Rs. 4-14-8 and in Amritsar Rs. 4-14-11. The Commissioner does not notice the percentages in the minor Municipalities.

In the Ráwalpindi Division two notified areas head the list of excessive percentages of cost of collection, as much as 51 per cent. of the gross collections being expended in collecting in Sohdra and 39 per cent. in Háfizabad. In Sohdra the percentage rose from 37 per cent. the year before without any explanation being offered. Both these places are in the Gujránwála District. The Commissioner has directed the attention of the Deputy Commissioner to the matter. Eight Municipalities have percentages ranging between 28 per cent. and 16 per cent.—all in the Gujránwála and Siálkot Districts. The reason given is that these village-towns produce sufficient quantities of the necessaries of life within their own limits, and thus the necessity for importation is reduced to a minimum, while a sufficiently large establishment has to be maintained all the same to guard numerous entrances against smuggling. The remedy would be, the Commissioner says, direct taxation, which again would be unpopular. There is nothing very remarkable about the percentages in the Pesháwar Division, but in the Municipality of Karor in the Dera Ismail Khan District the cost of collection was as high as Rs. 29-11-2 per cent. The Deputy Commissioner is enquiring into the matter. In Bhakkar, Mithankot and Jámpur also the cost is above 15 per cent. A remark that is not quite understood in the Deraját Report is one to the effect that "the increase of Rs. 270 in the cost of collection of octroi in Dera Ismail Khan Municipality was due to the fact that the Treasurer was paid the arrears of his allowance (from 22nd February 1893 to 31st May 1894) for keeping the octroi income during the night and on holidays during the year under report." It is difficult to see how this came about or how the arrangements during the year under report affected the period 22nd February 1893 to 31st May 1894.

16. *Working of octroi—Incidence of net collections.*—Nearly all that could be said under this head has already been said in paragraph 13 above. It is impossible in most cases to distinguish in the divisional reports the incidence of the net octroi income from that of the gross income or from that of the gross

income of octroi and other taxes when such are imposed. In Simla it is pointed out by the President that the incidence of the net octroi collections was only Rs. 4-10-6 if the Punjab Government figures for the population be taken, or Rs. 3-9-9 if the Government of India estimate be accepted; but octroi only provides for 38 per cent. of the total taxation of Simla. The Commissioner of Lahore's remarks on this subject have already been noticed.

The Commissioner of Jullundur in the figures quoted in paragraph 13 above confines himself to considering net collections and does not touch upon the incidence of gross collections at all.

17. *Working of octroi—Refunds.*—The total sum paid in refunds in the Delhi Division fell from Rs. 18,176 to Rs. 11,902, and of this sum Rs. 9,310 was disbursed in Delhi. All except a few of the minor Municipalities give refunds. In Farídabad and Karnál new bye-laws about refunds were framed. The system of avoiding the necessity for giving refunds in Pánipat, animadverted on in paragraph 17 of last year's report, is now said by the Commissioner to be open to objection, and is forming the subject of a separate report by the Deputy Commissioner of Karnál, as the Municipal Committee have refused to change it.

In the Jullundur Division the amount of octroi refunded fell from Rs. 16,915 to Rs. 7,733, for which the Ferozepore, Ludhiána, Fázilka and Hoshiárpur Municipalities are mainly responsible. In Ferozepore in fact the drop was from Rs. 5,047 to Rs. 157, and is not noticed by the Deputy Commissioner, but it appears that the Municipal Committee is now paying off, by instalments owing to the low state of its funds, a number of old standing claims for refunds which have lately been decided by the President after reference to arbitration. The Commissioner thinks there is no doubt that the refund system has been worked very unsatisfactorily in Fázilka. The Deputy Commissioner of Ludhiána gives as one reason for the fall in refunds that applications were very closely scrutinized by the Secretary, because "such scrutiny naturally makes it more troublesome for *bonâ fide* applicants to obtain refunds." The Deputy Commissioner thinks that the refund system is a failure. His Honor is inclined to agree with the Commissioner that if the above is a true explanation of what has occurred, the method of working the system, not the system itself, is at fault.

The refund figures for the three large Municipalities in the Lahore Division are—

	1895-96.			1896-97.		
	Total collections.	Refunds.	Percentage refunded.	Total collections.	Refunds.	Percentage refunded.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
Amritsar	3,20,054	63,599	19·8	2,85,013	50,454	17·7
Lahore	3,32,107	26,646	8·0	2,95,535	16,420	5·5
Mooltan	1,41,860	2,370	1·6	1,31,171	1,861	1·4

This large decrease was only to be expected from the fall in the octroi incomes of the towns. In Lahore, however, the amount paid in refunds in 1895-96 was abnormally large, and the abolition of the octroi duty on wines and spirits has of course removed the necessity for giving refunds on future exports. Amritsar is more of a trade centre than Lahore, which doubtless accounts for the disproportion in the amount of refunds. The percentage refunded in Mooltan

seems unduly low. In Amritsar a method of paying refunds has been introduced which is simplicity itself. Coupled with a prompt disposal of applications for refunds—for in 1895-96 13,395 and in 1896-97 11,386 such applications were disposed of—is the introduction of a system of utilising the Post Office for paying the amounts admitted by means of money orders. Cheques for small amounts are not given on the local treasury, as is the case elsewhere, but every week one cheque is drawn on the treasury for the total sum due for that period. The amount payable to each trader, deducting the money order commission, is sent to him weekly through the Post Office. The traders agreed to pay the commission and to forego the fractions of one anna which might be due. The advantages of the system are fully set out in the excellent report on the working of the Amritsar Municipality. The Deputy Commissioner says that it is a most excellent system as long as the traders agree to it, and it is only brought into use with those who do agree. His Honor has very little doubt the saving of time and trouble, if explained to traders in other large towns in the Province, would induce them readily to agree to the introduction of the system, and he commends it to the careful consideration of all Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners and Presidents of Municipalities.

As to the minor Municipalities of the Lahore Division, the Commissioner remarks that the Kasúr octroi establishment is chiefly occupied in collecting the tax in order that it may be refunded. The refunds given in Batála actually increased from Rs. 1,215 to Rs. 1,877. This is, it is said, due to the fact that the town was at the beginning of the year well stocked with grain which the grain merchants found it profitable to export when prices were high.

The variations in the amounts of the refunds granted by the principal Municipalities of the Ráwalpindi Division are somewhat inexplicable. The figures are—

	1895-96.	1896-97.
	Rs.	Rs.
Siálkot	10,927	18,054
Ráwalpindi	8,655	12,659
Gujránwála	8,437	2,771
Jhelum	348	1,293

No attempt has been made to try and explain why, when the octroi receipts fell off in the way they are shown to have done in paragraph 12 above, the amount of refunds given should have risen so largely. Against Gujránwála it is explained that a number of claims remained unpaid at the end of the year; the fall in refunds therefore shown above is fictitious. The reason presumably in Siálkot and Ráwalpindi is that stocks of last year were exported and that the through trade was brisker, large supplies of grain not being allowed in a year of scarcity to lie idle in the godowns of the city banias. This is the reason to which His Honor would be inclined to ascribe the increase in the refunds granted at Pesháwar from Rs. 13,303 in 1895-96 to Rs. 19,169 in 1896-97, rather than to any liberal interpretation of the refund rules, or to greater knowledge on the part of traders as to their right to receive refunds In the Hazára District the refunds given amounted to Rs. 55 only, while in Kohát none at all were given owing it is said to a misconception of the system which is going to be brought into working order and carefully supervised. In the Deraját Division the total amount of octroi refunded was only Rs. 111, because the traders do not feel it worth their while to come and ask for the small amounts payable.

18. *Working of octroi—Excess in quantities taxed over the standard recognised by Government—Delhi Division.*—In Delhi itself the Government standard of consumption was exceeded in oils and metals; the standard fixed for the latter is considered low. Most Municipalities exceeded the prescribed limit of taxation in grain, refined and unrefined sugar and oil-seeds, and in a few towns in ghi and metals. The Municipal Committ ee of Ballabgarh considers that its standard of consumption is too low and requires revision. In Farídabad the over-taxation in gur and shakkar is explained by large importations by traders when prices were low in the hope of large profits when the reaction comes; oil is also prepared in this town and used in a flourishing industry in myrtle powder. Karnál exceeded the limit in food-grains and oil-seeds, but the Municipality has a number of applications for refunds under disposal.

Jullundur Division.—Hoshiárpur is the only town of any importance in district of that name and forms the depôt from which such articles as oil-seeds, drugs, tobacco, cloth of foreign manufacture and metals are supplied to the whole district. While, on the one hand, excess quantities of oil-seeds, drugs and cloth were taxed, there was, on the other hand, a considerable decrease in the amount of grain taxed (63,122 maunds below the taxable consumption allowed by the Government standard). This is explained to be "due to the fact that the import of head loads of women, on which no octroi duty under the rules could be levied, was abnormally high during the year under report."

In the minor Municipalities of the Hoshiárpur District the principal articles taxed in excess of the accepted standard were unrefined sugar at Hariána, Garhdiwála and Mukerián, and oil-seeds at Tánda. The explanation given is that the three towns first named are centres of a sugarcane-producing country. Consequently unrefined sugar is imported in large quantities for the manufacture of refined sugar, which is then exported. These towns as well as Tánda are also central marts for oil-seeds. The general question of the levy of octroi on raw materials used in manufacture is still under consideration, and that it has been necessary to call on Deputy Commissioners for further details with regard to the practice in their districts.

In the Jullundur District unrefined sugar, metals and cloth are overtaxed at Jullundur, but not to a serious extent. At Núrmahal, Ráhon, Nawashahr and Nakodar the over-taxation of unrefined sugar and of drugs at Banga is noticeable. The explanation offered is the one given above, *viz.*, raw materials are imported to be exported as manufactured articles.

The excess taxation of grain and oil-seeds by the Ludhiána Municipality is enormous, amounting to nearly three times and quite seven times the fairly taxable quantities. The Deputy Commissioner shows that the excess tax on grain alone represents over Rs. 20,000 in octroi. That the Committee should have been unable to devise a fair means of granting refunds on the grain imported,—a very large proportion of which must doubtless have very soon been again exported,—is certainly not creditable to the management. The truth seems to be, the Commissioner says, that it is distasteful to the Committee to make the best endeavours to act with greater fairness towards the dealers. The District Report shows that the Committee realized from octroi on grain alone Rs. 28,583, and, if fair dealing were strictly followed, two-thirds of this income would be lost to the Committee. The Deputy Commissioner remarks that if octroi on grain were abolished it would mean bankruptcy to the Municipality. The Committee has long profited unfairly, and appears in the past to have made no effort to establish a proper bonded warehouse. As, however, a "Mandi" or grain market outside the city is about to be established, it is hoped the abuses which have existed will shortly be brought to an end. There has been some opposition and consequent delay in establishing this useful institution, which would in a large measure answer the purposes of a bonded warehouse, but the Deputy Commissioner entertains every hope of seeing it fairly established within a very short time.

The excess taxation in the minor Municipalities of the Ludhiána District covers the following commodities, *viz.*, grain, oil, oil-seeds, drugs, &c., and tobacco in Khanná, refined and unrefined sugar, oil-seeds and metals in Jagraon, oil-seeds and unrefined sugar in Máchiwára. In Khanna the Committee is deriving a considerable share of its income from excess taxation. It may be instanced in particular that the octroi on oil-seeds amounted to fifteen times the legitimate figure. No explanation is offered in the Ferozepore District Report for the enormous over-taxation of grain, oil-seeds, unrefined sugar and cloth in Fázilka, nor of the other instances of excess taxation, *viz.*, of refined and unrefined sugar, and cloth in Muktsar, oil, tobacco and metals in Ferozepore, and, to a lesser yet appreciable extent, of unrefined sugar in Zíra, refined and unrefined sugar in Ferozepore, and drugs and tobacco in Fázilka. An explanation was offered by the Deputy Commissioner in a letter written in September 1896 of the over-taxation of grain in Fázilka, from which it will not be out of place to give an extract here: "Fázilka contains many grain-dealers who import with a view to sell to the large export merchants like Ralli Brothers when prices are favorable. They hold up their stocks till prices rise, and consequently grain is stored in the town for more than a month, and no claim for refund is allowed. These men in a year like the present make enormous profits. They are at the present moment selling their stock in consequence of high prices, but do not feel it in the least a grievance that no refund is granted, and in fact never think of claiming it. It is agreed by every one that the octroi rates are very low, and on the whole it appears that the persons who pay the octroi are the persons who make their profit in Fázilka, and who may well afford to pay the Municipality a proportional contribution for the benefits of storage, convenience of situation and police protection, which the town affords." In Punjab Government letter No. 217 of 9th April last an explanation of the abnormal octroi income in Fázilka was asked for. The Deputy Commissioner has referred to the passage quoted above, and adds as a proof of the correctness of the theories advanced there: "Since 1895, when the period of high prices began, there has been a sharp decrease in the amounts realized by the Fázilka Municipality in octroi on grains. As soon as prices began to rise the large dealers of Fázilka ceased to import grain and began to sell the grain they had stocked * *. The decrease in the octroi income of the Municipality is thus attributable to the period of scarcity through which we have passed." It may be doubted whether an octroi rate of one pie per maund such as is levied on grain in Fázilka has any really prejudicial effect on through trade. This rate is less than one-quarter per cent. *ad valorem*, and as compared with the variations in the price of the grains is an item of cost which may be, and no doubt is, left entirely out of calculation by traders. For this reason the Lieutenant-Governor will not issue any orders for the revision of the Fázilka octroi schedule at present. A further reason for taking no action in the matter is the circumstance that owing to the recent opening of the Southern Punjab Railway the produce which hitherto has been collected at Fázilka for export to Bombay may now find its way to Minchinabad or some other centre for export to Karáchi. It is feared that the taxation of through trade continues in the Notified Area of Khánpur to an excessive extent, the fairly taxable value of cloth being about Rs. 25,000, while octroi was realized on a value of Rs. 2,28,000. The Deputy Commissioner should be asked to consider what should be done to remedy this state of things.

Tables of estimated maximum taxation were submitted in last December for the Municipalities of Class A which have not yet got them, *viz.*, Kartárpur, Phillour, Ráhon and Nakodar in the Jullundur District and Ferozepore and Fázilka. Tables for Ludhiána, Jagraon and Khanna were submitted in July 1895, and are now being sanctioned. The Commissioner sanctioned tables for several Municipalities of Class B in December and January last.

The Commissioner of Lahore thinks that the standards of maximum consumption sanctioned by Government should be shown in the annual returns, so as to be more easily accessible. They are at present buried away in correspond-

ence and not brought sufficiently before the local officers. The forms attached to the Annual Report are, however, already very bulky, and it is doubtful whether any very useful purpose would be served by repeating the standard tables of all Municipalities every year in it.

Mooltan taxed sugar and oil-seeds excessively, and also cloth or piece-goods. In Lahore the standard of consumption was not exceeded in anything, and this circumstance bears out what has been said above in connection with refunds as to Lahore not being a centre of through trade to the extent that Amritsar is. It is, as the Commissioner remarks, distinctly disappointing to find that Amritsar in spite of its elaborate system of granting refunds levied octroi on many articles in excess of the standard, and thus probably taxes through trade to some extent. The minor Municipalities of Mooltan are revising their standards. In Jhang and Chiniot the over-taxation is ascribed with probably some correctness to the increased population of the towns and neighbourhood owing to the Chenab Canal Colony. The minor Municipalities of Montgomery and Amritsar have not yet succeeded in preparing standards of consumption, and those of the Lahore District did not exceed their standards to any flagrant extent. Those of the Municipalities of the Gurdáspur District have, the Commissioner thinks, become obsolete and require revision.

The Commissioner of Ráwalpindi has merely given a statement of Municipalities in which the consumption of certain taxable articles per head of population was high as compared with the Government standard. As the latter is not shown in the statement, it is difficult to say where the over-taxation was serious enough for notice to be taken of it; but, as in other Divisions, food-grains, unrefined sugar, cloth and metals seem to be the principal articles suffering from excess taxation.

In the Pesháwar Division the Commissioner thinks that over-taxation where it occurs is due to refunds not being granted freely enough on through traffic. In Kohát there was an increase of importation of articles for the troops stationed on the Samána which was not allowed for in the standard tables.

In Dera Gházi Khan there was a general excess in the quantities of the various articles taxed, due, it is said, to "exports having been included as consumption." The Commissioner has asked the Deputy Commissioner to explain what this means, and His Honor will be glad also to receive further information on the subject. In Edwardes-abad the excess over the standards is ascribed to an increasing population and to increased consumption by the extra number of troops stationed in the Tochi during the year.

19. *Working of the octroi tax—Bonded warehouses*.—The only bonded warehouses in the districts of Delhi and Gurgaon are at Sonepat and Rewári, but they were not much used last year. The one in Mor Serai in Delhi yielded an income of Rs. ,325, or Rs. 109 less than in the year before. The bonded warehouse in the Jullundur Municipality was well resorted to, goods to the value of Rs 21,440 being stored there during the year. At Kartárpur the traders have apparently grown tired of the exactions of the Municipal Committee on through traffic and are constructing a *mandi* on their own account which will be used as a bonded warehouse. In Ludhiána there are two so-called bonded warehouses which are not popular because the buildings are "old serais ill-built, unrepaired and unprotected." The indifference of the Committee in this matter is probably the cause of the over-taxation noticed in the last paragraph, but it is hoped that the completion of the new *mandi* will remove present grounds for complaint.

The rules for the regulation of bonded warehouses in Ferozepore sanctioned, in March 1896 have not yet been brought into force owing, it is said, to the small imports last year in consequence of plague and famine. At Fázilka the Commissioner notes that opposition is being shown, presumably by the Committee, to the construction of a mandi to be used as a bonded warehouse.

The only 1st Class Municipal Committee which has a bonded warehouse in the Lahore Division is Amritsar, which derived an income of Rs. 8,642 from the fees levied on the storage of goods. The minor Municipalities of Jhang, Chiniot and Pathánkot have bonded warehouses which are not much patronised. His Honor is glad to see that the Kasúr Municipality is thinking of establishing a bonded warehouse. Judging from the proportion of octroi which has to be refunded it would seem to be an urgent necessity and ought to prove a relief to the Municipal establishment as well as the trading community. The Commissioner is of opinion that Mooltan probably needs a bonded warehouse too.

In the Ráwalpindi Division the bonded warehouse system is in force in the Municipalities of Ráwalpindi, Jhelum and Pind Dádan Khan. At Ráwalpindi a hired building is still in use owing to the want of funds wherewith to construct a proper warehouse, which, however, is an urgent necessity. The Gujránwála Municipal Committee has not been able yet to find a site for its bonded warehouse. The apathy of the Committee in this matter is regrettable. Pesháwar is the only city in the Division which has a bonded warehouse which is reported to be generally popular. The bonded warehouse in Kohát was closed and the system abolished owing to the smallness of the traffic. Dera Ismail Khan uses the Powindah Serai and the Notified Area of Tánk the Wazíri Serai as bonded warehouses. At Edwardes-abad and Kálábágh the bonded warehouses continue to be used a good deal. There are no others in the Division.

This is a matter to which the Lieutenant-Governor thinks Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners might usefully direct the attention of Municipal Committees. The great objection urged against the levy of octroi is that it tends to tax through traffic. It is the duty of Municipalities to use every endeavour not to do so and not to, in the words quoted in last year's report, "take advantage of the particular industries that flourish in the neighbourhood to fatten upon the outturn" In every large trade centre a properly managed bonded warehouse ought to pay its way, or even, as in Amritsar, bring in a handsome income. His Honor hopes to see early measures taken in all the principal towns to afford legitimate through traffic every facility for avoiding the payment of a tax which it is not intended that it should pay.

20. *Working of the octroi system—General remarks.*—His Honor's remarks under the various detailed heads already noticed have been so full that there is little more to be added. The tax is levied everywhere by direct agency except in a few places where, for the public convenience, Government has allowed the octroi on fresh vegetables to be farmed out. The octroi system is attended by obvious disadvantages, but the tax falling as it does indirectly on the consumer is unquestionably much more popular than any system of direct taxation yet devised.

21. *Revision of octroi schedules.*—The Hoshiárpur Municipal Committee revised its octroi schedule in March last year, and the Tánda, Mukerián and Una Municipalities have submitted revised schedules. A new schedule for Jagraon was sanctioned after the close of the year under report.

Wines, spirits and beer, &c., were, as already noticed, excluded from the Lahore schedule of taxable commodities. Octroi was for the first time introduced at Murree. The only other revision of schedules was at Haripur in Hazára, and did not come into force till after the close of the year.

PART III.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

22. The detailed accounts of the several Municipalities and Notified Areas are contained in Statements II and III annexed to this Review. An abstract of the receipts and charges is given below:—

	1895-96.		1896-97.	
	Cash.	Government Promissory Notes and other investments.	Cash.	Government Promissory Notes and other investments.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance	11,36,384	77,968	11,86,049	1,12,696
RECEIPTS.				
Revenue from taxes and other sources ...	44,36,237	...	41,32,613	...
Debt.				
Investments	...	8,728	...	17,227
Loans	1,60,450	...	1,99,138	...
Sinking fund realized ...	58,831	...	1,201	...
Advances and Deposits	3,390	...	3,508	...
Total ...	46,58,908	8,728	43,36,460	17,227
	57,95,292	86,696	55,22,509	1,29,923
CHARGES.				
Expenditure	44,23,909	...	44,48,776	...
Debt.				
Investments	8,728	...	17,227	...
Payments to sinking funds	...	...	...	...
Repayment of loans	1,73,310	...	1,04,205	...
Advances and Deposits	3,905	...	4,521	...
Total ...	46,09,852	...	45,74,729	...
Closing balance	11,85,440	86,696	9,47,780	1,29,923

The differences between the closing balances of 1895-96 and the opening balances of 1896-97 in this statement are due to omission from the accounts of the former of (1) the cash balance of the Notified Area of Padhána in the Lahore District for which returns were not submitted, and (2) an investment by the Ludhiána Municipality in Government Promissory Notes of the nominal value of Rs. 26,000 of certain sale proceeds of Nazúl property which were not passed through the Committee's accounts, and the conversion of which into securities was not reported to Government at the time.

23. *Investments.*—The investments in 1896-97 consist of (1) Government Promissory Notes for Rs. 5,200 and Rs. 11,500, respectively, purchased by the Ludhiána Municipality out of further sale proceeds of Nazúl property, and by the Simla Municipality partly from realizations by sales of land and partly from ordinary income for discharge of a debenture loan; and (2) Rs. 527 deposited in the Government Savings Bank by the Delhi Municipality. The investment account was thus brought up to a total of Rs. 1,29,923 at the end of 1896-97, which was held by the following Municipalities:—

	Rs.
Hissar	14,800
Hánsi	10,000
Jhajjar	7,000
Delhi	16,423
Ládwa	6,000
Simla	42,500
Hoshiárpur	2,000
Ludhiána	31,200
Total ...	1,29,923

24. *Balance.*—The aggregate of Municipal cash balances fell in 1896-97 from Rs. 11,86,049 at the beginning to Rs. 9,47,780 at the close of the year, a decrease of Rs. 2,38,269 which is consistent with the reduced revenue of the year and extraordinary expenditure on famine relief and sanitary precautions to avert plague. The only Municipalities which held balances exceeding Rs. 20,000 were those noted on the margin. The Lahore Municipal Committee were compelled by a serious falling-off in their octroi revenue, due to the prevailing scarcity, and by the necessity of special outlay on famine relief and precautions against a possible outbreak of plague to overdraw their balance by Rs. 18,670. A position of solvency was, however, re-established early in the current year without any special aid to the Municipal Fund, and under orders of the Government of India the question is under consideration whether the Committee should not be required to maintain a larger minimum working balance than that which has hitherto been deemed sufficient to prevent a like result in future. Under similar circumstances the Ferozepore Municipal Committee completely exhausted their balance. The accounts of the following minor Municipalities show balances not quite up to the minimum prescribed by standing orders. Efforts should be made in the current year to supply the deficiencies:—

	Rs.
Rewári	35,272
Delhi	49,151
Simla	65,885
Fázilka	47,929
Mooltan	72,924
Amritsar	28,432
Gujránwála	36,422
Ráwalpindi	57,359
Pesháwar	29,116

District.	*Name of Municipality.*
Jullundur ...	Ráhon.
Ferozepore ...	Ferozepore.
Mooltan ...	Shujabad.
Montgomery ...	Kamália.
Gurdáspur ...	Dinanagar.
Siálkot ...	Daska Zafarwál.
Shahpur ...	Sáhiwál.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	Dera Ismail Khan.
Dera Gházi Khan ...	Rájanpur. Mithankot.
Hazára ...	Haripur.

25. *Loans.*—The following is a statement of the loan transactions of the year, excluding interest, which is included in ordinary expenditure:—

	Balance outstanding on 31st March 1896.	Received during 1896-97.	Repaid during 1896-97.	Balance outstanding on 31st March 1896.
Government Loans.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Delhi Municipality, for water and sewerage works ...	7,41,934	13,141	22,551	7,32,524
Umballa Municipality, for water-works	18,000	...	...	18,000
Simla Municipality, for water-works and the Town Hall ...	8,58,423	...	20,848	8,37,575
Ludhiána Municipality, for sewerage and drainage works ...	47,485	...	5,793	41,692
Dalhousie Municipality, for water-works	42,088	...	1,877	40,211
Lahore Municipality for water and sewerage works ...	14,93,782	...	31,057	14,62,725
Kohát Municipality, for water-works	13,150	...	550	12,600
Edwardes-abad Municipality, for city extension and improvements.	829	...	829	...
Dera Gházi Khan Municipality, for river protective works	1,40,063	...	11,700	1,28,363
Dera Gházi Khan Municipality, second loan for river protective works.	42,565	74,573	...	1,17,138
Haripur Municipality, for water-works	15,611	11,424	...	27,035
Murree Municipality, for water works	...	1,00,000	...	1,00,000
Total ...	34,13,930	1,99,138	95,205	35,17,863
Loans raised in the open market.				
Simla Municipality, debenture loan for the construction of the Town Hall	1,00,000	...	...	1,00,000
Ráwalpindi Municipality, loan for water-works ...	78,000	...	9,000	69,000
Total ...	1,78,000	...	9,000	1,69,000
GRAND TOTAL ...	35,91,930	1,99,138	1,04,205	36,86,863

The advances to the Delhi, Dera Gházi Khan and Haripur Municipalities were made against loans sanctioned in previous years. The loan to the Murree Municipality was sanctioned during the year to enable the Committee to meet their share of the cost of the water-works which have been constructed by the Military Department for the town and cantonments. The Simla Municipality held invested a sinking fund of Rs. 35,300 for the discharge of its Town Hall debenture loan. The net amount of loans outstanding against that Municipality was therefore Rs. 9,02,275, and against Municipalities generally Rs. 36,51,563.

26. The accounts of "*Advances and Deposits*" call for no remark, and excluding these and the *loan* and *investment* transactions already noticed the revenue and expenditure proper amounted to Rs. 41,32,613 and Rs. 44,48,776 against Rs. 44,36,237 and Rs. 44,23,909 in 1895-96, a decrease of Rs. 3,03,624 in receipts and an increase of Rs. 24,867 in charges. The year was an exception-

ally unfavourable one for the octroi revenue, to the contraction of which, under the circumstances stated in "Part II—Taxation" of this Review is due entirely the large falling-off in the Municipal income of the year. Excluding the octroi and other forms of taxation, the income was as follows:—

	1895-96.	1896-97.
	Rs.	Rs.
Realization under Special Acts	39,583	43,368
Rents of lands, houses, serais, dâk bungalows, &c.	1,27,810	1,33,426
Sale proceeds of land and produce of land ...	18,532	25,184
Conservancy receipts other than taxes and rates	1,39,783	1,42,614
Fees and revenue from educational institutions...	2,04,824	2,04,634
Fees and revenue from medical institutions ...	15,957	18,506
Fees and revenue from markets and slaughter-houses	45,995	49,530
Other fees	18,272	18,957
Fines under the Municipal and other Acts ...	16,143	14,080
Interest on investments	6,509	6,384
Grants-in-aid and contributions	2,61,627	2,83,242
Miscellaneous	3,17,421	2,81,159
Total ...	12,12,456	12,21,084

27. These receipts call for little remark. They amount in the aggregate to a considerable sum, but the portions appertaining to individual Municipalities are in the great majority of cases insignificant.

The "*Realizations under Special Act*" are composed of collections under the Cattle Trespass Act (I of 1871) where, as is pretty generally the case, the cattle-pound within the Municipal boundaries is managed by the Committee; of license fees under the Hackney Carriages Act (XIV of 1879), which is in force only in the Delhi, Jullundur, Ferozepore, Mooltan, Lahore, Amritsar, Siálkot, Ráwalpindi, Pesháwar and Dera Ghâzi Khan Municipalities; the Local Rate collected under Act XX of 1883 in the Lahore Municipality and assigned to the Municipal Committee under Section 9 of that Act; and a rate for the payment of watchmen levied under Act XX of 1856 in some of the Notified Areas.

The "*Rent*" receipts were obtained chiefly in Delhi (Rs. 5,080), Simla (Rs. 25,069), Mooltan (Rs. 4,420), Lahore (Rs. 33,660), Amritsar (Rs. 8,358), Dalhousie (Rs. 2,442), Pesháwar (Rs. 21,804), Kohát (Rs. 2,531) and Edwardesabad (Rs. 4,359); the collections in Lahore include the special assignments of land revenue known as the Municipal Jágír.

Under the head "*Sale proceeds of lands, &c.,*" the principal incomes were Rs. 3,586 in Simla, Rs. 5,204 in Ludhiána, Rs. 2,689 in Dalhousie, and Rs. 3,260 in Edwardes-abad; the first two have been invested in Government Promissory Notes as required by orders of Government. A sum of Rs. 11,000 on account of sales of nazúl lands in the Fázilka Municipality stands credited as "Nazúl income" under the head "Miscellaneous"; but the Committee's right to this item seems extremely doubtful, and the matter is under enquiry.

From "*Conservancy,*" incomes of varying amount were obtained in 148 out of 178 Municipalities and Notified Areas as compared with 145 out of 176 in the previous year. In the following Municipalities only did the collections in both years exceed Rs. 1,000. Special attention appears to have been paid by some and should be devoted by all Committees to the development of this source, of the possibilities of which the handsome revenue obtained at Amritsar is a striking example:—

	1895-96.	1896-97.
	Rs.	Rs.
Delhi	7,879	7,868
Jullundur	1,526	1,258
Ludhiána	2,525	3,685
Ferozepore	1,331	1,510
Mooltan	4,267	5,397
Jhang...	1,902	2,174
Lahore	7,891	5,839
Kasúr	2,048	2,117
Amritsar	42,529	40,146
Gurdáspur	1,005	1,050
Batála	2,075	2,913
Dínanagar	1,225	1,233
Siálkot	14,029	15,064
Gujránwála	7,487	6,357
Wazirabad	1,200	1,175
Ráwalpindi	3,289	1,416
Pesháwar	2,601	5,039
Edwardes-abad	2,934	2,157
Total ...	1,07,743	1,06,398

The "*Fees and Revenue from Educational Institutions*" are highest in those Municipalities in which the Government High and Middle Anglo-Vernacular Schools, formerly called District Schools, and the Primary Departments and Branch Schools attached to them, were transferred to the Municipal Committees for management in 1886. The collections in these averaged Rs. 3,475, in the remaining Municipalities and Notified Areas the average was Rs 316. The total of collections in all the Municipalities is between 34 and 35 per cent. of the Municipal expenditure on "Public Instruction," of which some 27 per cent. more was met from contributions to the Municipal Funds from the Provincial Revenues, Local Funds and other sources.

The "*Fees and Revenue from Medical Institutions*" are far more limited and less general, being in fact confined to the accounts of 73 Municipalities and Notified Areas, of which Simla realized Rs. 8,978 out of a total of Rs. 18,506, and the remainder an average of Rs. 133. The receipts at Simla are obtained from the Ripon Hospital, and were nearly Rs. 3,000 higher than in the previous year. All Municipalities do not maintain hospitals or dispensaries of their own; in many cases the public institutions of these classes by which medical relief is provided to the town population are managed by District Boards, to whose funds the Municipal Committees pay contributions in aid of the institutions.

Under the head "*Fees and Revenue from Markets and Slaughter-houses*" the principal incomes are those of the Delhi (Rs. 22,039) and Simla (Rs. 10,755) Municipalities, which with those of Umballa (Rs. 1,383), Mooltan (Rs. 526), Lahore (Rs. 710), Gujrát (Rs. 1,893), Murree (Rs. 1,686), Haripur (Rs. 698), Abbott-abad (Rs 677), Peshâwar (Rs 2,210), Edwardes-abad (Rs. 2,260) and Dera Ismail Khan (Rs. 796) amount to 92 per cent. of the total collections on this account. A larger revenue might have been expected at Lahore, where the Municipality has provided a fine market at a considerable outlay.

The receipts classed as "*Other Fees*" consist of—

Rs. 2,801 licenses to cut wood and grass in Murree (Rs. 2,454), Dharmsála, Kartárpur, Aláwalpur, Banga, Nakodar and Montgomery;

" 7,985 bonded-warehouse fees in Delhi (Rs. 1,325), in Ráwalpindi (Rs. 3,543), in Peshâwar (Rs. 2,213), and 13 other Municipalities;

" 4,785 licenses for offensive and dangerous trades in Peshâwar (Rs. 881), Amritsar (Rs. 843), Batála (Rs. 328), Mooltan (Rs. 489), and 27 other Municipalities; and

" 3,386 licensed job porters, rickshaw coolies and grooms plying for hire in Simla (Rs. 3,069) and Murree (Rs. 317).

Rs. 18,957

The details of the "*Grants-in-aid and Contributions*" are as follows:—

		From Government (Provincial Revenues).	From Local Funds.	From other sources.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
For general purposes	1895-96 ...	27,808	2,695	2,129	32,632
	1896-97 ...	24,499	27,602	1,265	53,366
For educational purposes	1895-96 ...	1,16,464	38,569	879	1,55,912
	1896-97 ...	1,12,746	41,032	3,582	1,57,360
For medical purposes	1895-96 ...	2,430	65,408	5,245	73,083
	1896-97 ...	2,595	67,656	2,265	72,516

Of the Provincial grants those for general and educational purposes are contract grants for the maintenance of the provincial properties (chiefly cattle-pounds) and the Government District Schools, with their attached Primary Departments and Branch Schools, which were transferred to Municipal management in 1886. The Local Fund grants for educational and medical purposes are the contributions made by District Boards to Municipal schools and dispensaries in consideration of the benefits conferred by the institutions on the rural population.

The *Miscellaneous* receipts in 1896-97 consist of—

	Rs.
Nazúl income	49,926
Leper Asylum receipts, including subscriptions	6,065
Sales of water	52,462
Garden receipts	39,538
Sale of trees, grass, wood, &c.	34,238
Receipts from cattle fairs	32,816
Refunds	13,822
Recoveries on account of services rendered to private persons ...	36,962
Other items...	15,330
Total ...	2,81,159

Practically the whole of the "*Leper Asylum Receipts*" are in the accounts of the Amritsar Municipality, who complain of the increasing cost of maintaining their Asylum without contributions for lepers from the North-Western Provinces and Native States. The Lieutenant-Governor will be glad to have a separate report on this question. Under the head "*Sales of water*" the realizations in Delhi, Simla and Lahore, where as yet no water tax has been imposed, amounted to Rs. 18,949, Rs. 4,345 and Rs. 27,563 respectively, and consist for the most part of charges imposed on houses supplied with water by pipe connections with the Municipal water-works. Of the receipts from "*Cattle Fairs*" about 92 per cent. were derived from the usual annual cattle fairs held by the Amritsar Municipality.

The largest "*Recoveries on account of services rendered to private individuals*" are in the accounts of the Delhi Municipality (Rs. 21,772), where they consist almost entirely of the payment which the manufacturers of gold and silver wire for embroidery make voluntarily to the Committee for their supervision of the manufacture. The amount so paid in 1896-97 was much less than in the previous year, the decrease being due to the effect on the industry of the famine.

28. Of the total expenditure incurred during the year, a little over 14 per cent. was spent on the "General Administration" including collection and refunds of taxes, about 15 and 46 per cent. respectively on the "Public Safety" and "Public Health and Convenience," under 14 per cent. on "Public Instruction," less than 2 per cent. on "Famine Relief," and about 9 per cent. on the "Miscellaneous Charges," including "Contributions" and "Interest on Loans." The expenditure is compared with that of the previous year in the following table :—

	1895-96.	1896-97.
	Rs.	Rs.
(1) General Administration, including collection and refunds of taxes.	6,75,812	6,38,325
(2) Public Safety	6,47,825	6,73,185
(3) Public Health and Convenience ...	20,53,945	20 49,884
(4) Public Instruction	6,34,370	5,95,933
(5) Contributions	1,39,461	1,47,616
(6) Miscellaneous, including Interest on Loans.	2,72,496	2,63,442
(7) Famine Relief	...	80,391
Total ...	44,23,909	44,48,776

The charges for "*General Administration*" are of the ordinary description, and call for no remarks. There was a large decrease in octroi refunds, which, however, is consistent with the reduced revenue from that source. The details are—

	1895-96.	1896-97.
	Rs.	Rs.
Office Establishments. Inspection, Honorary Magistrates' Establishment, &c.	2,29,652	2,26,587
Collection of taxes	2,43,906	2,49,046
Survey of land	1,789	559
Refunds	1,98,944	1,60,993
Pensions and Gratuities	1,521	1,140
Total ...	6,75,812	6,38,325

The first head includes election charges, and the first and second the cost of office and octroi buildings, and in 1896-97 a certain amount of extraordinary expenditure on account of grants of compensation for dearness of provisions to inferior and menial servants.

The refunds include—

	1895-96.	1896-97.
	Rs.	Rs.
Refunds of octroi	1,91,235	1,56,663
Other refunds	7,709	4,330
Total ...	1,98,944	1,60,993

29. The following are the details of the expenditure on the "*Public Safety*":—

	1895-96.	1896-97.
	Rs.	Rs.
Fire (establishment, fire engines, &c.) ...	5,887	7,213
Lighting (establishment, lamps, &c.) ...	92,486	1,00,066
Police (establishment, clothing, &c.) ...	5,47,491	5,64,346
Rewards for destruction of wild animals and snakes.	1,961	1,560
Total ...	6,47,825	6,73,185

Additional apparatus for extinguishing fires was purchased by the Delhi and Peshâwar Committees, where the expenditure on this account in 1895-97 was Rs. 1,547 and Rs. 2,577; the Simla Committee spent Rs. 1,595 on the maintenance of an organized Fire Brigade. Lighting charges are found in the

accounts of 103 out of 178 Municipalities and Notified Areas as compared with 95 out of 176 in the previous year. Accepting the recurrence of charges under this head throughout the past three years as an indication of permanency, there would appear to be 85 Municipalities in which some sort of established system of street lighting exists, though in some of these no doubt the arrangements are on a very modest scale. The backward districts in this respect are Umballa, Hoshiárpur, Jullundur, Ferozepore and Shahpur, where the results are as follows :—

	Number of Municipalities.	*Number lighted.*
Umballa	8	0
Hoshiárpur	9	2
Jullundur	9	1
Ferozepore	6	1
Shahpur	5	1

Judging by their accounts, the Municipal Committees seem to provide no public lighting at all at Murree and Dalhousie. At Dharmsála lighting was introduced by the Municipality for the first time in August 1896.

The increase in the cost of the Municipal expenditure on Police in 1896-97 is due partly to revision of establishment and partly to the grant of compensation for dearness of provisions to the inferior grades.

30. The outlay on the *Public Health and Convenience* was incurred on—

	1895-96.	1896-97.
	Rs.	Rs.
Water-supply	2,13,001	2,65,860
Drainage	2,04,688	1,05,104
Conservancy and Latrines (including road cleaning and watering).	5,66,792	6,12,652
Hospitals and Dispensaries	3,70,980	3,78,272
Vaccination	28,329	28,263
Markets and slaughter-houses	51,220	30,931
Cattle pounds	7,537	7,446
Dâk Bungalows and Seráis	9,520	9,298
Arboriculture, Public Gardens and Experimental Cultivation.	1,32,059	1,37,867
Registration of Births and Deaths ...	7,451	8,124
Public Works Establishment	34,840	34,328
Ditto Buildings	80,681	1,32,787
Ditto Roads	3,46,252	2,96,072
Ditto Stores	595	2,880
Total ...	20,53,945	20,49,884

The "water-supply" and "drainage" charges include *Original Works* and "*Maintenance*" in the following portions :—

		1895-96.	1896-97.
		Rs.	Rs.
Water-supply	Original	1,04,162	1,44,146
	Maintenance	1,08,839	1,21,714
	Total ...	2,13,001	2,65,860
Drainage or Sewerage	Original ...	1,66,957	60,601
	Maintenance ...	37,731	44,503
	Total ...	2,04,688	1,05,104

Of the "Original" outlay on water-works in 1896-97 Rs. 1,00,000 are the Murree Municipality's contribution towards the cost of the works which have been constructed by the Military Works Department for the town and cantonment. The amount of the contribution was taken as a loan from Government. A sum of Rs. 11,424 was laid out on the water-works at Harípur, which were practically completed, an expenditure of Rs. 32,146 having been incurred on them in the previous year. A Government loan was granted for this project also. The rest of the original outlay on water-supply consists of varying sums spent from current income in making additions to existing water-works and on construction and cleaning of tanks, wells, &c. Under the head "Drainage" the main item of *original* expenditure is Rs. 19,174 laid out on the extensive sewage and drainage works under construction at Delhi, for which and the water-works the Committee has been provided with a Government loan of Rs. 9,00,000. In the previous year the expenditure on the sewage project was nearly one lakh of rupees. The Pesháwar Municipality spent Rs. 10,903 from current income in improving the city drains, and at Ráwalpindi, Jhelum, Siálkot, Jhang and Simla the expenditure on the same account was respectively Rs. 2,968, Rs. 2,401, Rs. 7,467, Rs. 3,019 and Rs. 5,804. A project for water-works at Amritsar is under preparation, and important extensions of the water works at Simla and Lahore and of the sewerage system at the latter are contemplated.

The expenditure on "Conservancy" was Rs. 46,000 higher than in the previous year, the increase being due partly to the temporary increase of salary allowed to inferior establishments on account of dearness of provisions and to special operations undertaken to avert the plague. There was a considerable special outlay at Delhi in connection with the Municipal Sewage Farm.

The high expenditure in 1895-96 under the head "Markets and Slaughter-houses" is accounted for by the construction of the Municipal Market at Lahore in that year and by special outlay at Pesháwar, Kohát and Edwardesabad.

The outlay on Public Works—Buildings includes Rs. 42,565 in 1895-96 and Rs. 74,573 in 1896-97 on account of the embankment works under construction at Dera Gházi Khan for the protection of the town from encroachment by the river Indus, for the Municipal share of which project, *viz.* one-third, the Committee has been granted a loan of Rs. 2,02,000. A sum of Rs. 15,581 paid by the Lahore Municipal Committee in satisfaction of a decree of Court in connection with the contract for the building of the Town Hall is also included in the expenditure on buildings.

The grant allotted in the Municipal Budget Estimate for Public Works amounted to Rs. 8,99,211, but Rs 1,09,991 were subsequently re-appropriated for other expenditure, and the final grant was thus reduced to Rs. 7,89,220. The

actual outlay amounted to Rs. 7,12,920, of which Rs. 6,73,951 was for work and Rs. 38,969 for establishment and tools and plant; the details of the work outlay are as follows:—

	Original Works.	Repairs.
	Rs.	Rs.
Civil Buildings—		
Administration—		
Land Revenue	...	1,197
Excise	...	132
Law and Justice	...	291
Ecclesiastical	...	13
Police	3,697	5,485
Educational	14,806	8,083
Medical	13,945	15,194
Monuments and Antiquities	...	...
Miscellaneous or general	...	906
Allotment for minor works and repairs	...	...
Total Civil Buildings ...	32,448	31,301
Communications—		
1. Metalled Roads ... A—Bridged and drained throughout ...	...	...
B—Partially bridged and drained ...	17	112
2. Unmetalled Roads ... A—Bridged and drained throughout ...	...	...
B—Partially bridged and drained ...	...	716
3. Roads ... ... Banked and surfaced with "muram" or similar materials, but not drained.	...	...
4. Do. ... ... Banked, but not surfaced, partially bridged and drained.	...	...
5. Do. ... ... Cleared, partially bridged and drained	...	...
6. Do. ... ... Cleared only	...	...
7. Boat-bridges and ferries	...	...
8. Accommodation for travellers	1,057	2,976
9. Arboriculture	163	5,788
Allotment for minor works and repairs	...	...
Total Communications ...	1,237	9,592
Miscellaneous Public Improvements—		
Town Buildings	42,344	26,890
Markets	15,530	4,060
Pavements and Streets	58,544	2,40,103
Lighting	1,139	126
Water-supply	57,960	44,987
Sewage and Drainage	39,449	35,769
Conservancy	6,776	6,630
Miscellaneous or general	14,170	4,896
Total Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	2,35,912	3,63,461
GRAND TOTAL ...	2,69,597	4,04,354

31. *Public Instruction.*—Under this head are included the following charges:—

		1895-96.	1896-97.
		Rs.	Rs.
Schools and Colleges	... ...	5,92,320	5,58,439
Contributions	... ...	34,494	31,058
Libraries and Museums	... ...	7,556	6,436
	Total ...	6,34,370	5,95,933

The net charge on the Municipal Funds on account of education, excluding fees and revenue from educational institutions, grants-in-aid of education from Provincial Revenues, Local Funds and other sources, which amounted to Rs. 3,61,994, was Rs. 2,33,939 against Rs. 2,73,634 in 1895-96. The Director of Public Instruction has furnished the following remarks on education in Municipalities. The figures relate to the direct expenditure :—

The number of scholars on the rolls of the Secondary Schools managed by Municipal Boards on the 31st March last was 23,734 against 23,915 in the previous year, or a decrease of 181. The number at the Secondary stage of instruction has risen from 7,107 to 7,308, but at the Primary stage it has fallen from 16,808 to 16,426.

The total expenditure from Municipal Funds on education for the year was Rs. 3,36,746 against Rs. 3,77,848 in the previous year. The decrease was mainly in expenditure on buildings.

Statement of expenditure from Municipal Funds on Public Instruction for the year 1896-97.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8				9	10	11
							Expenditure of Municipal Boards on Secondary Schools managed by						
Year.	Province	Total number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March in Secondary Schools managed by Municipal Boards.	Total number of pupils in the Secondary stage comprising the High and Middle stages.	Percentage of column 4 to column 3.	Total number of pupils in the Primary stage comprising the Upper and Lower Primary stages.	Percentage of column 6 to column 3.	Municipal Boards.	The Government.	Local Fund Boards.	Private persons or associations.	Municipal expenditure on Secondary Schools.	Total Municipal expenditure on Public Instruction.	Remarks.
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1896-97	Punjab	23,734	7,308	30·79	16,426	69·21	1,69,712	1,200	1,978	17,433	1,90,323	3,36,746	

32. The "*Contributions*" paid out of the Municipal Funds consist of (1) the Cantonment shares of the octroi collections where Cantonment and Municipality have a common octroi boundary and the tax is collected for both by the Municipal

Committee, and (2) the grants paid to Government on the contracts for the management of Provincial properties—chiefly cattle pounds—by Committees. The total of the latter was somewhat lower in 1896-97 owing to special adjustments in 1895-96 which were explained in the accounts of that year; the former shows a considerable increase which resulted from a re-adjustment of shares between the Ráwalpindi Municipality and Cantonment.

33. The following is a detail of the charges under the head *Miscellaneous*:—

	1895-96.	1896-97.
	Rs.	Rs.
Interest on loans	1,54,089	1,48,084
Discount	450	1,289
Actual cost of work done for private individuals.	18,320	22,069
Nazúl charges	8,084	7,591
Law expenses	6,060	11,516
Interment of paupers	3,859	3,845
Cattle, horse and other fairs ...	16,123	18,418
Poor-house charges	10,651	11,317
Fire Insurance	984	1,358
Leper Asylums	10,995	12,516
Veterinary charges	5,833	1,763
Other items	37,047	23,676
Total ...	2,72,496	2,63,442

Expenses amounting to Rs. 1,685, Rs. 2,000, Rs. 681, Rs. 3,143, Rs. 513 and Rs. 482 were incurred by the Delhi, Simla, Mooltan, Lahore, Bhera and Pesháwar Committees in conducting litigation connected with Municipal affairs or property. In the case of Simla the high charge is due to the transfer to Umballa for trial of a land suit in which the Committee was involved; the expenditure at Lahore arose out of the contract for the building of the "Town Hall." Under the head "Leper Asylums" the main charge is Rs. 10,612 disbursed from the Amritsar Municipal Fund for maintaining the Asylum at Tarn Táran.

34. There remain the "*Famine Relief*" charges, of which the detailed classification is as follows:—

	Rs.
Establishment	768
Relief Works	70,268
Relief under Chapter X of the Famine Code ...	250
Gratuitous Relief—In poor-house and kitchens ...	2,692
At the homes of the people ...	4,000
In other ways	2,007
Miscellaneous	406
Total ...	80,391

In the Hissar District, where the distress was greatest, the Hissar, Hánsi and Sirsa Municipalities laid out Rs. 2,710, Rs. 1,745 and Rs. 2,610 chiefly on

tanks and wells, and the Bhiwáni Municipality spent Rs. 30,159 partly on the same class of works, but chiefly (Rs. 28,759) in starting as a relief work a project for water-works which has been designed for the town. The rest of the outlay was incurred in the following Municipalities:—

Rohtak	...	...	Rs. 650	on miscellaneous gratuitous relief.
Jhajjar	...	...	" 1,200	on tanks and ditto.
Beri	...	...	" 240	on miscellaneous gratuitous relief.
Rewári	...	...	" 1,292	on roads (Rs. 643) and tanks.
Delhi	...	...	" 8,385	on establishment (Rs. 368), brick excavation and filling up hollows (Rs. 5,375) and poor-house relief (Rs. 2,642).
Jagádhri	...	...	" 250	under Chapter X of the Famine Code.
Ludhiána	...	...	" 2,033	on roads (Rs 1,813), poor-house relief (Rs. 50 and miscellaneous gratuitous relief (Rs. 170).
Ferozepore	...	...	" 5,000	on roads and drains (Rs. 1,014) and buildings (Rs. 3,986).
Fázilka	...	...	" 2,814	on roads (Rs. 2,314) and tanks (Rs. 500).
Muktsar	...	...	" 1,000	on establishment (Rs 11), roads (Rs. 365), tanks (Rs. 571), miscellaneous gratuitous relief (Rs. 29) and miscellaneous (Rs. 24).
Mooltan	...	...	" 3,295	one stablishment (Rs. 109), roads (Rs. 1,648) and bunds (Rs. 1,538).
Montgomery	...	...	" 118	on miscellaneous gratuitous relief.
Lahore	...	...	" 9,729	on roads (Rs. 500), filling up hollows (Rs. 9,229).
Kasúr	...	...	" 1,200	on tanks.
Siálkot	...	...	" 985	on filling up hollows.
Pasrúr	...	...	" 300	on roads.
Wazírabad	...	...	" 576	ditto.
Rámnagar	...	...	" 100	ditto.
Peshawar	...	...	" 4,000	Contribution to a local famine fund.

The bulk of this expenditure was not incurred under famine conditions as recognized by the Punjab Famine Code, and probably should not have been classed under the head "Famine Relief."

PART IV.—GENERAL.

35. *Health.*—The year 1896-97 was a remarkably healthy one generally speaking throughout the towns of the Province. There was fortunately no general epidemic, but a few sporadic cases of cholera occurred in the towns of Rewári, Farukhnagar and Hodal in the Gurgaon District. There was a bad outbreak of cholera in Ráwalpindi City and neighbourhood in the summer of 1896 which affected 3·63 per mille of the population. The disease also appeared in Kohát, where 24 persons died, and in Jámpur in the Dera Gházi Khan District, but there the energetic measures of the Civil Surgeon stamped it out quickly. Small-pox is only noted as having prevailed in the towns of Ludhiána and Ferozepore for part of the year. The Ludhiána Municipal Committee cannot unfortunately be brought to apply for the extension of the Vaccination Act to that city. There was a bad epidemic of puerperal fever in Dera Ismail Khan in November and December, especially among Hindu women, 24 out of 30 women confined during that period dying. It was stopped by importing new midwives from elsewhere and preventing the local midwives from practising their trade for a time. Otherwise the Municipal towns were singularly free from disease, and the year is only noticeable for the special precautions adopted at Delhi and some of the Municipalities in the Lahore Division against the introduction of plague from Bombay and Karáchi. In Delhi the conservancy establishment was increased, and a house-to-house cleaning and disinfection was carried out by a special staff. The sanitary arrangements in Simla were eminently successful this year, and the death-rate from fever was normal.

36. *Water-supply and drainage.*—The earthwork in connection with the construction of the Bhiwáni (Hissar) water-works was undertaken during the year as a famine relief work. This should prove a most beneficial measure. The Committee is negotiating a loan from Government of Rs. 1,90,000 for the scheme. The Delhi Municipal Committee completed Part I of its drainage scheme at a cost of Rs. 3,19,048. Part II cannot be carried out until another loan is raised. The Municipality is trying an experiment in starting a filth trenching farm as the best method of disposing of its town sweepings. A water-course to irrigate the farm has been made at a cost of Rs 6,000 from the Farásh Khána Fall on the Okla Navigation Channel. The Simla Municipality is working out a project to increase its water-supply. In the hot weather of 1896 there was a serious dearth of water until the monsoon rains came and filled the reservoirs. The Ludhiána Municipal Committee has elaborated and is carrying out proposals to extend the outfalls of its city drains, and the Public Works Department is boring sites for the construction of experimental wells for a new proposed water-works scheme. The Jagraon Municipal Committee has filled up a highly unsanitary depression in one of its suburbs. Proposals are under the consideration of the Municipality and the Public Works Department for the carrying out of extensions and improvements in the Lahore water-supply, with a possible extension of it to Meean Meer. The Edwardes-abad Municipality has constructed *pakka* channels from its wells, but the Dera Gházi Khan drainage scheme has not yet been started owing to financial difficulties.

37. *Important events.*—Delhi will soon be the terminus of two new Railways—the Southern Punjab Railway and the Delhi-Agra Chord Line. The Simla Fire Brigade was called out 19 times, but the fires were small and were promptly got under without any great damage being done. Small fires occurred also in Batála and Akálgarh, while Pesháwar suffered from several fires resulting in severe loss. The most important event, however, in the south-eastern portion of the Province was the severe scarcity almost amounting to famine. Several Municipalities exerted themselves in the relief of distress, notably Ferozepore, where the Deputy Commissioner brings to notice the good work done by the President, Lála Jaggan Náth, the Honorary Secretary, Mr. J. A.

Clarke, and several other members. The Simla Municipality is considering the advisability of introducing electric light into the station. The results of an installation which has taken place at Darjeeling are being awaited.

In conclusion, the Lieutenant-Governor wishes to thank Lieutenant-Colonel Hutchinson, Commissioner of Lahore, and Mr. T. Gordon Walker, Officiating Commissioner of Jullundur, for the careful reports submitted by them. He also desires to place on record here his sense of the severe loss suffered not only by the Amritsar Municipality, but also by the Municipal administration of the Province generally, by the death of Mr. E. Nicholl on the 9th November last. The deceased gentleman was for 25 years Secretary of the Municipal Committee and District Board of Amritsar, and in addition to his duties was Editor of the *Municipal Record*. On the occasion of the celebration of the completion of the 60th year of Her Majesty's reign he was decorated with a C I.E., and it is a matter of deep regret that he lived to enjoy his well-deserved reward for so short a time.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copies of the foregoing Remarks be forwarded to all Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners in the Punjab, the Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department, Punjab, and be submitted to the Government of India in the Home Department.

Also that the Remarks and a translation of them be published in the *Punjab Government Gazette*, English and Urdu versions, and that copies of the Urdu translation be supplied to Deputy Commissioners for the information of Municipal Committees.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor,

M. W. FENTON,

Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab.

Catalogue of Books registered in the Punjab under Act XXV of 1867 during the quarter ending the 31st December 1897.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
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		Books, English.												Rs A. P.		
1	879	Muhammadan India; Its to-day and to-morrow.	English.	Khwája Zia-ud-dín, B A.	Religion (Muhammadan)	Lahore.	Punjab Observer Press.	20th Augt 1897.	18	8vo.	I.	500	Printed.	0 2 0		
2	1059	Works of the late Pandit Guru Datta, Vidyárthí, M.A.	Ditto.	Lála Jíwan Dás, Pensioner (Editor).	Religion (Arya)	Ditto.	Punjab Economical Press.	20th Octr. 1897.	227	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	Paper cover, 1 0 0 Cloth bound, 1 4 0		
3	895	Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Punjab Hosiery and General Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Ditto.	The Punjab Hosiery Factory Company Limited.	Miscellaneous.	Ditto.	Tribune Press.	20th Septr. 1897.	32	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	Not given.		
4	894	The Victoria Diamond Jubilee Hindu Technical Institute, Punjab. Inaugural address on the Commercial and Industrial Development of India.	Ditto.	Lála Ruchí Rám, Sahní.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	28th Septr 1897.	20	8vo.	I	500	Ditto.	Ditto.		
5	977	Under the Indian Sun ...	Ditto.	J. P. Rawlins, Esquire.	Ditto.	Ditto	Civil and Military Gazette Press.	8th Septr. 1897.	92	8vo	I	100	Ditto.	Ditto.		
6	978	Training the Remount ...	Ditto.	Lieut.-Colonel G. Deane, 15th Bengal Lancers, Pesháwar.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	49	16mo	I.	200	Ditto.	2 0 0		
7	979	Notes for Staff Officers on Indian Field Service.	Ditto.	Lieut.-Colonel J. E. Nixon, 18th Bengal Lancers.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	30th Septr. 1897.	88	16mo	I.	200	Ditto.	2 8 0		

8	980	Native Cavalry Notes. Hints to Adjutants on Remount Training.	Ditto.	Captain G. Elsmie, 5th Punjab Cavalry.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	6th Octr. 1897.	12	32mo.	I.	100	Ditto.	0 8 0		
9	1037	How to distinguish between Right and Wrong.	Ditto.	Dr. Harnám Dás.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press.	10th Octr. 1897.	18	8vo.	I.	5,000	Ditto.	Free.		
10	1065	The Pathán Revolt in North-West India.	Ditto.	H. Woosnam Mills, Esquire	History.	Ditto	Civil and Military Gazette Press.	2nd Novr. 1897.	204	8vo.	I.	1,000	Printed (Maps and Pictures lithographed).	1 8 0	Proprietors, Civil and Military Gazette Press, Lahore.	
11	939	The Punjab Courts Act (XVIII of 1884) with Notes.	Ditto.	Lála Madan Gopál, M.A.	Law.	Ditto.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press	15th July 1897.	133	8vo.	R.	1,000	Printed.	3 0 0		
		Designed for Educational purposes.														
12	853	The Pocket Mensuration ...	English.	Muhammad 'Abdur Rahmán.	Science (Mathematical).	Siálkot.	Imperial Press.	20th Septr. 1897.	64	32mo	I.	1,10[illegible]	Printed	0 3 [illegible]		
13	947	Middle School Examination Papers, 1869—1897, Arithmetic and Mensuratin, with answers.	Ditto.	An experienced teacher (Translator) and Munshí Rám Agarwál (Publisher).	Ditto.	Lahore.	Shams-ul-Hind Press	16th Augt. 1897.	56	16mo	I.	500	Ditto.	0 3 [illegible]		
14	948	The Middle School Examination Papers, with answers, Arithmetic and Mensuration, for the years 1869—1897 and 1880—1897.	Ditto.	Saiyid Muhammad 'Alisher, Musvi (Translator).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	22nd Augt 1897.	56	16mo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 3 0		
15	1014	The Guide to Mensuration or Pocket Mensuration.	Ditto.	S. Ghulám Alí.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	16th Octr. 1897.	50	16mo.	I.	2,000	Ditto.	0 2 0		
16	880	Notes on Trench's Study of Words.	Ditto.	R. K. Mukerji, M.A.	Language.	Ditto.	Punjab Observer Press.	5th Octr. 1897.	171	16mo.	I.	750	Ditto.	2 0 0		

Catalogue of Books registered in the Punjab under Act XXV of 1867 during the quarter ending the 31st December 1897—continued.

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														Rs. A. P.		
17	1064	Companion to the Study of English Grammar and Composition.	English.	R. K. Mukerji, M.A.	Language.	Lahore.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press.	30th Octr. 1897.	81	16mo.	I.	1,000	Printed.	0 10 0	R. K. Mukerji, M.A., Head Master, Union Academy, Lahore.	
18	983	A Brief History of India ...	Ditto.	R. D. Vania.	History.	Ditto.	News Press.	Octr. 1897	120	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto	0 10 0		
		Books, Arabic.														
19	899	Sharh-i-Ilyás, Jild-i-Awwal (A Commentary on Ilyás, Volume I).	Arabic.	Muhammad Saháf.	Religion (Muhammadan).	Lahore.	Muhammadí Press	25th Augt. 1897.	360	8vo.	I.	1,500	Lithographed.	1 8 0		
20	929	Numáz ...	Ditto.	...	Ditto.	Ditto.	Gulzár-i-Muhammadí Press.	10th Augt. 1897.	32	32mo.	I.	750	Ditto.	0 0 3	...	The Muhammadan Prayer Book.
21	1041	Súrat-i-Yásín, &c. (A Chapter of the Qurán, &c.).	Ditto.	Maulaví Fazl Ahmad.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press.	25th Octr. 1897.	160	32mo.	I.	5,000	Ditto.	Not given.		
		Designed for Educational purposes.														
22	811	Majmú'a Yakroza, &c. (A Collection of Treatises on Logic).	Arabic.	Saleh Muhammad, &c.	Philosophy.	Sadhaura, District Umballa.	Bilálí Press.	4th Augt. 1897.	134	8vo.	I.	500	Lithographed.	0 4 0		

23	881	Ar Razí (A book so named by Razí-ud dín).	Ditto.	Maulaví Razí-ud-dín.	Language.	Lahore.	Siddíqí Press.	7th Septr. 1897.	436	8vo.	I.	1,100	Ditto.	1 8 0	...	A commentary on a work on Arabic Etymology.
24	928	Qá'ida 'Arabí (Arabic Primer)...	Ditto.	Gulzár Muhammad.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Gulzár-i-Muhammadí Press.	9th Augt. 1897.	8	16mo	I.	1,500	Ditto.	0 0 1½		
25	1043	Qawá'id-i-Baghdádí (Arabic Primer).	Ditto.	Muhammad Amínulla wa Fazl Razzáq.	Ditto.	Jhelum.	Universal Press.	13th Octr. 1897.	16	8vo.	I.	950	Ditto.	0 1 0		
26	1044	Qá'ida Arabí (Arabic Primer) ...	Ditto.	...	Ditto.	Rang-pura, Siálkot.	Samadí Press.	29th Octr. 1897.	8	16mo.	R.	1,000	Ditto.	0 0 3		
27	1073	Maráh-ul-Arwáh (Pleasing to Hearts).	Ditto.	Maulána Ahmad.	Ditto.	Lahore.	Azízí Press.	19th Augt. 1897.	80	8vo.	I.	750	Ditto.	0 2 3		
		Books, Hindi.														
28	817	Pothí Sukh Jíoná (How to lead a happy life).	Hindí in the Gurmukhí character.	Suwámí Thákur Dás.	Poetry.	Gujránwála.	McKee Press.	2nd Septr. 1897.	154	16mo.	I.	500	Lithographed.	0 4 0		
29	869	Rámáyan ...	Ditto.	Go Swámí Tulsí Dás.	Ditto.	Lahore.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press.	20th Septr. 1897.	612	8vo.	I.	650	Printed	1 0 0		
30	883	Riyásat Jummú men Navín Dharamsála dá Utsaw (Festivities in connection with the establishment of a new Dharamsála).	Ditto.	Máí Jíoní.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Srí Akál Press.	8th Septr. 1897.	16	8vo.	I.	...	Ditto.	Gratis.		
31	1048	Dán Líla (Frolics of Krishna) ...	Hindí in the Nágrí character.	Rájindra.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Punjab Economical Press.	14th Octr. 1897.	16	16mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	Not given.	...	A metrical story of Krishna's playful childhood.
32	886	Qissa Rúp Basant (The Story of Rúp and Basant).	Hindí in the Gurmukhí character.	Jaimal Dás.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	29th Augt. 1897.	37	8vo.	R.	1,000	Ditto.	Ditto		
33	892	Sanátan Dharam Updesh (The Teachings of the Sanátan Dharam (Ancient Religion)).	Hindí in the Nágrí character.	Káká Rám Sharma.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	17th Septr. 1897.	32	16mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 0 9		

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														Rs. A. P.		
34	1004	Jain Bhajan Málá (A Rosary of the Hymns of the Jain Religion).	Hindí in the Persian character.	Pandit Sohan Lál.	Poetry.	Amritsar.	Anand Parkásh Press.	28th Septr. 1897.	56	16mo.	I.	250	Lithographed.	0 1 6		
35	1030	'Itr-i-Bhajan Mukammal (Hymns)	Hindí in the Gurmukhí character.	Seth Tará Chand.	Ditto.	Lahore.	Koh-i-Núr Press.	21st Augst. 1897.	24	16mo.	I.	350	Ditto.	0 1 0		
36	1042	Gít Pustak, Bhág Pahlá (The Book of Songs, Part I).	Ditto.	Pandit Prítam Dev.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press.	25th Octr. 1897.	144	16mo.	R.	1,000	Printed.	0 6 0		
37	1050	Bhagwat Bhajan (Hymns) ...	Hindí.	Káká Rám Sharmá.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Punjab Economical Press.	16th Octr. 1897.	16	16mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 0 6		
38	891	Sár Gítá (The Essence of Gítá)	Hindí in the Nagrí character.	...	Religion (Hindu).	Ditto.	Ditto.	15th Septr. 1897.	24	16mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	Not given.		
39	893	Garbh Gítá (The Gítá of the Womb).	Ditto.	...	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	21st Septr. 1897.	24	16mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	Ditto.	...	A leaflet purporting to be a dialogue between Arjuna and Krishna on the way of obtaining release from the never ending series of births and re-births in accordance with the doctrine of metempsychosis.
40	986	Srí Gurú Granth Shabadarth Ratnáwalí (A necklace of the meanings of the words of the Granth).	Hindí in the Gurmukhí character.	Rám Sharan.	Religion (Sikh).	Amritsar.	New-Anglo-Gurmukhí Press.	29th Septr. 1897.	48	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	Free.		

41	1052	Jain Bálikon ká Gutká (An Elementary Reader for the children of the Jain community).	Hindí.	Bábú Gyán Chandra.	Religion (Jain).	Lahore.	Punjab Economical Press.	16th Octr. 1897.	8	16mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 0 3		
42	1053	Eki Bháv Bhásha ...	Ditto.	Bhúdhar Dás.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	17th Octr. 1897.	16	16mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 0 6	...	Hindí translation of a Jain religious work named "Eki Bhav," devout prayers.
43	1054	Nirbán Kánd Bháshá (A canto on final emancipation in the Bháshá language).	Ditto.	Bhaiyá Nand	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	8	16mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 0 3		
44	1055	Bhaktámar Bháshá ...	Ditto.	Pandit Hem Ráj.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	18th Octr. 1897.	26	16mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 1 0	...	Verses in praise of the Jain "Ideal Man."
45	1056	Sámáik Bhásha (A Jain Prayer Book).	Ditto.	Pandit Mahá Chandra.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	19	16mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 0 9		
46	1057	Das Artíyen (The ten concluding prayers).	Ditto.	Rája Mán.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	18	16mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 0 9		
47	1058	Vishá Pahár Bháshá (Neutralizer of the effects of poison).	Ditto.	Achal Kirat.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	18	16mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 0 9	...	A hymn in praise of Jin (a Jain divinity).
48	1061	Vairág Bhávná Vajra Nabhi Chakra Vartí kí (Vajra Nabhi Chakrá Vartí's renunciation of worldly attachments).	Ditto.	Bhúdar Dás.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	8th Novr. 1897.	8	16mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 0 3		
49	944	Prán Sukh (The Happiness of Life).	Hindí in the Persian character.	Hakím Darwesh.	Medicine.	Ditto.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press.	14th July 1897.	16	8vo.	R.	3,000	Lithographed.	0 0 3		
50	1006	Harmonium Shikshá Darpan (How to play on the harmonium).	Hindí.	Pandit Naráyan Parshád.	Miscellaneous.	Amritsar.	Anand Parkásh Press.	30th Septr. 1897.	72	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	1 0 0	Pandit Naráyan Parshád of Gowardhan, District Mathra, North-Western Provinces.	

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		The following are designed for Educational purposes.												Rs. A. P.		
51	943	Vidyánkur (The Rudiments of Learning).	Hindí.	Rája Siva Prasád, C. S. I.	Language.	Lahore.	Mufid-i-'Am Press.	14th July 1897.	86	8vo.	R.	3,000	Printed.	0 2 0		
52	1051	Hindí kí Pahlí Pustak (The First Book of Hindí).	Ditto.	Bábú Gyán Chandra.	Ditto.	Ditto	Punjab Economical Press.	16th Octr. 1897.	8	16mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 0 3		
		Books, Kashmiri.														
53	867	Músá Sauz Duyum Kitáb Khurúj (Book of Exodus).	Kashmírí.	Punjab Bible Society.	Religion (Christian.)	Ditto.	Mufid-i-'Am Press.	8th Septr. 1897.	152	8vo.	I.	500	Litho-graphed.	Not given.		
		Books, Punjabi.														
54	805	'Ajíb-o-Gharíb Qissa-i--Patwárián Bandobast (A wonderful story of the Patwárís serving under the Settlement Department).	Panjábí in the Persian character.	Hukm Chand.	Poetry.	Amritsar.	Chashma-i-Núr Press.	25th Augt. 1897.	12	8vo.	I.	350	Ditto.	0 0 6		
55	806	Durgá Ustut (Verses in praise of the Goddess).	Panjábí in the Gurmukhí character.	Bhái Ishar Singh.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	28th Augt. 1897.	16	8vo.	I.	275	Ditto	0 0 6		

56	808	Maiyet Náma Kalán (Funeral Ceremonies, Larger Edition).	Panjábí in the Arabic character.	Maulvi Muhammad Fázil.	Ditto.	Sad-haura, District Umballa.	Balálí Press.	3rd Augt. 1897.	24	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 1 0	
57	809	Qissa-i-Tamím Ansárí (Story of Tamím Ansárí).	Ditto.	Amín.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	32	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 2 0	
58	818	Sí harafí Hír wa Ránjhá (Verses on Hír and Ránjhá).	Panjábi in the Persian character.	Suwámí Thákur Dás.	Ditto.	Gujrán-wála.	McKee Press.	4th Septr. 1897.	16	8vo.	I.	250	Ditto.	0 0 6	
59	819	Bárán Máh (The Twelve Months).	Ditto.	Sardár Gurmukh Singh.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	7th Septr. 1897.	8	16mo.	I.	200	Ditto.	0 0 3	
60	820	Ditto (Ditto).	Panjábí in the Gurmukhí character.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	8	16mo	I.	200	Ditto.	0 0 3	
61	824	Kál Náma (Story of the Famine).	Punjábi in the Persian character.	Gokal Chand Ghamgín.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	25th Septr. 1897.	8	16mo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 0 3	
62	825	Gulshan-i-'Ishaq (The Garden of Love).	Ditto.	Rám Lál and Laddhá Rám.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	29th Septr. 1897.	16	16mo.	I.	350	Ditto.	Not given.	
63	827	Taswír-i-Mátam (A Picture of Mourning).	Ditto.	Lála Chúhar Mal.	Ditto.	Jullun-dur.	Sat Dharam Parchárak Press.	1st Septr. 1897.	40	16mo.	I.	1,500	Ditto.	0 0 9	
64	838	'Ajab Qissa-i-Nau Ganjá wa Kánián (A strange story of the bald-headed and of the one-eyed).	Panjábí in the Persian character.	Mián Alla Ditto.	Ditto.	Lorkí, District Siálkot.	Gúrú Nának Press.	12th Septr. 1897.	44	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 1 0	
65	839	Sí harafí Kál Náma (Verses on the Famine).	Panjábí in the Gurmukhí character.	Lála Kánshí Rám.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	13th Septr 1897.	8	8vo.	I.	750	Ditto.	0 0 6	

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														Rs. A. P.		
66	840	Qissa Kaljug kí Bát ká hai (Story of the Black Age).	Panjábí in the Persian character.	Lála Kánshí Rám.	Poetry.	Lorkí, District Siálkot.	Gurú Nának Press.	14th Septr. 1897.	8	8vo.	I.	75	Lithographed	0 0 6		
67	841	Huqqe kí 'Ajab Ta'ríf (A remarkable panegyric on the smoking-pipe).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	15th Septr. 1897.	8	8vo.	I.	750	Ditto.	0 0 6		
68	842	Qissa Ghát Kanak (Story of a loss sustained in the sale of Wheat).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	16th Septr 1897.	4	16mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 0 3		
69	843	Sí haraff Narsí Bhagat kí (Verses on Narsí Bhagat).	Ditto.	Thákur Dás.	Ditto.	Siálkot.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press.	20th Augt 1897.	16	8vo.	I.	400	Ditto.	0 0 6		
70	844	Sí haraff Srí Krishan jí wa Gopíon ke Jawáb wa Sawál (Verses on Krishna, together with the Questions and Answers of the milk maids).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	8	8vo.	I.	400	Ditto.	0 0 3		
71	845	Sí haraff Kál Náma (Verses on the Famine).	Ditto.	Lála Kánshí Rám.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	24th Augt. 1897.	8	8vo.	I.	700	Ditto.	0 0 6		
72	849	Káman-un-Nisá (Songs for Women).	Ditto.	Maulaví Ghulám Qádir.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	5th Septr. 1897.	16	16mo.	I.	800	Ditto.	0 1 0		
73	850	Asmání Karak yá Wá'iz-ul-Islám (The Heavenly Thunder, or the Preacher of the Doctrines of Muhammad).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	10th Septr. 1897.	72	8vo.	I.	200	Ditto.	0 4 0		

74	851	Sí harafí Dharam Parkásh (Thirty Verses setting forth the Teachings of Religion).	Ditto.	Natthú Rám.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	8	16mo.	I.	700	Ditto.	0 0 3
75	884	Púran Bhagat (Story of Púran Bhagat).	Panjábí in the Nágrí character.	Qádir Yár.	Ditto.	Lahore.	Panjáb Economical Press.	25th Augt. 1897.	44	8vo.	I.	1,000	Printed.	0 2 6
76	885	Báráh Máh Motí Rám (Calendar by Motí Rám).	Ditto.	Motí Rám.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	8	16mo	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 0 1½
77	887	Sí harafí Gopí Chand (Verses on Gopí Chand).	Ditto.	Gangá Rám.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	4th Septr. 1897.	11	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 0 9
78	890	Báráh Máh Hidáyat-ulla (Calendar by Hidáyat ulla).	Ditto.	Hidáyat-ulla.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	8th Septr. 1897.	8	16mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 0 1½
79	935	Núr-i-Sharí'at Hissa-i-Awwal wa Hissa-i Duwum (The Light of Muhammadan Law, Parts I and II).	Panjábí in the Persian character.	Maulaví Muhammad 'Abd Ulla.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Gulzár-i-Muhammadí Press	16th Augt. 1897.	28	8vo.	I.	1,100	Lithographed.	0 1 0
80	936	Ráh-i-Hidáyat (The Path of Guidance).	Ditto.	Mistrí Núr Dín.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	17th Augt. 1897.	20	8vo.	I.	400	Ditto.	0 1 0
81	989	Dharam Pújá (The Worship of Religion).	Panjábí in the Gurmukhí character.	Lálá Tulsí Dás.	Ditto.	Amritsar.	New Anglo-Gurmukhí Press.	20th Septr. 1897.	23	8vo.	I.	1,000	Printed.	0 0 6
82	993	Qissa Mela Chet Chaudas (An Account of the Chet Chaudas Fair).	Panjábí in the Persian character.	'Ata Muhammad.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Anand Parkásh Press.	16th Septr 1897.	8	8vo.	I.	375	Lithographed.	0 0 3
83	995	Bhagwat Bhajan ya'ní Sí harafí tasníf Lájpat Rái (Hymns, *i. e.* Verses by Lájpat Rai).	Ditto.	Lájpat Rái.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	19th Septr. 1897.	8	8vo.	I.	250	Ditto.	0 0 3
84	996	Sí harafí (Verses) ...	Panjábí in the Gurmukhí character.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	20th Septr. 1897.	8	8vo.	I.	250	Ditto.	0 0 3

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														Rs. A. P.		
85	997	Bárán Máh Dukhtar Froshán (Calendar of those who sell their daughters).	Panjábi in the Persian character.	Bhái Harnám Singh.	Poetry.	Amritsar	Anand Parkásh Press.	21st Septr 1897.	8	8vo.	I.	1,100	Lithographed.	0 0 3		
86	1003	Bára Mása Rádha Krishn ji ká (Calendar of Rádha Krishn).	Panjábi in the Gurmukhi character.	Naththú Rám.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	27th Septr. 1897.	8	16mo.	I.	350	Ditto.	0 0 3		
87	1015	Sí harafi (Verses) ...	Panjábi in the Persian character.	Hukm Chand.	Ditto.	Lahore.	Punjab Praspar Hindu Kutamb Saháik Bhandár Press.	1st Octr. 1897.	8	8vo.	I.	300	Ditto.	0 0 6		
88	1016	Bárán Máh (A Calendar) ...	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	8	16mo.	I.	300	Ditto.	0 0 3		
89	1021	Arya Samáj ká Dúsra Bali Dán, Shahádat Pandit Lekh Rám jí Arya Musáfir Updeshak (The Second Martyrdom in the Arya Samáj, an account of the martyrdom of Pandit Lekh Rám, the Arya Traveller and Missionary).	Ditto.	Lábh Chand.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Koh-i-Núr Press.	3rd Augt. 1897.	8	16mo.	I.	1,100	Ditto.	0 0 3		
90	1022	Ditto (Ditto).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	8th Augt. 1897.	8	16mo.	New	1,900	Ditto.	0 0 3		
91	1023	Ditto (Ditto).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	14th Augt. 1897.	8	16mo.	New	1,200	Ditto.	0 0 3		

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94	1026	Bárán Máh Sanátan Dharam (Calendar of the Ancient Religion).	Ditto.	Seth Tára Chand.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	16th Augt. 1897.	8	16mo.	New.	350	Ditto.	0 0 3
95	1029	Sí harafí-i-Awwal ma'-i Bárán Máh wa Sí harafí Sáni (Verses and a Calendar).	Ditto.	Munshi Híra Nand.	Ditto,	Ditto.	Ditto.	30th Augt. 1897.	28	8vo.	I.	350	Ditto.	0 2 0
96	1039	Qissa Jíoná Maur Urdú (Story of Jíoná Maur in Urdú).	Ditto.	Bhagwán Singh.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press.	12th Octr. 1897.	40	8vo.	I.	5,000	Ditto.	0 0 6
97	1047	Sí harafí Sat Gyán Kalptaru (The all-giving tree of True Knowledge in verse).	Panjábi in the Gurmukhi character.	Bába Sat Nám.	Ditto.	Ditto	Punjab Economical Press.	14th Octr. 1897.	12	8vo.	I.	1,000	Printed.	Not given.
98	1069	Khuwán-i-Yaghmá, Hissa-i-Awwal (The Table of Plunder, Part I).	Panjábi in the Persian character.	Hakím Muhammad 'Ali.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Azízi Press.	12th Augt. 1897.	20	8vo.	I.	1,600	Lithographed.	0 1 0
99	1070	Hifz-ul-Qári (A Guardian for the (Qurán) Reader).	Ditto.	Maulavi Muhammad Hayát.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	13th Augt. 1897.	22	16mo.	I.	350	Ditto.	0 0 6
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102	1081	Sí harafí ba ma'i Bára Másíya (Verses together with a Calendar).	Ditto.	Ganga Rám, Dham.	Ditto.	Ráwalpindi.	Káshi Press.	20th Novr. 1897.	16	16mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 0 6

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103	822	Iyánián Ifye Sawál wa Jawáb (Questions and Answers for Beginners).	Panjábi in the Persian character.	United Presbyterian American Mission, Gujránwála.	Religion (Christian).	Gujránwála.	McKee Press.	15th Septr. 1897.	24	16mo.	I.	500	Lithographed.	Not given.		
104	873	Shabad Guru Garanth Sáhib jí de (Words from the Sikh Granth).	Panjábi in the Gurmukhí character.	Bhái Jawáhir Singh.	Religion (Sikh).	Lahore.	Khálsa Press.	20th Septr. 1897.	161	32mo.	I.	500	Printed.	0 3 0		
105	945	Injíl vichchon Rasúlán de Kartabbán dí Pothí (The Acts of the Apostles).	Ditto.	Punjab Bible Society.	Religion (Christian)	Ditto.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press	12th July 1897.	187	16mo.	I.	3,000	Ditto.	0 1 0		
106	991	Pothí Jápji Sáhib Mutarjam (The Book of Japji translated).	Panjábi.	Abnáshi Rám.	Religion (Sikh).	Amritsar.	New Anglo-Gurmukhí Press.	25th Septr. 1897.	48	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 4 0		
107	870	Alif Laila arthát Hazár Kahání de Cháre Bhág (The Arabian Nights).	Ditto.	Bhái Budh Singh (Translator).	Fiction.	Lahore.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press	Ditto.	705	4to.	I.	1,200	Ditto.	3 0 0	Rái Sáhib Munshí Guláb Singh & Sons, Proprietors, Mufíd-i-'Am Press, Lahore	
108	871	Sri Guru Amar Dás jí Pátsháhí 3 dá Jíwan Británt (A Biographical account of Guru Amar Dás, the 3rd Sikh Guru).	Ditto.	Khálsa Tract Society, Amritsar.	Biography.	Ditto.	Khálsa Press.	21st Augt. 1897.	44	16mo	I.	2,000	Ditto.	0 0 9		

109	876	Janam Sákhi Srí Guru Harkishan jí dí (A Biographical account of Guru Harkishan).	Ditto.	Bhái Hazára Singh.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	30th Septr. 1897.	64	16mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 2 0	Khálsa College Council, Lahore.	
110	985	Lakhmi Chand Parkásh (An account of Lakhmi Chand).	Ditto.	Bíbi Lachhmi.	Ditto.	Amritsar.	New Anglo-Gurmukhi Press.	22nd Septr. 1897.	156	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 5 0		
11	872	Dharm Rakhya (The protection of religion).	Ditto.	Khálsa Tract Society, Amritsar.	Miscellaneous.	Lahore.	Khálsa Press.	21st Augt. 1897.	20	16mo.	R.	2,000	Ditto.	0 0 3		
112	875	Bíjli Bidáran (Illumination by Electric Light condemned).	Ditto	Bhái Harnám Singh, &c.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	27th Septr. 1897.	63	16mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	...	...	A pamphlet condemning the proposal of having electric light in the Golden Temple at Amritsar.
113	987	Obar Jat te Sobar Sádhu (The ignorant Peasant and the Intelligent Ascetic).	Ditto.	Khálsa Tract Society, Amritsar.	Ditto.	Amritsar.	New Anglo-Gurmukhí Press.	3rd Septr. 1897.	44	16mo.	I.	2,000	Ditto.	0 0 9		
114	988	Bináya Pattra (A humble petition).	Ditto.	Bhái Sundar Singh.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	10th Septr 1897.	2	16mo	I.	1,000	Ditto.	Free.		
115	106	Kakh de Ohle Lakh (Little things lead to great results).	Ditto.	Lála Bihári Lál.	Ditto.	Lahore.	Punjab Economical Press.	21st Octr. 1897.	40	16mo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 1 6	...	A story of a family, the victims of a ship wreck, cast on different strange shores. They are finally brought together by a remarkable coincidence.
116	882	Súrji Iláj (Healing by means of the Solar Rays). *Designed for Educational purposes.*	Ditto.	Pandit Jawála Parshád.	Medicine.	Ditto.	Srí Akál Press.	5th Septr. 1897.	40	8vo.	I.	...	Ditto.	0 4 0		
117	823	Ghuncha-i-Tawáríkh Fasl-i-Awwál, Báb-i-Chahárum (The Bud of History, Book I, Chapter IV).	Panjábi in the Persian character.	Shafíq.	History.	Gujránwála.	McKee Press.	20th Septr. 1897.	16	16mo.	I.	350	Lithographed.	0 0 6		

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														Rs. A. P		
		Books, Pashto.														
118	1040	Kalám Allah, Injíl-i Muqaddas Yúhanná (The Gospel of St. John).	Pashto.	Punjab Bible Society.	Religion (Christian).	Lahore.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press.	15th Octr. 1897.	136	16 mo.	R.	1,000	Litho-graphed.	Not given.		
		Books, Persian.														
119	810	Qází Qutub Muhashsha-al ma'rúf Masala-i-Bidin wa Faráiz (A work by Qází Qutb ud-dín with Explanatory Notes).	Persian.	Qutb-ud-dín.	Religion (Muhammadan).	Sádhaura, District Umballa	Balálí Press.	3rd Augt. 1897.	8	8vo.	I.	2,000	Ditto.	0 0 6		
120	857	Risála Musamma ba Táj-i-Hayát (The Crown of Life).	Ditto.	P. R. B. Society, Lahore.	Religion (Christian).	Lahore.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press	12th Augt 1897.	12	16mo.	I.	2,500	Ditto.	0 0 3		
121	866	Nau Bar-i-Shírín az Mazára'-i-dín (Sweet First Fruits).	Ditto.	'Abd-ul-Masíh, Kashísh.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	15th Septr. 1897.	493	8vo.	I.	2,500	Ditto.	Not given.		
122	897	Nafhát-ul-Uns ma'i Takimla, (The Zephyrs of Love, completed).	Ditto.	Mauláná Jámí.	Religion (Muhammadan).	Ditto.	Muhammadi Press.	11th Augt. 1897.	500	8vo.	I.	750	Ditto.	2 4 0		
123	833	Áína-i-Shifá'at (The Mirror of Intercession).	Ditto.	Pandit Lekh Rám.	Ditto.	Jullundur.	Sat Dharam Parchárak Press.	17th Septr. 1897.	12	8vo	I.	1,400	Ditto.	0 0 6		
124	984	Chashma-i-Kausar (The Fountain of Kausar).	Ditto.	Maulví Muhammad Yahya.	Poetry.	Amritsar.	Riyáz-i-Hind Press.	18th Septr. 1897.	9	8vo.	I.	250	Ditto.	0 1 0		
125	1020	Zafar Náma (Epistles of Triumph).	Ditto.	Guru Gobind Singh.	Ditto.	Lahore.	Guru Gobind Singh Press.	12th Augt. 1897.	64	16mo.	New.	350	Ditto.	0 3 0		

		Designed for Educational purposes.														
126	912	Karímá (O Merciful God!) ...	Ditto.	Sheikh Muslih-ud-dín, Sa'dí Shírází.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Islámía Press.	14th Octr. 1897.	20	16mo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 1 0	...	A popular text book in Persian for elementary readers.
		Books, Sanskrit.														
127	998	Párvan Sharádh Viddhí ...	Sanskrit	Rája Rám.	Religion (Hindu).	Amritsar.	Anand Parkásh Press.	22nd Septr. 1897.	40	8vo.	I.	550	Printed.	0 1 0	...	Directions for the priest who officiates at Sharádhs.
128	999	Athaikodisht Sharádh (A species of Sharádha for the benefit of a single departed spirit).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	23rd Septr 1897.	16	8vo.	I.	550	Ditto.	0 0 6		
129	1000	Budh Ashtmí Kathá (The Story of Budh Ashtimí).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	24th Septr 1897.	16	8vo.	I.	550	Ditto.	0 0 6		
130	1001	Shrí Deví Panchádhyáí ...	Ditto.	Shám Dás.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	25th Septr. 1897.	24	16mo	I.	35	Lithographed.	0 2 0	...	A part of the Chandí Path, a religious poem, whose recitation is deemed to possess a peculiar efficacy.
131	1002	Saraswatí Stotar sahit Pancháng Pújan Viddhí.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	26th Septr 1897.	16	16mo.	I.	350	Ditto.	0 1 0	...	Verses in honor of the goddess Saraswati, together with instructions to conduct the service at her altar.
132	106.	Bhaktámar Stotar (Jain prayers in Sanskrit).	Ditto.	Mán Tungá Chárya.	Religion (Jain).	Lahore.	Punjab Economical Press.	8th Novr 1897.	24	16mo	I.	1,000	Printed.	0 0 9		
		Designed for Educational purposes.														
133	1049	Sárávalí ...	Ditto.	Akshrú Rám.	Miscellaneous.	Ditto.	Ditto.	14th Octr. 1897.	24	16mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	Not given.	...	A small Sanskrit catechism, treating of various subjects intended for the use of the candidates for the Sanskrit Titles Examinations of the Punjab University.
		Books, Sindhi.														
134	903	Tibb-i-Sindhí (A medical work in Sindhí).	Hindú Sindhí.	Munshí Pohkar Dás.	Medicine.	Lahore.	Islámía Press.	14th Octr. 1897.	88	8vo	I.	500	Lithographed.	0 8 0		

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Serial No.	Registration No.	Title of the book and the contents of the title-page, with a translation into English of such title and contents, when the same are not in the English language.	Language in which the book is written.	The name of the Author, Translator, or Editor of the book, or of any part thereof.	The subject.	The place of printing and the place of publication.	The name or firm of the Printer and the name or firm of the Publisher.	The date of issue from the Press, or of the publication.	The number of sheets, leaves or pages.	The size.	The first, second or other number of the Edition.	The number of copies of which the Edition consists.	Whether the book is printed or lithographed.	The price at which the book is sold to the public.	The name and residence of the Proprietor of the copy-right or of any portion of such copy-right.	REMARKS.
														Rs. A. P.		
135	920	Tibb-i-Sikandarí 'urf Akbarí (A medical work by Sikandar).	Sindhí.	Hakím Mián Sikandar 'Ali.	Medicine.	Lahore.	Islámia Press.	18th Octr. 1897.	255	8vo.	I.	500	Lithographed.	1 4 0	Munshí Pokhar Dás, Bookseller, Shikárpur.	
136	905	Qissú Der Bhajáí (Story of a Brother-in-law and a Sister-in-law).	Ditto.	Munshí Pokhar Dás.	Poetry.	Ditto.	Ditto.	14th Septr 1897.	32	16mo.	I.	750	Ditto.	0 1 6		
137	908	Madáh Gurú Nának (A Eulogy on Gurú Nának).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	1[illegible]th Octr. 1897.	8	16mo.	New.	500	Ditto.	0 0 6		
138	910	Plague Masnawí Karáchí (Verses regarding the Plague in Karáchí).	Ditto.	Mr. Sahj Rám.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	20	16mo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 1 0		
139	913	Qisso Khenan Jo (Story of the Ball).	Ditto.	Muhammad Yúsuf.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	20	16mo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 1 3		
140	917	Qisso Múmal Medrí Jo (Story of Múmal and Medrí).	Ditto.	Mián Wáhid Bakhsh.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Mujtubáí Press.	18th Octr. 1897.	96	16mo.	New	750	Ditto.	0 6 0	Munshí Pokhar Dás, Bookseller, Shikárpur.	
141	926	Káfíyan Jo Vaddo Kitáb Sindhí men (A Book of Verses in Sindhí, large edition).	Ditto.	Munshí Pokhar Dás.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press.	10th Octr 1897.	68	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 6 0	Ditto.	

142	906	'Ahd Náma (The Compact) ...	Ditto.	Munshí 'Abd-us-Sattár.	Religion (Muhammadan).	Ditto.	Islámiá Press.	14th Octr. 1897.	14	16mo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 1 0	
143	914	Zafr-uj-Juhhál 'an Inkár-i-Sharf il Al ain sandas laqab Manáqib us Sádát Sindhí (A Rebuke to ignorant people who deny the greatness of the Descendants of the Prophet Muhammad called Manáqib-us-Sádát, in the Sindhí language).	Ditto.	Muhammad Hidáyat Ulla.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	400	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	Gratis.	
144	918	Tuhfat ul-Muslimín (A Present for Muhammadans).	Ditto.	Akhund Mían Yár Muhammad.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	23rd Septr. 1897.	154	8vo.	New	750	Ditto.	0 10 6	Munshí Pokhar ..ás, Bookseller, Shikárpur.
145	919	Gulistání Gul Majma' Teh Kitábí Namáz Faráiz, Hairat-ul-Fiqa, Sirái-ul-Islám (A Rose from the Rose Garden, or a collection of 3 books—Namáz Faráiz, Hairat-ul-Fiqa and Siráj-ul-Islám).	Ditto.	Mián Dhanedane Shah.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	1st Octr. 1897.	104	16mo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 4 0	Ditto.
146	941	Prabhú Yassú Masíh Jo Mangal Samachár Luká Jo (The Gospel of St. Luke).	Sindhí in the Gurmukhí character.	Punjab Bible Society.	Religion (Christian).	Ditto.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press	14th July 1897.	154	8vo.	I.	2,000	Ditto.	0 1 0	
147	916	Geth jí Vaderan yá Patelan ain bein Mahnan lai Hidáyat (Instructions to the Headmen of villages and others).	Sindhí.	Khán Bahádur Mirza Qulíj Beg.	Miscellaneous.	Ditto.	Mujtabáí Press.	18th Octr. 1897.	36	8vo.	I.	750	Ditto.	0 3 6	Munshí Pokhar ..ás, Bookseller, Shikárpur.
148	921	'Álam-i-Ábí (The World of Waters).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Islámiá Press.	Ditto.	92	8vo.	I.	750	Ditto.	0 6 6	Ditto.
149	922	Hashrát-ul-Arz (The Insect World).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	80	8vo.	I.	750	Ditto.	0 6 0	Ditto.
150	923	Sad Hikáyat 'urf Mufíd-ut-Tálibín (A hundred stories known as Useful to the Seekers).	Ditto.	Mián Dhanedane Shah.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	44	8vo.	I.	750	Ditto.	0 3 6	Ditto.

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		Designed for Educational purposes.												Rs. A. P.		
151	902	Inshá i-Sindhí (Sindhí Letter Writer).	Sindhí.	Shaikh Sáhib Dád.	Language.	Lahore.	Islámia Press.	28th Septr 1897.	New.	8vo.	New.	750	Lithographed.	0 4 0		
152	904	Majmú'a-i Teh Kitábí (Collection of three books).	Ditto.	Mián Dhanedane Shah.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	14th Septr 1897.	61	8vo.	I.	750	Ditto.	0 4 6		
153	907	Sindhí Chauthín Kitáb jí (Baitan jo matl b) (Notes on the poetical part of the 4th Sindhí Reader).	Ditto.	Hot Chand Mangú Mal.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	14th Octr. 1897.	42	16mo	I.	750	Ditto	0 2 0		
154	909	Tárikh i Sindh Sawál Jawáb men (A catechism of the History of Sindh).	Ditto.	Munshí Pokar Dás.	History.	Ditto.	Ditto.	14th Octr 1897.	5[illegible]	16mo	New.	750	Ditto	0 2 6		
155	911	Jágrafí Eshiyá Yúrup (Geography of Asia and Europe).	Ditto.	Muhammad Yusuf.	Miscellaneous.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	64	16mo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 3 6		
		Books, Urdu.														
156	794	Khurúj kí Kitáb ke Mazámín ká Majmú'a sawál o jawáb ke taur par (The Book of Exodus in the form of questions and answers).	Urdu.	Reverend J. J. Lukes.	Religion (Christian)	Amritsar.	Mission Press.	2nd Augt. 1897.	135	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 6 0		
157	795	Paidáish kí Kitáb ke Mazámín ká Majmú'a sawál o jawáb ke taur par (The Book of Genesis in the form of questions and answers).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	164	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 6 0		
158	831	Takzíb-i-Barahín i-Ahmadíya, Jild i-Awwal (The Arguments of Ahmad refuted, Volume I).	Ditto.	Pandit Lekh Rám.	Religion (Arya).	Jullundur.	Sat Dharam Parchárak Press.	17th Septr 1897.	360	8vo.	New.	1,000	Ditto.	1 4 0		

159	832	Takzíb-i-Baráhín-i-Ahmadíya, Jild-i-Duwum (The arguments of Ahmad refuted, Volume II).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	312	8vo.	I.	1,400	Ditto.	1 0 0	Arya Pritinidhi Sabha, Punjab, Lahore.	
160	834	Ibtál-i-Bishárát-i-Ahmadíya (The cheering predictions of Ahmad proved false).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	48	8vo.	I.	1,400	Ditto.	0 2 6		
161	837	Radd-i-Khil'at-i-Islám (A refutation of Khil'at Islám).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	36	8vo.	I.	1,400	Ditto.	0 1 6		
162	852	Isláh ul-Khatá (The error corrected).	Ditto.	Wali Muhammad.	Religion (Muhammadan).	Siálkot.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press.	15th Septr. 1897.	8	16mo.	I.	200	Ditto.	0 0 3		
163	854	Manár-ul-Haqq (The Beacon of Truth).	Ditto.	P. R. B. Society, Lahore.	Religion (Christian).	Lahore.	Ditto.	3rd Augt. 1897.	207	16mo.	I.	2,000	Ditto.	0 3 0		
164	855	Mono-Roma ...	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	6th Augt. 1897.	128	16mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 3 0	...	Story of an orphan Indian girl brought up in an English family. An important part of the book is devoted to the teaching of the main doctrines of Christianity, together with easy information on such useful topics as sanitation, the nursing of the sick, and so forth.
165	856	Apní Ján Lekar Bhág (Escape for thy life).	Ditto.	Reverend C. H Spurgeon.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	8th Augt. 1897.	20	16mo	I.	2,000	Ditto.	0 0 6		
166	864	Akás Bání Parmárath Jap Sáhib (A voice from Heaven or the salvation giving Jap Sáhib).	Ditto.	Bedí Dídár Singh.	Religion (Sikh).	Ditto.	Ditto.	25th Augt. 1897.	80	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 5 0		
167	877	Dayá Nand Mat kí Haqíqat (The reality of Dayá Nand's Creed).	Ditto.	Shiv Naráyan.	Religion (Arya).	Ditto.	Mitra Vilása Press.	15th Septr. 1897.	8	8vo.	I.	400	Ditto.	0 8 0		
168	930	Islám kí Pahlí Kitáb (The First Book of Islám).	Ditto.	Maulavi Rahím Bakhsh.	Religion (Muhammadan).	Ditto.	Gulzár-i-Muhammadí Press.	11th Augt. 1897.	40	16mo.	I.	3,400	Ditto.	0 1 3		
169	931	Islám kí Dúsri Kitáb (The Second Book of Islám).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	12th Augt. 1897.	96	16mo.	I.	3,400	Ditto.	0 2 0		

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														Rs. A. P.		
170	932	Islám ki Tisrí Kitáb (The Third Book of Islám).	Urdú.	Maulaví Rahím Bakhsh.	Religion (Muhammadan).	Lahore	Gulzár-i-Muhammadí Press.	13th Augt. 1897.	104	16mo.	I.	1,100	Lithographed.	0 2 6		
171	933	Islám kí Chauthí Kitáb (The Fourth Book of Islám).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	Ditto.	14th Augt. 1897.	112	16mo.	I.	1,100	Ditto.	0 3 0		
172	934	Islám kí Pánchwín Kitáb (The Fifth Book of Islám).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	15th Augt 1897.	252	16mo	I.	750	Ditto.	0 6 0		
173	1007	Izhár-i-Haqq (A Statement of Truth).	Ditto.	Pandit Lekh Rám.	Arya.	Jullundur	Sat Dharam Parchárak Press.	25th Octr. 1897.	16	8vo.	New.	1,400	Ditto	0 0 6		
174	1008	Sadáqat-i-Ilhám (Revelation proved true).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	15th Octr 1897.	10	8vo.	New	1,400	Ditto.	0 0 6		
175	1010	Purán Kisne Banáe (Who made the Puráns).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	Ditto.	Ditto.	15th Octr. 1897.	4	8vo.	2nd.	1,400	Ditto.	0 0 3		
176	1011	Deví Bhágwat Paríkshá (An examination of Devi Bhágwat).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	4	8vo.	2nd.	1,400	Ditto	0 0 3		
177	1046	Kilíd-i-Gyán i-Lahr (A Key to the Waves of Divine Knowledge).	Ditto.	Háfiz Muhammad Anwar 'Ali.	Religion (Muhammadan).	Ludhiána.	Ahmadí Press.	29th Novr 1897.	168	16mo.	I.	700	Ditto.	0 8 0		

178	1083	Kyá Parmátmá Nahín hain (Is there no God).	Ditto.	Lála Nának Chand, Chopra.	Religion (Arya).	Ráwalpindi.	Káshi Press.	22nd Novr. 1897.	50	8vo.	I.	700	Ditto.	0 4 0	Lála Nának Chand, Chopra, Military Accounts Office, Ráwalpindi.
179	1085	Jamál-i-Ghausíya (The Glorious Sermons and Teachings of Ghaus).	Ditto	Master Ghulám Haidar.	Religion (Muhammadan).	Gujránwála.	McKee Press.	25th Novr, 1897.	40	8vo	I.	350	Ditto.	0 4 0	
180	797	Saltanat i-'Usmáníya ki Maujúdá Hálat aur uskí Báj guzár Riyásaten (The present condition of the Turkish Empire and of its Tributary States).	Ditto.	Maulavi Muhammad Inshá Ulla.	History.	Amritsar.	Roz Bazár Press.	10th Augt. 1897.	110	8vo.	I.	750	Ditto.	1 0 0	
181	807	Hayát-i-Saláh-ud-dín ma'i Mukhtasar Tawaríkh Jang há Salíbi (Life of Saláh-ud-dín together with a short account of the Crusades).	Ditto.	Siráj ud-dín Ahmad.	Ditto.	Sadhaura, District Umballa.	Bilálí Press.	1st Augt. 1897.	238	8vo.	I	1,000	Ditto.	2 0 0	Siráj-ud dín Ahmad, Ráwalpindi, and Muhammad Balál, Sadhaura, District Umballa.
182	798	Tuhfa-i-Temperance (A present from the Temperance Society).	Ditto.	Munshi [D]uwárká Parshád.	Poetry.	Amritsar.	Jagjít Press.	15th Augt. 1897.	16	8vo.	I.	350	Ditto	Free.	
183	799	Fitna (The Tempter or the Evils of Drinking).	Ditto.	Naráyan Singh (Ahlúwália)	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	18th Augt. 1897.	28	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 2 0	
184	800	Sachchá 'Ishq yání Taqdír aur Tadbír aur Sabr ká Imtihán (True Love or a Trial of Destiny, Human Policy and of Patience).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	15th Augt. 1897	16	8vo.	I.	300	Ditto	0 1 0	
185	821	Tuhfa-i-Nádira (A Rare Present).	Ditto.	Maulavi Muhammad Ikrám Ulla, Auj.	Ditto.	Gujránwála.	McKee Press.	10th Septr. 1897	40	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	1 0 0	
186	828	Arya Shor Shatak (Hundred verses regarding the lamentations of the Aryas).	Ditto.	Lála Rúri Lál.	Ditto.	Jullundur.	Sat Dharám Parchárak Press.	21st Septr. 1897.	32	16mo.	I.	1,500	Ditto.	0 0 6	

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														Rs. A. P.		
187	830	Amrit Ras Bhajanáwálí, Hissa-i-Awwal (A Necklace of Nectar-like Sweet Hymns, Part I).	Urdú.	Údho Rám.	Poetry.	Jullundur.	Sat Dharám Parchárak Press.	21st Septr. 1897.	48	16mo.	I.	300	Lithographed.	0 1 6		
188	862	Astotar Harí Har (Hymns) ...	Ditto	Girdhar Dás.	Ditto.	Lahore.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press.	12th Aug. 1897.	8	16mo	I.	2,000	Ditto.	0 0 3		
189	951	Munáját mausúm ba Merí Bár kiyon Der itní kari (Prayers known as "why this delay in my case"?).	Ditto.	Muhammad Shams-ud-Dín, Sháiq.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Shams-ul Hind Press.	15th Septr 1897.	8	16mo	New.	700	Ditto.	0 0 3		
190	952	Manzúm Taqrír (Versified Speech).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	24th Septr. 1897.	8	8vo.	I.	200	Ditto	0 1 3		
191	953	Manzúm Speech (Versified Speech).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	30th Septr 1897.	8	8vo.	I.	200	Ditto.	0 1 3		
192	1009	'Itr i-Rúhání ba Jawáb-i-Guláb Chaman ('Itr-i-Rúhání or a reply to Guláb Chaman).	Ditto.	Pandit Lekh Rám.	Ditto.	Jullundur.	Sat Dharam Parchárak Press.	15th Octr. 1897.	6	8vo	2nd.	1,400	Ditto.	0 0 3		
193	1019	Jauhar-i-Tegh (The Exploits of the son of Gurú Tegh Bahádur).	Ditto.	Mirzá Muhammad Abdul-Ghaní.	Ditto.	Lahore.	Gurú Gobind Singh Press.	10th Aug 1897.	16	8vo.	New	500	Ditto	0 1 0		
194	1027	Mukti Márag urf 'Itr-i-Bhajan, Hissa-i-Chahárum (The Path of Salvation known as 'Itr-i-Bhajan, Part IV).	Ditto.	Tárá Chand, Seth.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Koh i-Núr Press	31st Aug. 1897.	8	16mo	I.	35	Ditto	0 0 3		

195	801	Dúsrá Jang-i-Muqaddas (No. 1) (The Second Holy War) (No. 1).	Ditto.	Shaikh Ya'qúb Ali.	Miscellaneous.	Amritsar.	Jagjít Press.	10th Aug. 1897.	8	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 1 0
196	802	Dúsrá Jang-i-Muqaddas (No. 2) (The Second Holy War) (No. 2).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	13th Aug. 1897.	16	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 1 0
197	803	Dúsrá Jang-i-Muqaddas (No. 3) (The Second Holy War) (No. 3).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	10th Aug. 1897.	16	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 1 0
198	804	Dúsrá Jang-i-Muqaddas (No. 4) (The Second Holy War) (No. 4).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	20th Aug. 1897.	16	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 1 0
199	812	Risála-i 'Ajáib wa Gharáib (A Book of Wonders).	Ditto.	Munshí Muhammad Ja'fir.	Ditto.	Sádhaura, District Umballa.	Balálí Press.	6th Aug. 1897.	16	16mo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 5 6
200	826	British Hukúmat aur Ham (The British Rule and Ourselves).	Ditto.	Lálá Shankar Dás.	Ditto.	Gujránwála.	McKee Press.	4th Octr. 1897.	22	8vo.	I.	900	Ditto.	Gratis.
201	829	Arya Dharam kí Tauhín aur Be adabí karne men Islám kí Pesh Qadamí (The Aggressions of Islám in showing Disrespect to and Denouncing the Aryan Religion).	Ditto.	Ek Arya.	Ditto.	Jullundur.	Sat Dharam Parcharak Press.	21st Septr 1897.	32	16mo.	I.	1,500	Ditto.	0 0 6
202	982	Gaú Biláp (The Lamentations of the Cow).	Ditto.	Sardár Káhan Singh.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Public Press.	5th July 1897.	104	8vo.	I.	700	Ditto.	0 8 0
203	1017	'Azmat-i-Khálsa (The Glory of the Khálsa).	Ditto.	Khálsa Tract Society, Amritsar.	Ditto.	Lahore.	Gurú Gobind Singh Press.	5th Aug. 1897.	16	16mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 0 3
204	1018	Subút-i-Fawáid-i-Keshán ya'ni Sir par Kesh Rakne ke 'Am Fáide (The Advantages of wearing long hair on the head shown and established by Arguments).	Ditto.	Budh Singh.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	8th Aug. 1897.	32	16mo.	New.	300	Ditto.	0 2 0
205	1036	Nek-o-Bad kí Tamíz (How to distinguish between Right and Wrong).	Ditto.	Dr. Harnám Dás.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press.	10th Octr. 1897.	54	8vo.	I.	10,000	Ditto.	Free.

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														Rs. A. P.		
206	1045	British Government kí Muhabbat (The love of the British Government for its subjects).	Urdú.	Lála Shankar Dás.	Miscellaneous.	Gujránwála.	McKee Press.	3rd Novr. 1897.	34	16mo.	I.	900	Lithographed.	Gratis.		
207	1075	Qawá'id Muslim Tambol Fund, Gurdáspur (Rules of the Muhammadan Tambol Fund, Gurdáspur).	Ditto.	Board of Directors, Muslim Tambol Fund.	Ditto.	Gurdáspur.	Usmáníá Press.	27th Novr. 1897.	21	8vo.	I.	3,000	Ditto.	0 1 0		
208	1079	Zamána Hál kí Andrúní Taswír (Internal Picture of the Present Age).	Ditto.	Lála Tára Chand, Madhok.	Ditto.	Ráwalpindi.	Káshí Press.	5th Decr. 1897.	44	16mo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 1 0		
209	1080	Bhárat ká Uddhár kyonkar hosaktá haí, Hissa-i-Awwal (How can India be regenerated, Part I).	Ditto.	Lála Nának Chand.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	8th Decr. 1897.	16	16mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 0 6		
210	1084	Hindú, Mussalmán aur Sarkár Angrezí (Hindús and Muhammadans and the English Government).	Ditto.	Munshi Shankar Dás.	Ditto.	Gujránwála.	McKee Press.	30th Novr. 1897.	22	16mo.	I.	900	Ditto.	Gratis.		
211	898	Tibbí Jantarí, san 1897 (Medical Almanac for 1897).	Ditto.	Hakím Shaikh Núr Muhammad.	Medicine.	Lahore.	Muhammadí Press.	17th Augt. 1897.	24	16mo.	New.	5,000	Ditto.	Not given.		
212	925	Materia Medica Pharmacology and Therapeutics.	Ditto.	Pandit Bálkishan Kaul.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press.	30th Septr. 1897.	824	8vo.	I.	700	Ditto.	6 0 0	Pandit Bálkishan Kaul, Lahore.	

213	938	'Ilaj-i-Shamsí (Treatment of diseases by means of the solar rays).	Ditto.	Pandit Jawáia Parshád.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	29th July 1897.	60	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 4 0	
214	992	Bhárat Sanjíoní, Hissa-i-Duwum (A medical work for Indians, Part II.)	Ditto.	Nand Lál.	Ditto.	Amritsar.	Anand Parkásh Press.	15th Septr. 1897.	462	8vo.	I.	750	Ditto.	1 8 0	Nand Lál 'Attár of Naushehra Kalán, District Pesháwar.
215	848	Nátak Prahlád (The Drama of Prahlád).	Ditto.	Duni Chand.	Drama.	Siálkot.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press.	30th Augt. 1897.	52	16mo.	New.	400	Ditto.	0 3 0	
216	1028	Bidhwá Biwáh Drama (The Widow Comedy).	Ditto.	Pandit Múl Chand.	Ditto.	Lahore.	Koh-i-Núr Press.	24th Augt 1897.	40	32mo.	New.	350	Ditto.	0 0 9	
217	878	Santíyá Dáh (A Rival Wife's Sorrows).	Ditto.	Munshí Ahmad Husain Khán, B. A.	Fiction.	Ditto.	Mitra Vilása Press.	5th Septr 1897.	83	8vo.	I.	700	Ditto.	0 10 0	
218	994	Átish-i-'Ishq (The Fire of Love).	Ditto.	Rám Náth (Translator).	Ditto.	Amritsar.	Anand Parkásh Press	18th Septr. 1897.	24	8vo.	I.	250	Ditto	0 2 0	
219	1031 (a)	'Ibrat (A warning) ..	Ditto.	Munshí Ahmad Husain Khán.	Ditto.	Lahore.	Mitra Vilása Press.	4th Novr. 1897.	100	8vo.	I.	700	Ditto.	0 12 0	
220	1031 (b)	Sháhin Chor (A Notorious Robber).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	92	8vo.	I.	700	Ditto.	0 10 0	
221	1034	Mukáfát-i-'Amal (The Reward of Actions).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press.	8th Octr. 1897.	95	8vo.	I.	700	Ditto	0 8 0	
222	1035	Taswír-i-Ruswái ya'ní Sardár Begam kí Bewafái (A Picture of Disgrace or the Inconstancy of Sardár Begam).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	80	8vo.	I.	700	Ditto.	0 8 0	

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Serial No.	Registration No.	Title of the book and the contents of the title-page, with a translation into English of such title and contents, when the same are not in the English language.	Language in which the book is written.	The name of the Author, Translator, or Editor of the book, or any part thereof.	The subject.	The place of printing and the place of publication.	The name or firm of the Printer and the name or firm of the Publisher.	The date of issue from the Press, or of the publication.	The number of sheets, leaves or pages.	The size.	The first, second or other number of the Edition.	The number of copies of which the Edition consists.	Whether the book is printed or lithographed.	The price at which the book is sold to the public.	The name and residence of the Proprietor of the copy-right or of any portion of such copy-right.	REMARKS.
														Rs. A. P.		
223	927	Sawánih 'Umri Mulla Do Piyáza (Biographical account of Mulla Do Piyáza).	Urdú.	Mirza Muhammad Dín, Mauj.	Biography.	Lahore.	Gulzár-i-Muhammadi Press.	8th Augt. 1897.	32	8vo	I.	400	Lithographed.	0 2 0		
224	1032	Hayát-i-Zeb-un-Nisa (Life of Zeb-un-Nisa).	Ditto.	Munshí Muhammad Dín.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Rifáh-i-'Am Press	15th Augt. 1897.	72	8vo	I.	700	Ditto.	0 8 0		
		The following are designed for Educational purposes.														
225	813	Mukhtasar Jughráfía-i-Hind wa Asia (A short Geography of India and Asia).	Urdú.	Pandit Nar Singh Dás.	Miscellaneous.	Sádhaura, District Umballa.	Baláli Press	6th Augt. 1897.	16	16mo.	I.	250	Lithographed.	0 2 0		
226	815	Jughráfía-i-Hindustán (Geography of India).	Ditto.	Munshí Uggar Sain.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	10th Augt. 1897.	64	16mo.	I	1,000	Ditto.	0 3 0		
227	859	Mukhtasar Jughráfía-i-Punjab (An abridged Geography of the Punjab).	Ditto.	Munshí Guláb Singh.	Ditto.	Lahore.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press.	12th Augt. 1897.	24	8vo	New.	20,000	Ditto.	0 1 0		
228	860	Mukhtasar Jughráfía-i-Hind (An abridged Geography of India).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	32	8vo	New	15,000	Ditto.	0 1 6		

229	865	Primary Skúlon kí Pahli Jamá'at ke Muqarra Ashyá ke Sabaq parháne ke taríqe par Isháre (Hints on Object Lessons prescribed for the 1st Class of Primary Schools).	Ditto.	Education Department, Punjab.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	28th Augt. 1897.	86	16mo.	I.	6,000	Ditto.	0 2 7	Education Department, Punjab, Lahore.
230	866	Pesháwar ke Zila' ka Jughráfia (Geography of the Pesháwar District).	Ditto.	The Translating Staff of the Central Training College, Lahore.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	10th Feby. 1897.	58 and a map.	16mo.	New	500	Ditto.	0 3 1	Ditto.
231	937	Akhláq kí Ibtidáí Kitáb ya'ní Akhláqí Jawáb Mazmún ka Risála (A Moral Reader for Beginners).	Ditto.	Munshí Amír Chand.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	30th July 1897.	152	16mo.	I.	1,200	Ditto.	0 6 0	
232	814	Punjab Series, Tarjama-i-Second Reader (Punjab Series, the Translation of Second Reader).	Ditto.	Shaikh Muhammad Hasan (Translator).	Language.	Sádhaura, District Umballa.	Baláli Press.	10th Augt. 1897.	136	16mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 6 0	
233	846	Mashqí Alfáz (Exercises for Dictation).	Ditto.	Munshí Bhagwán Dás.	Ditto.	Siálkot.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press.	25th Augt. 1897.	16	16mo.	I.	400	Ditto.	0 0 6	
234	847	Ditto (Ditto).	Ditto.	Munshí Muhammad Husain.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	27th Augt. 1897.	16	16mo.	2nd.	400	Ditto.	0 0 6	
235	940	Hikáyát bá Taswír Bachchon ke líye (Pictures and Stories for the Young).	Ditto.	...	Ditto.	Lahore.	Ditto.	15th July 1897.	84	16mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 1 0	
236	1038	Maktúb-i-Ahmadí ba Khat-i-Shikasta (A Letter-Writer in running hand).	Ditto.	Chhabú Lál.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	12th Octr. 1897.	48	8vo.	I	5,000	Ditto.	0 1 0	
237	1077	Gulshan-i-Zubándání (A Garden of Composition).	Ditto.	Munshí Harnám Singh	Ditto.	Ráwalpindi.	Káshi Press.	1st Decr. 1897.	24	16mo.	I	700	Ditto.	0 1 6	
238	942	Mukhtasar Risála-i-Hifz-i-Sihhat bataur Sawál-o-Jawáb (An abridged Sanitary Primer in the form of a Catechism).	Ditto.	Munshi Guláb Singh and Munshí Híra Nand.	Medicine.	Lahore.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press.	14th July 1897.	20	8vo.	New	2,000	Ditto.	0 1 6	

Catalogue of Books registered in the Punjab under Act XXV of 1867 *during the quarter ending the* 31*st December* 1897—continued.

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														Rs. A. P.		
239	1005	Hindase aur Paháre (Figures and Multiplication Tables).	Urdu.	Munshi Ganga Rám.	Science (Mathematical).	Amritsar.	Anand Parkásh Press.	29th Septr. 1897.	16	16mo	I.	550	Lithographed.	0 0 3		
240	1078	Aína-i-Pahára (The Mirror of Multiplication Tables).	Ditto.	Munshi Rala Rám.	Ditto.	Ráwalpindi.	Káshi Press.	25th Novr. 1897.	16	16mo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 0 6		
241	1082	Sarkári Uqlidis kí Dúsri kitáb kí Sharh (Notes on the 2nd Book of Euclid).	Ditto.	Lála Nihál Chand.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	28th Novr. 1897.	52	16mo.	I.	700	Ditto.	0 2 6	Lála Nihál Chand, 2nd Master, Normal School, Ráwalpindi.	
		Books, Bilingual.														
		Urdu-Chitrali.														
		Designed for Educational purposes.														
242	796	Kilíd-i-Chitráli (Key to Chitráli)	Urdu and Chitrálí.	Dr. Núr Husain, Sábir.	Language.	Amritsar.	Roz Bazár Press.	5th Augt. 1897.	72	8vo.		350	Ditto.	0 8 0		
		Sanskrit-Urdu.														
243	835	Yagya ká Pahlá Ang yá'ni Suastí wáchan aur Shántí Páth ká Urdu Tarjamá (The First Part of a Yagya ceremony or an Urdu translation of the Suasti Wáchin and Shántí Mantras).	Sanskrit and Urdu	Bábu Munshi Rám.	Religion (Arya).	Jullundur.	Sat Dharam Parcharak Press.	17th Septr. 1897.	28	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 1 3		
		Persian-Arabic.														
244	858	Du'a-i-Ganj ul Arsh (A Treasure of Heavenly Prayer).	Persian and Arabic.	Maulvi Fazl Ahmad.	Religion (Muhammadan).	Lahore	Mufid-i-'Am Press.	12th Augt. 1897.	80	32mo.	I.	5,000	Ditto.	0 0 6		
245	1067	Tuhfat-ul-Muluk Muhashsha ba Hawashí-i-'Ainí waghairá (Tuhfat-ul-Muluk with explanatory notes according to the commentaries of 'Aini and others).	Ditto.	Mulla Habíb Ulla, Qandhári.	Ditto.	Ditto	Azízi Press	4th Augt 1897.	144	8vo.	I.	1,50	Ditto.	0 12 0		

240	1068	Majmú'a-i-Ta'lím-ul-Atfál (A collection of lessons for children).	Ditto.	Khuwája Muhammad Anwar.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	9th Augt. 1897.	144	16mo.	I.	1,100	Ditto.	0 4 0	
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247	861	Tafsír-i-Súra-i-Waz Zuha (Commentary on a Chapter of the Qurán).	Urdu and Arabic.	Maulvi Muhammad Fíroz-ud-dín.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Múfid-i-'Am Press.	12th Augt. 1897.	8	8vo.	I.	3,000	Ditto.	0 0 3	
248	896	Majmú'a-i-Wazáif ma'-i-Daláyil-ul-Khairát Mutarjam (A collection of Prayers, together with Daláyil-ul-Khairát, translated)	Ditto.	Imám Jazri.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Muhammadi Press.	4th Augt. 1897.	240	8vo.	New.	1,200	Ditto.	1 4 0	A Muhammadan religious work, the reading of which is considered meritorious.
249	900	Faiz-ul-Bárí, Pára-i-Bárwán (The Faiz-ul-Bári, Part XII).	Ditto.	Mauláná Muhammad Abul Hasan.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	29th Augt. 1897.	188	8vo	I.	750	Ditto.	0 14 0	
250	1033	Radd-ul-Mulháhada (The Teachings of the heretics refuted).	Ditto.	Saiyid Mumtáz Ali (Translator).	Ditto.	Ditto	Rifáh-i-'Am Press.	20th Augt. 1897.	56	8vo.	I.	700	Ditto.	0 4 0	
251	1076	Majmú'a-i-Ijázát ma'-i-Ahwál Saiyid Murtaza Husain (A collection of testimonials, together with some account of Saiyid Murtaza Husain).	Ditto.	Nawáb Mirza Báqir Ali Khán, C.I.E.	Miscellaneous.	Ferozpore.	Siddiqí Press.	Novr. 1897.	12	8vo.	I.	300	Ditto.	...	
		Sanskrit-Hindi.													
252	888	Arya Sandhya Paddhatí (Hindi Bhásha artn Sahit) (The Daily Prayer Book of the Arya Samáj, with a Hindi translation).	Sanskrit and Hindi.	Master Karm Chand.	Religion (Arya).	Lahore.	Punjab Economical Press.	6th Septr 1897.	16	32mo.	I.	1,000	Printed	Not given	
253	889	Arya Sandhya Paddhati (The Daily Prayer Book of the Arya Samáj).	Ditto.	Pandit Rája Rám and Báwa Chhajju Singh	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	3	16mo	I.	1,500	Ditto.	0 2 6	
		Pashto-Panjabi.													
		Designed for Educational purposes.													
254	1063	Pashto kí Pahlí kitáb Tika sahiti (First Book of Pashto, annotated).	Pashto and Punjábi.	Bhái Jot Singh.	Language.	Ditto.	Ditto.	11th Novr 1897.	32	16mo	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 2 0	

* Information not supplied.

Catalogue of Books registered in the Punjab under Act XXV of 1867 *during the quarter ending the* 31*st December* 1897—continued.

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		English-Urdu.														
		Designed for Educational purposes.												Rs. A. P.		
255	946	Anglo-Vernacular Bol-Chál ...	English and Urdú.	C. J. Loyal.	Language.	Lahore.	Shams-ul-Hind Press.	8th Augt. 1897.	137	16mo	I.	350	Printed and Lithographed.	0 6 0		
256	950	Middle School Examination Papers, 1869—1897, English.	Ditto.	Munshí Rám, Agarwál.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	13th Septr 1897.	82	16mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 3 0		
257	1012	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto.	Shaikh Ghulám Alí (Publisher).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	5th Octr. 1897.	82	16mo	I.	700	Ditto.	0 3 0		
		English-Arabic.														
		Designed for Educational purposes.														
258	949	The Miut Amil and its Commentary.	English and Arabic.	Attar Chand Kapúr & Co. (Publishers).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	3rd Septr. 1897.	118	16mo	I.	700	Ditto.	1 4 0	...	An elementary work on Arabic Syntax.
		Persian-Urdu.														
259	1013	Risála-i-Sawál-o-Jawáb fí Jawaz-i-'Aqad-i-Banát-i-Abi Taráb (Questions and Answers shewing that marriage with the daughters of Saiyids is allowable).	Persian and Urdú.	Maulaví Saiyid 'Alí.	Religion (Muhammadan).	Ditto.	Ditto.	10th Octr. 1897.	30	8vo.	I.	350	Lithographed.	Free.		

		Persian-Urdu.													
		Designed for Educational purposes.													
260	863	Fársi Dictionary yá Lughát-i-Fírozi (A Persian Dictionary or a Dictionary by Fíroz).	Persian and Urdú	Maulaví Muhammad Fíroz-ud-dín.	Language.	Ditto.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press.	25th Augt. 1897.	53[illegible]	4to.	New.	1,200	Ditto.	2 8 0	
		Periodicals.													
261	901	Anjuman-i-Himáyat-i-Islám Lahore ká Máhwárí Risála (Monthly Journal of the Anjuman-i-Himáyat-i-Islám, Lahore) for July 1897.	Urdú.	Anjuman-i-Himáyat-i-Islám, Lahore.	Religion (Muhammadan).	Ditto.	Islámíá Press.	18th Septr. 1897.	32	8vo.	I.	2,500	Ditto.	Gratis.	
262	915	Anjuman-i-Himáyat-I-Islám Lahore ká Máhwárí Risála (Monthly Journal of the Anjuman-i Himáyat-i-Islám, Lahore) for August 1897.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	15th Octr. 1897.	3[illegible]	8vo.	I.	2,500	Ditto.	Ditto.	
263	981	Sanátan Dharam Gazette for July 1897.	Ditto.	Pandit Gopí Náth.	Religion (Hindu).	itto.	Mitra Vilása Press.	15th July 1897.	49	8vo.	I.	650	Ditto.	0 4 0	
264	974	The Urdú Punjab Record for April 1897.	Ditto.	Mr Ganpat Rái, Barrister-at-Law.	Law.	Ditto.	Civil and Military Gazette Press.	8th Septr. 1897.	21 leaves	8vo.	I.	750	Ditto.	0 12 0	The Proprietors of the Civil and Military Gazette Press, Lahore.
265	975	The Urdú Punjab Record for May 1897.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	Ditto.	Ditto.	23 leaves	8vo.	I.	750	Ditto.	0 12 0	Ditto.
266	976	The Urdú Punjab Record for June 1897.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	2[illegible] leaves	8vo.	I.	750	Ditto.	0 12 0	Ditto.
267	1066	The Urdú Punjab Record (Executive Part) for the quarter ending March 1897.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	21st Octr. 1897.	118 leaves.	8vo.	I.	75[illegible]	Ditto.	0 12 0	Ditto.

Catalogue of Books registered in the Punjab under Act XXV of 1867 *during the quarter ending the* 31*st December* 1897—concluded.

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														Rs. A. P		
268	954	The Punjab Record (Part I, Judicial) for August 1893.	English.	J. A. Sinclair, Esquire.	Law.	Lahore.	Civil and Military Gazette Press.	15 Septr 1897.	36 leaves.	8vo.	I.	550	Printed.	3 0 0	The Proprietors of the Civil and Military Gazette Press, Lahore.	
269	955	The Punjab Record (Part I, Judicial) for October 1893.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	88 pages.	8vo.	I.	550	Ditto.	3 0 0	Ditto.	
270	956	The Punjab Record (Part I, Judicial) for November 1893.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	76 pages.	8vo.	I.	550	Ditto.	3 0 0	Ditto.	
271	957	The Punjab Record (Part I, Judicial) for December 1893.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	110 pages.	8vo.	I.	550	Ditto.	3 0 0	Ditto.	
272	958	The Punjab Record (Part I, Judicial) for February 1894.	Ditto.	H. A. B. Rattigan, Esquire.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	68 pages.	8vo.	I.	600	Ditto.	3 0 0	Ditto.	
273	959	The Punjab Record (Part I, Judicial) for March 1894.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	64	8vo.	I.	600	Ditto.	3 0 0	Ditto.	
274	960	The Punjab Record (Part II, Executive) for the quarter ending June 1894.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	158 pages.	8vo.	I.	600	Ditto.	3 0 0	Ditto.	
275	961	The Punjab Record (Part I, Judicial) for July 1894.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	72 pages.	8vo.	I.	600	Ditto.	3 0 0	Ditto.	
276	962	The Punjab Record (Part I, Judicial) for September 1894.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	78 pages.	8vo.	I.	600	Ditto.	3 0 0	Ditto.	
277	963	The Punjab Record (Part II, Executive) for the quarter ending September 1894.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	104 pages.	8vo.	I.	600	Ditto.	3 0 0	Ditto.	
278	964	The Punjab Record (Part I, Judicial) for October 1894.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	104 pages.	8vo.	I.	600	Ditto.	3 0 0	Ditto.	

279	965	The Punjab Record (Part I, Judicial) for November 1894.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	100 pages.	8vo.	I.	600	Ditto.	3 0 0	Ditto.	
280	966	The Punjab Record (Part I, Judicial) for December 1894.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	128 pages.	8vo.	I.	600	Ditto.	3 0 0	Ditto.	
281	967	The Punjab Record (Part II, Executive) for the quarter ending December 1894.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	54 leaves.	8vo.	I.	...	Ditto.	3 0 0	Ditto.	
282	968	The Punjab Record (Part I, Judicial) for January 1895.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	90 pages.	8vo.	I.	600	Ditto.	3 0 0	Ditto.	
283	969	The Punjab Record (Part I, Judicial) for February 1895.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	72 pages.	8vo.	I.	600	Ditto.	3 0 0	Ditto.	
284	970	The Punjab Record (Part I, Judicial) for June 1895.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	20th Septr. 1897.	62 pages.	8vo.	I.	600	Ditto.	3 0 0	Ditto.	
285	971	The Punjab Record (Part I, Judicial) for June 1897.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	8th Septr. 1897.	25 leaves.	8vo.	I.	650	Ditto.	3 0 0	Ditto.	
286	972	The Punjab Record (Part II, Executive) for the quarter ending March 1897.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	113 leaves.	8vo.	I.	650	Ditto.	3 0 0	Ditto.	
287	973	The Punjab Record (Part II, Executive) for the quarter ending June 1897.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	58 leaves.	8vo.	I.	650	Ditto.	3 0 0	Ditto.	
288	990	The Indian Law Reports, Allahabad, Madras and Calcutta Series, for 1896.	Ditto.	Báwa Naráin Singh.	Ditto.	Amritsar.	New Anglo-Gurmukhi Press.	22nd Septr. 1897.	122	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	3 0 0		

NOTE.—No. 816 (Mufíd-i-'Am 'urf Mu'ín-ul-Hakím, Jild-i-Awwal) being printed in the Patiála State, to which the Act does not apply, Nos. 836 and 924 (Sadáqat-i-Dharam-i-Aryá and Alif Laila arthát Hazár Kaháni de Chāre Bhág) being received a second time, and No. 874 (Tithi Pattrika, Sammat 1955) being exempted from the provisions of the Act, have been cancelled. No. 1074 (Kashf-ul-Mahjúb), as it is merely a reprint of the title page, the table of contents and two concluding pages of the book (Kashf-ul-Mahjúb), has also been cancelled.

LAHORE:
The 20th January 1898.

HARI DAS,
Offg. Registrar, Education Department, Punjab.

List of Books whose copy-right has been registered in the Punjab during the quarter ending the 31st December 1897.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Serial No.	Title of the book and the contents of the title-page, with a translation into English of such title and contents, when the same are not in the English language.	Place of printing and the place of publication.	Name or firm of the Printer and the name or firm of the Publisher.	Date of issue from Press, or of publication.	Name and residence of the Proprietor of the copy-right, or of any portion of such copy-right.	Date on which the entry was registered.	REMARKS.
1	The Pathán Revolt in North-West India.	Lahore ...	Civil and Military Gazette Press	2nd November 1897	Proprietors, Civil and Military Gazette Press, Lahore.	8th December 1897.	
2	Companion to the Study of English Grammar and Composition.	Ditto ...	Mufíd-i-'Am Press ...	30th October 1897 ...	R. K. Mukarji, M. A., Head Master, Union Academy, Lahore.	Ditto.	
3	Harmonium Shikshá Darpan (How to play on the Harmonium).	Amritsar ...	Anand Parkásh Press ...	30th September 1897	Pandit Naráin Parshád, of Gowardhan, District Mathra, North-Western Provinces.	3rd November 1897.	
4	Alif Laila arthát Hazár Kahání de Chár Bhág (The Arabian Nights).	Lahore ...	Mufíd-i-'Am Press ...	25th September 1897	Rái Sáhib Munshí Guláb Singh and Sons, Proprietors, Mufíd-i-'Am Press, Lahore.	23rd October 1897.	
5	Janam Sákhi Srí Gurú Harkishan jí dí (Biographical account of Gurú Harkishan).	Ditto ...	Khálsa Press ...	30th September 1897	Khálsa College Council, Lahore.	Ditto.	
6	Tibb-i-Sikandarí 'urf Akbarí (A Medical work by Sikandar).	Ditto ...	Islámia Press ...	18th October 1897 ...	Munshí Pokar Dás, Bookseller, Shikarpur.	Ditto.	
7	Qisso Múmal Medrí jo (Story of Múmal and Medrí).	Ditto ...	Mujtabái Press ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
8	Káfíyán jo vaddo kitáb Sindhí men (A Book of verses in Sindhí, large Edition).	Ditto ...	Mufíd-i-'Am Press ...	10th October 1897 ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
9	Tuhfat-ul-Muslimín (A Present for the Muhammadans).	Ditto ...	Islámia Press ...	23rd September 1897	Ditto ...	Ditto.	

10	Gulistáni Gul Majma' Teh Kitábí Namáz Faráiz, Hairat ul Fiqa, Siráj ul Islám (A Rose from the Rose Garden, or a collection of 3 books—Namáz Faráiz, Hairat ul Fiqa and Siráj ul Islám).	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	1st October 1897 ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
11	Goth jí vaderan yá Patelan ain bein Mahnan lái Hidáyat (Instructions to the Headmen of villages and to others).	Ditto ...	Mujtabái Press ...	18th October 1897 ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
12	'Alam-i-'Abí (The World of Waters) ...	Ditto ...	Islámí Press ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
13	Hashrát ul Arz (The Insect World) ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
14	Sad Hikáyát 'urf Mufíd ut Tálibín (Hundred Stories known as Useful to the Seekers).	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
15	Takzíb-i-Baráhín-i-Ahmadíya jild-i-Duwum (The Arguments of Ahmad refuted, Volume II)	Jullundur ...	Sat Dharam Parchárak Press ...	17th September 1897	Arya Pritinidhí Sabha, Punjab, Lahore.	14th October 1897.
16	Kyá Parmátmá nahín hain (Is there no God).	Ráwalpindi ...	Káshí Press ...	22nd November 1897	Lála Nának Chand, Chopra, Military Accounts Office, Ráwalpindi.	21st December 1897.
17	Hayát-i-Saláh-ud-dín ma'i Mukhtasar Tawáríkh Jang hái Salíbi (Life of Salah-ud-din, together with a short account of the Crusades).	Sádhaura, District Umballa	Bilálí Press ...	1st August 1897 ...	Siráj-ud-dín Ahmad, Ráwalpindi, and Muhammad Bilál, Sádhaura, District Umballa.	6th October 1897.
18	Materia Medica Pharmacology and Therapeutics.	Lahore ...	Mufíd-i-'Am Press ...	30th September 1897	Pandit Bál Kishan Kaul, Lahore.	23rd October 1897.
19	Bhárat Sanjioní, Hissa-i-Duwum (A Medical Work for the Indians, Part II).	Amritsar ...	Anand Parkásh Press ...	15th September 1897	Nand Lál, 'Attár of Naushehra Kalán, District Peshámar.	3rd November 1897.
20	Primary Skúlon kí Pahlí Jamá'at ke Muqarra Ashya ke Sabaq parháne ke Taríqe par Isháre (Hints on Object Lessons prescribed for the 1st Class of Primary Schools).	Lahore ...	Mufíd-i-'Am Press ...	28th August 1897 ...	Education Department, Punjab, Lahore.	28th October 1897.
21	Peshámar ke zila' ká Jughráfíya (Geography of the Peshámar District).	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	10th February 1897	Ditto ...	Ditto.

List of Books whose copy-right has been registered in the Punjab during the quarter ending the 31st December 1897—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Serial No.	Title of the book and the contents of the title page, with a translation into English of such title and contents when the same are not in the English language.	Place of printing and the place of publication.	Name or firm of the Printer and the name or firm of the Publisher.	Date of issue from Press, or of publication.	Name and residence of the proprietor of the copy-right, or of any portion of such copy-right.	Date on which the entry was registered.	REMARKS.
22	Sarkárí Uqlídis kí Dúsrí Kitáb kí Sharh (Notes on the 2nd Book of Euclid).	Ráwalpindi ...	Káshí Press ...	28th November 1897	Lála Nihál Chand, 2nd Master, Normal School, Ráwalpindi.	21st December 1897.	
23	The Urdú Punjab Record for April 1897.	Lahore ...	Civil and Military Gazette Press...	8th September 1897	The Proprietors of the Civil and Military Gazette Press, Lahore.	23rd October 1897.	
24	The Urdú Punjab Record for May 1897.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
25	The Urdú Punjab Record for June 1897.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
26	The Urdú Punjab Record (Executive Part) for the quarter ending March 1897.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	21st October 1897 ...	Ditto ...	8th December 1897.	
27	The Punjab Record (Part I, Judicial) for August 1893.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	15th September 1897	Ditto ...	23rd October 1897.	
28	The Punjab Record (Part I, Judicial) for October 1893.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
29	The Punjab Record (Part I, Judicial) for November 1893.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
30	The Punjab Record (Part I, Judicial) for December 1893.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
31	The Punjab Record (Part I, Judicial) for February 1894.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.	

32	The Punjab Record (Part I, Judicial) for March 1894.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
33	The Punjab Record (Part II, Executive) for the quarter ending June 1894.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
34	The Punjab Record (Part I, Judicial) for July 1894.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
35	The Punjab Record (Part I, Judicial) for September 1894.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
36	The Punjab Record (Part II, Executive) for the quarter ending September 1894.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
37	The Punjab Record (Part I, Judicial) for October 1894.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
38	The Punjab Record (Part I, Judicial) for November 1894.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
39	The Punjab Record (Part I, Judicial) for December 1894.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
40	The Punjab Record (Part II, Executive) for the quarter ending December 1894.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
41	The Punjab Record (Part I, Judicial) for January 1895.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
42	The Punjab Record (Part I, Judicial) for February 1895.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
43	The Punjab Record (Part I, Judicial) for June 1895.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	20th September 1897	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
44	The Punjab Record (Part I, Judicial) for June 1897.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	8th September 1897	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
45	The Punjab Record (Part II, Executive) for the quarter ending March 1897.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.	

List of Books whose copy-right has been registered in the Punjab during the quarter ending the 31st *December* 1897—concluded.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Serial No.	Title of the book and the contents of the title-page, with a translation into English of such title and contents, when the same are not in the English language.	Place of printing and the place of publication.	Name or firm of the Printer and the name or firm of the Publisher.	Date of issue from Press, or of publication.	Name and residence of the Proprietor of the copyright or of any portion of such copyright.	Date on which the entry was registered.	REMARKS.
46	The Punjab Record (Part II, Executive) for the quarter ending June 1897.	Lahore ...	Civil and Military Gazette Press...	8th September 1897	The Proprietors of the Civil and Military Gazette Press, Lahore.	23rd October 1897.	
47	Sadáqat-i-Dharam-i-Arya (The reasonableness of the Arya Religion).	Jullundur ...	Sat Dharam Parchárak Press ...	4th June 1897 ...	Arya Pritinidhi Sabha, Punjab, Lahore.	14th October 1897 ...	The book was registered at No. 68 Serial / 610 Registration of the 3rd quarter, 1897, but the registration of copyright has now been effected.

LAHORE :
The 20*th January* 1898.

HARI DAS,
Offg. Registrar, Education Department, Punjab.

Punjab Government Press, Lahore—10-2-98—690.

No. 3 of 1898.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority

LAHORE, THURSDAY, MAY 5, 1898.

PART II.

GENERAL.

REVIEW OF THE REPORT ON THE REVENUE ADMINISTRATION OF THE PROVINCE FOR THE AGRICULTURAL YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1897.

Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture (Revenue), No. 63, dated 4th May 1898.

READ—

The Report on the Revenue Administration of the Province for the agricultural year ending 30th September 1897, forwarded with the letter of the Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, Punjab, No. 160, dated the 28tn February 1898.

REMARKS.—The Report relates to the seasons Kharif 1896 and Rabi 1897, and thus covers the period of famine from which we have just emerged. As the vicissitudes and calamities of this period have been so recently noticed in the Government Resolution * reviewing the operations of famine relief, it will not be necessary to discuss at length the agricultural statistics of the seasons in question. Briefly, the cropped area of Kharif 1896 was 19 per cent. and of Rabi 1897 21·5 per cent. below the decennial average. These figures take no account of outturn, and it is impossible to say to what extent the total produce of the land in these two seasons fell short of the average. There is, it is true, some mention in the present report of the crops of particular districts being rated at so many annas. It is also stated that the Kharif crop of the Province as a whole cannot be rated higher than ten annas. No corresponding estimate is given for the Rabi crop. Such estimates must, however, be regarded as purely speculative guesses of little or no value. There are no standing orders requiring the preparation of any estimates of outturn other than those relating to the crop forecasts of two or three of the prin-

* No. 74, dated 10th March 1898.

cipal staples, but if in the Financial Commissioner's opinion such estimates should be prepared, either in connection with the Annual Revenue Report or otherwise, for the outturn of total crops of each harvest, very explicit directions seem to be necessary to secure uniformity of method. To take for instance the statement in the present report that the Kharíf crop was a ten-anna one. This may mean one of three things. Assuming that 16 annas denotes an average crop, it may mean that each acre harvested produced on the average only ten-sixteenths of the average yield. If so, the total yield of the Province, taking into consideration the fact that the harvested area was only eight-tenths of the average, amounted to only one-half† of the average. Or it may mean that the average outturn per acre *cropped*, *i. e.* sown, was ten-sixteenths of the average. This is what it would mean if the estimate related to one of the forecasted crops, as under the instructions applicable to such forecasts the estimate of outturn must take account of the area of *kharába*. It may be observed in regard to this system of estimating that the case is conceivable of a harvest in which although the area and yield of crops harvested might be above the average, the estimate of outturn would nevertheless have to be put very low if the failed area were large. Thirdly, the estimate of ten annas may be intended to represent the total actual outturn of all crops (as distinguished from outturn per acre) compared with the average. Here it is obvious that the estimate will be a component of two factors, *viz.* area and yield. It will thus appear that it is most necessary that such estimates, if they are to be framed at all, should be framed in accordance with instructions directed to securing uniformity. Questions of detail also suggest themselves for consideration, as for instance the allowance to be made for the circumstance that the proportion of crops irrigated is above or below the average. Finally, the orders in the Government of India Circular No. 9—27-4, dated 23rd October 1897, as to the adoption of the American system of notation in relation to crop forecasts, under which an average crop is represented by 100 per cent., should be borne in mind.

† $\frac{10}{16} \times \frac{8}{10} = \frac{1}{2}$.

2. As in the previous year, a marked feature of the agricultural returns is the expansion of crops grown on irrigated lands, which in fact exceeded the very large area of 1895-96 by 893,168 acres, or 11·4 per cent. This increase is mainly due to Government canals, but there was an increase of 276,195 acres, or 7·4 per cent., in the case of well crops, the increase being largest in the case of the districts of Siálkot, Delhi, Karnál and Umballa. It is mentioned as a striking proof of the strenuous efforts made by agriculturists to supplement the deficient rainfall that the number of *kacha* wells, *dhenklis* and *jhalárs* increased from 34,143 to 46,697. It is presumed that *jhalárs* do not include those provided for lift irrigation from canals. It would be interesting to have further information on the subject of *kacha* wells. It is believed that in the recent famine *takkávi* might, as in the North-West Provinces, have been granted with advantage for the purpose of sinking temporary wells in dry tracts and thus enabling cultivators to extend the area of food crops. The Deputy Commissioner of Hissar mentioned in his famine report that more could have been done in this direction in parts of that district, but being new to the district the possibilities of the situation were not brought to his notice till the sowing season had passed. It seems desirable therefore that in view of the possible recurrence of similar famines it should be placed on record after inquiry in the case of each district what tracts are those in which *kacha* wells can with advantage be sunk. It is known that the area in this Province, in which the surface strata, depth of water and other conditions are suitable for such temporary wells, is limited and is nothing like as extensive as is the field for such operations in the North-West Provinces. Nevertheless there are such areas in the Punjab, and particulars regarding their situation, together with data as to the cost of construction and other facts which would be of assistance to officers disposing of takkávi applications, should, if the Financial Commissioner sees no objection, be collected and placed on record.

3. The working of the village record agency still continues satisfactory, though, owing to the additional pressure caused by famine duties, the extra precautions taken to secure a correct return of failed areas, and the employment of inspecting officers in connection with the collection of transport, the crop abstracts and annual records were not filed as punctually as usual. The abolition of the hereditary principle in the appointment of Patwárís will no doubt result in an improvement in the *personnel*. It appears that there are now 71 unpassed Patwárís in the Province of whom more than half belong to the Chenab Colony. The Financial Commissioner has no doubt satisfied himself as to the necessity for entertaining unpassed men in the Colony. The Financial Commissioner's proposals for funding the Patwári cess of the Province will be awaited.

4. There was an increase in the number of villages in which crop inspections were checked by Deputy Commissioners or their Assistants. This was as it ought to be in view of the special circumstances of the year, but the Lieutenant-Governor is surprised to learn that in Lahore, Kángra and Shahpur only 33, 31 and 20 villages respectively were so inspected, and that in the Ráwalpindi, Peshâwar and Dera Ismail Khan Districts these officers did no checking at all. In Lahore especially where considerable remissions of revenue were proposed it might have been expected that crop inspections would be subjected to checking on a more extended scale.

5. The number of mutations attested in 1896-97 was 654,666 as compared with 662,212 in the previous year and 726,672 in 1894-95. There has been during the past five years a progressive decline in the number of mutations by inheritance from 212 thousands to 125 thousands, thereby furnishing remarkable evidence of the healthiness of the past seasons. As regards those transactions which are connected with the alienation of land the notable expansion in the Stamp and Registration revenue, which was commented on in the Annual Reports of these Departments, would have prepared us to find in the present report an exceptionally large increase in the sale and mortgage transactions of the year. There is as a fact a slight falling-off in the number of mortgage transactions, but an increase of 10 per cent. in total and 4 per cent. in cultivated area mortgaged, which, however, is almost counterbalanced by favourable redemption figures, so that the net area mortgaged is less than in four years of the past decade. The area sold is 5·6 per cent. more and the cultivated area 2·1 per cent. less than in the previous year. In both cases the figures for the year have been exceeded in three years of the past decade. To explain the increase in the Stamp and Registration revenue we must look at the consideration money. It is the enormous enhancment in the value of land, which has been commented on in the Famine Report, that is mainly responsible for the growth of the Stamp and Registration revenue. In 1888-89 437,753 acres, of which 198,532 acres were cultivated, were sold for 83⅓ lakhs. In 1896-97 the area sold was 371,258 acres, of which 199,160 acres were cultivated, and the price realized was 140½ lakhs. The mortgage and redemption figures are equally remarkable. Nor are the figures peculiar to one year. The table on page 19 of the report shows that the sums paid for the land sold and mortgaged during the quinquennium ending 1896-97 exceeded by over 40 per cent. the consideration money paid in the previnos quinquennium for a slightly larger area alienated. These results might be exhibited in terms of the price per acre, and in fact this is done in paragraph 7 (*e*) of the report, but the method therein adopted of arriving at the price per acre cultivated is hardly correct. If for instance in the year under report it were really the fact that 199,160 acres of cultivated land had been sold for Rs. 1,40,46,594, the price would correctly be shown as Rs. 71 per acre, but what was sold for the sum mentioned was not 199,160 acres of cultivated land, but 371,258 acres, of which 199,160 acres were cultivated. As cultivated and uncultivated lands are sold together, it is of course impossible to say what is the price per acre separately. With regard to the very large area sold in Mooltan, it should be reported whether it

includes the land sold under the Sidhnai Canal indentures, and generally His Honor desires to know if land sold by Government is included in these returns. That there has been an enormous rise in the prices realized from sales of land of late years appears certain, but in view of this fact the Lieutenant-Governor is somewhat at a loss to understand the remark made in paragraph 12 b) of the report that there is a widespread feeling that land may shortly cease to be a profitable investment for professional money-lenders, except when it lies near towns and villages in which the commercial element is strong.

6. The figures in the last two columns of the table on page 23 showing the area now under mortgage are, it is understood, up to date for only one-fourth of the villages of the Province. Thus in Hissar, though the net area mortgaged during the year was 19,775 acres, the area shown as under mortgage is only 2,091 acres in excess of last year's figures. This circumstance somewhat detracts from the value of the information contained in the return. However, taking the figures for what they are worth, it appears that 12 per cent. of the cultivated area of the Province is now under mortgage. As regards transfers to money-lenders, there is no return showing the area now held in mortgage by new agriculturists nor is it possible to learn how far the transfers of this class during the year, which account for 27 per cent. of the total area alienated, are set off by redemptions. It is satisfactory to note that in Hoshiárpur there is a tendency to redeem land from money-lenders with a view to its being remortgaged to agriculturists. The extent to which the more thrifty agriculturists in this Province not only maintain their own holdings unencumbered, but stepping into the place of the money-lender make advances on the security of the land of their less thrifty neighbours is somewhat remarkable, and, it must be admitted, makes the problem of agricultural indebtedness a less serious one than in other countries, where the Jew or money-lender is the only source of credit. In Prussia for instance it has recently been stated (*Spectator*, October 23rd, 1897) that 35 per cent. of the landed property, and in rural tracts over 50 per cent., is under mortgage chiefly to rich Jews.

7. It would add to the interest of the report and be of value in relation to inquiries preliminary to settlement if District Officers would notice any tendency of rents to rise and fall, not only as compared with the previous year, but as compared with settlement. Changes in the amount of cash rents are no doubt difficult to ascertain without special inquiry, but any general tendency to substitute cash for kind rents should be capable of easy ascertainment. Changes in the customary rates of kind rents are also easily ascertainable by general inquiry. The effect of a recent settlement upon rents should be specially noticed. In the sections of the report relating to enhancement of rents and rent litigation statistics of suits are given, but the results of such suits especially if they are test cases may have a much wider influence than their number would indicate. Migration of tenants and the causes of such movements should also be specially noticed.

8. The collections of the fixed land revenue demand show a serious falling-off. They amounted to just under 201 lakhs as compared with 212½ lakhs in the previous year and 217½ lakhs in 1893-94. As compared with the latter year, moreover, the demand due has increased by 4½ lakhs, which makes the reduction all the more serious. The balance outstanding at the end of the year amounted to 30 lakhs,—an unprecedented figure,—of which 23 lakhs were on account of the year under report. These unfavourable results are due of course to the famine, and we may hope that with the advent of more propitious seasons recovery will be made not only of the current demand, but also of a large portion of the above-mentioned balance. It is believed that some five or six lakhs were to have been recovered with the demand for Kharíf 1897. Up to the present little of the suspended revenue has been remitted. The only district in which remissions of an appreciable amount have been sanctioned is Siálkot, where the existence of very small holdings precludes the hope that the revenue

payers will in better seasons have any considerable surplus available to meet the demand for arrears. The Lieutenant-Governor was obliged to refuse sanction to remissions proposed in other cases where such special circumstances did not exist. The rule which requires that revenue suspended for drought shall not ordinarily be proposed for remission until at least three years have elapsed without recovery being possible is one which is often overlooked. In the case of *báráni* lands especially the suspension of revenue for long periods should not be regarded as in any way anomalous.

9. The Financial Commissioner's remarks as to the introduction of a system of discrimination between rich and poor revenue payers in granting suspensions have been perused with interest. The principle is no doubt sound, but to work it properly must entail a considerable amount of extra trouble. The Lieutenant-Governor will be glad if in future reports officers will notice the subject and record their opinions as to the practical working of the system. Elsewhere Mr. Clarke has brought an objection against it that by collecting the demand from well-to-do landlords we thereby debar the tenants of such landlords from the suspension of rent which the Tenancy Act allows as a consequence of suspension of revenue. Landlords are thus at liberty to exact rent from tenants ill able to afford it, and in the case of occupancy tenants inability to pay may result in ejectment. This is a point which deserves consideration, but it may be observed that the landlord who would thus seek to profit by the adversity of his tenant would be capable of refusing to accept a suspension which would deprive him of this power over his tenants.

10. The feature of the year as regards fluctuating land revenue was the introduction of this system throughout the canal and riverain circles of the Dera Gházi Khan District. Rupees 1,47,490 were realized in Dera Gházi Khan on this account, which sum falls short of the Settlement Officer's anticipations. The Chenab Canal gave an increase of Rs. 90,793. As the colonization progresses a substantial increase may be expected annually from this source. Generally the fluctuating revenue derived from canal-irrigated land during the year was up to the average, but there was a falling-off in the collections from river inundated lands in Mooltan, Montgomery, Lahore and Hissar. It appears from Statement No. III that of the total area of crops harvested during the year, 7·2 per cent. were grown on land subject to a fluctuating assessment.

11. It is satisfactory to note that the net loss of revenue resulting from the excess of diluvion over alluvion has been reduced to Rs 9,026 as compared with Rs. 89,089 in 1894-95. This is one of the compensations of a year of drought. Were it not for the Hoshiárpur *chos* there would have been a balance on the side of alluvion. It may be hoped that the present year will see the enactment of a measure dealing with this serious evil. A draft Bill has been submitted to the Government of India, and provision has been made in the budget for compensating the graziers of the Hoshiárpur Siwaliks who would be affected by the protective measures contemplated by the Bill. Another Bill, not unconnncted with alluvion and diluvion proceedings, being designed to effect the introduction of fixed for shifting boundaries in riverain estates, is also under preparation, and will, when enacted, put an end to a system which has justly been described as a relic of barbarism.

12. There are two questions connected with jágírs which are at present engaging the Lieutenant-Governor's attention,—the question of primogeniture or selection of an heir, and the question of commuting petty shares the record of which imposes an unnecessary amount of work upon the administration. The Financial Commissioner raises a third question as to the alienablity of jágír income. This, too, will require consideration if, as is possible, legislation is undertaken.

13. The settlements in progress during the year were Montgomery, Dera Ghâzi Khan, Jhelum and Mooltan. The Dera Ghâzi Khan settlement has been completed and the establishment has been transferred to Muzaffargarh under a Settlement Officer selected from the Provincial Service, Sardár Bahádur Arjan Singh. The Lieutenant-Governor has recently sanctioned a scheme of settlements under which in a few years six settlement parties will be continuously at work.

14. The Financial Commissioner rightly calls attention to Major Inglis' remarks * on the subject of the ejectment by mortgagees of the cultivating mortgagor. It is no doubt true that in many usufructuary mortgage transactions it is an understood condition that the mortgaging owner shall *remain* in possession as tenant of the mortgagee. In such case the owner becomes not mere tenant-at-will, but tenant under a specific agreement, and if the Patwári without inquiry records the mortgagor as mere tenant-at-will an injustice may be done. Doubtless in such cases the stipulation that the mortgagor shall remain in possession is not always entered in the mortgage deed owing to an *arrière pensée* upon the part of the mortgagee who may intend to take an early opportunity to evict. It might be well if the Inspector-General of Registration were asked to instruct registering officers to ascertain from the parties in the case of usufructuary mortgages whether there is any condition as to the mortgagor remaining in possession, and to record such condition in the course of the registration proceedings if ascertained to exist. A copy of this paragraph will be sent to the Inspector-General of Registration, accordingly.

* Page 36 of extracts.

15. The progress report (Appendix D) of the Chenab Canal colonization scheme has been perused by the Lieutenant-Governor with interest. During the year under report the realizations from the colonists on only one of the three branches amounted to Rs. 17,62,736. When the period of initial exemptions on the Jhang Branch expires a very large additional revenue may be expected. The Lieutenant-Governor much regrets that progress should be retarded by want of funds for roads and administrative buildings, but this is one of the results of famine, which by depleting the Provincial balances has necessitated a reduction of expenditure on public works to a point far below the requirements of the Province. The famine, however, of which the crippling of the provincial finances is not the least serious consequence, has, on the other hand, hastened the construction of three Irrigation Works—the Ghaggar Canals, the Sarsuti Canal extension and the Nardak Rájbaha. Of the first mentioned it is too early yet to speak of results. It is understood that some 12,000 to 15,000 acres were irrigated in Kharíf 1897. The Sarsuti Canal promises well, and the Nardak Rajbaha is believed to have already yielded must favourable results. The Kabul River Canal in Peshâwar continues an exceptionally remunerative undertaking. The orders of the Government of India are still awaited on the Peshâwar Canal Draft Regulation which was submitted more than a year ago. The allusion to settling of colonists on the Sidhnai Canal in paragraph 28 (*b*) of the report is understood to refer to arrangements consequent upon forfeiture or abandonment of existing holdings, and not to the colonization of new areas on the extension of the canal. The colonization of the Chunián Rakhs might be made the subject of a special report when complete.

16. Loans to agriculturists under Act XIX of 1883 for well sinking and other improvements were of trifling amount, if the allotments for special purposes on the Chenab Canal be left out of account. The exigencies of the year necessitated the contraction of advances under this head. On the other hand, the allotments for purchase of seed-grain and well and plough cattle were unusually liberal, amounting to sixteen lakhs. There is ample testimony in the present report and in the District Famine Reports to the good results attending the distribution of these loans As observed by the Financial Commissioner, District Officers took a greater interest in the work in consequence of the larger allotments

entrusted to them, and arrangements were made to effect the distribution with the minimum of delay and trouble to the recipients. In the budget of the current financial year a considerable sum has been provided for similar loans, and the Lieutenant-Governor does not doubt that with the increased knowledge on the part of the people of the beneficent intentions of Government and in consideration of the experience we have now gone through, the applications for such loans in future and the allotments made in response thereto will be on a larger scale than in the past. This being the case, it seems desirable to call attention to one or two points which assume a special importance when we have to deal with loan transactions on a large scale. Firstly, it is to be remembered that the liberality of the Government of India cannot be expected to continue if loans are not promptly recovered. Hitherto there has been little to complain of in this respect, but the new policy of greater liberality must not be allowed to degenerate into greater laxity. The amount shown in arrears at the end of the year under report, Rs. 87,637, is perhaps not more than might have been expected under the circumstances, but the matter must be carefully watched, and it should be specially noted in each Annual Report how much has had to be written off as irrecoverable. Secondly, the questions of interest and period of repayment call for consideration. The practice of allowing such loans free of interest in some cases, which is permissible under the present rules, caused no material loss to Government so long as the amount of the loans under Act XII of 1884 did not exceed a lakh. When, however, the allotments expand into many lakks the loss may be very appreciable, especially if the period of repayment of the loans extends beyond one harvest, and this loss falls entirely on Provincial Funds. The Lieutenant-Governor will be glad if the Financial Commissioner will consider whether any general instructions should issue in regard to this matter. Finally, it occurs to His Honor that while the matter is fresh in their minds District Officers might be asked to record their recent experiences with suggestions derived therefrom on such points as the amount of seed of each staple required for an acre or a holding, the allotments to be made for bullocks per well or per plough, whether advances should always be made in money or may sometimes be distributed in kind. Other matters in regard to which officers with no previous experience may require guidance will no doubt suggest themselves to the Financial Commissioner. Without prescribing uniformity of practice where uniformity may not be necessary, it is at least desirable that officers should have some assurance that their practice is in accordance with the requirements of the case they are dealing with. As an instance of what is meant reference is invited to the Commissioner's remarks* regarding the amounts allotted to each individual in the Siálkot District, which Mr. Cunningham thinks were too large with reference to the practice in other districts. It is desirable that some rough scale or standard should be laid down in a matter of the kind.

*Page 43 of extracts.

Reverting to the loans under the Land Improvement Act it should be explained that what is said in paragraph 2 above about *kacha* wells is not intended as a suggestion that loans be granted for such wells otherwise than in famine times and as a special measure of famine relief.

The Financial Commissioner will no doubt satisfy himself whether it is the case as reported by the Deputy Commissioner of Montgomery (page 42 of extracts) that loans for agricultural improvements are "seldom faithfully applied."

17. The tendency of work in all departments to increase is illustrated by the returns of business disposed of by Revenue officers, the total number of cases being 358,772 as compared with 328,576 in 1895-96 and 310,505 in 1894-95. Doubtless various causes connected with the famine contributed to the increase, and it is to be hoped that the figures will prove to be abnormal, and that a falling-off will take place when the effects of scarcity and of the frontier disturbances and plague measures have disappeared. The year has undoubtedly been a most

trying one to all grades of officers, and the Lieutenant-Governor desires to acknowledge the good work and loyal assistance in the administration rendered by all ranks. His Honor is much obliged to the Financial Commissioner for the present report.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the above Remarks be printed and circulated with the Report; also that they be published in the *Punjab Government Gazette*, communicated to the Financial Commissioner, and forwarded to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, with the usual number of copies of the Report.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor,

M. W. FENTON,

Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab.

Punjab Government Press, Lahore—5-5-98—690.

No. 4 of 1898.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1898.

PART II.

GENERAL.

RESULTS OF MEASURES ADOPTED IN THE PUNJAB DURING 1897 FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF WILD ANIMALS AND VENOMOUS SNAKES.

Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, in the Home (General) Department, No. 517, dated 6th May 1898.

READ—

The returns showing the results of measures adopted in the Punjab for the destruction of wild animals and venomous snakes in the year 1897.

REMARKS.—The district returns required for the preparation of the Provincial Statement are due from Commissioners on the 1st February in each year. Some of them were again this year not submitted punctually in the first instance, and a few had to be returned for completion, with the result that the last of these returns was not received in a complete form until the 14th April. The Lieutenant-Governor must again draw the attention of those Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners whose returns were not submitted punctually to the delay that has been caused, and hopes that in future steps may be taken for the punctual submission of these returns in a complete form.

2. There has been an increase of 13 in the total number of persons killed by wild animals as compared with last year. Deaths caused by jackals (presumably all or nearly all mad) amount to 16 as against 19 last year, and those by mad dogs to 33 as against 27 last year. The deaths caused by wild animals occurred chiefly in the districts of Gurgaon and Rohtak (12 each) and Kángra (17), and a very large proportion of them were as usual caused by unspecified animals.

3. Deaths of persons from snake bite have decreased by 26 (they are now 936 in number) in the past year. The statistics of each district do not differ from those of last year to any marked extent except in the case of—

Kángra	with a total of	20 in 1896	and	39 in 1897,
Jhang	,,	44	,,	56 ,,
Montgomery	,,	44	,,	59 ,,

and on the other hand—

Rohtak	with a total of	40 in 1896	and	11 in 1897,
Karnál	,, ,,	14	,,	0 ,,
Amritsar	,, ,,	27	,,	7 ,,
Gujrát	,, ,,	42	,,	16 ,,

The totals for Gujránwála 156, Lahore 76 and Mooltan 73 are far larger than those for any other district.

4. Of the persons who have died from snake bite 222 are said to have been bitten in houses, 160 in the abádi of a village, 206 in the fields and 367 out in the jungles. It is doubtful whether any real distinction exists between the fields and the jungles for the purposes of these returns.

5. The total number of cattle destroyed by wild animals is 774 as against 1,022 in the previous year, being a decrease of 248. The number of deaths registered under the head "Other animals" is 48 as against 80 last year. This figure is made up of the casualties of four districts only, *viz*, Kángra 6, Hazára 30, Kohát 8, and Bannu 4. Deaths from leopards have decreased by 182, which is due almost entirely to the fall from 281 to 143 in the figures for Kángra. In Hoshiárpur and Kohát there has been a decrease of 3 and 9 respectively, and in Bannu the number stands the same as last year, *viz*. 14. Gurgaon and Delhi show 1 and 6 cases respectively as against none in 1896, and Jhelum and Ráwalpindi show none as against 14 and 25 last year. Hazára shows that 14 animals have fallen victims to tigers, a higher record for that district than even last year's. The request that Deputy Commissioners should state in submitting the returns what are the vernacular words which are translated by "tiger," "wolf," "hyena" and "leopard" has been overlooked in 25 districts, but they will be desired to comply with it in submitting next year's returns. It should be observed in this connection that the returns show four tigers as having been killed in the Province.

6. The number of cattle killed by bears during the past year is 10 as against none in 1896. Deaths of cattle from wolves decreased in the Province from 242 to 183. There were 62 deaths under this head in Bannu as against 39 last year, and 50 in Lahore and 41 in Hazára as against none last year. Umballa again shows a very large number of deaths from hyenas, *viz*. 248, while in the rest of the Province there are only 3 cases. The vernacular word used in Umballa is lagar baghar, the correct translation of which is hyena. But whether hyenas really are unusually prevalent in Umballa, or it has for some reason or other become the recognized convention in that district to attribute to hyenas the deaths of animals found dead and half eaten with nothing to indicate what beast has killed them, is a point on which it would be useless to speculate, but on which the Deputy Commissioner might with advantage note when submitting the figures for the current year.

7. The total number of wild animals destroyed was 1,507 as against 1,718 in 1896. This is made up almost entirely of 214 leopards, 207 bears and 1,058 wolves. There has been no injury from wolves for the past two years either to men or cattle in Ferozepore, but rewards have been paid during that period for the destruction of 555. It is to be hoped that care is taken in that district to ensure against the abuse of the system of rewards for the killing of wolves. The Deputy Commissioner will be asked whether any explanation of the high figures can be given.

The marginally-noted districts succeeded in getting more than 50 snakes brought in for every death that occurred, while in Jullundur the number was 11 only, in Jhang 3, in Ferozepore and Gujránwála something over 1, and in Rohtak, Delhi, Mooltan, Siálkot and Peshávar less than 1. The average for the Province is 20 snakes killed for each human being destroyed by them.

Hissar	53
Gurgaon	113
Rarnál	77
Ludhiána	91
Amritsar	159

8. Of the total of Rs. 9,437 paid in rewards in 1897, Rs. 595 were paid from Municipal Funds and Rs. 2,100 from District Funds.

9. This year the returns show an increase in the total number of licenses current for the destruction of wild animals and the protection of crops, the number being 9,355 as against 8,596 in 1896. The great fall in the number of licenses granted during the year and the still larger increase in the number of licenses granted in former years and still in force convey a misleading impression.

In Kángra, where considerably more than half the total number of licenses in the Province were in force, it has been explained that renewed licenses were in 1896 classed as new, but in 1897 as granted in previous years and still in force. Enquiries will be made from other districts to ascertain how renewed licenses are treated elsewhere in the compilation of the statement.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the foregoing Remarks be published in the *Punjab Gazette*, together with the statement showing the results of the measures for the destruction of wild animals and snakes, and that copies be forwarded to all Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners for information and guidance.

Ordered also, that a copy of the Resolution be forwarded to the Government of India in the Home Department together with a copy of the statement.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor,

H. J. MAYNARD,

Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab.

Statement showing detail of places in which deceased persons were bitten by Snakes.

DISTRICTS.	WHERE BITTEN.			
	In a house.	In the abádi of a village.	Out in the field.	In the jungle.
Hissar	2	5	9	6
Rohtak	4	2	...	5
Gurgaon	17	3	2	...
Delhi	7	...	3	6
Karnál	4	4	2	9
Umballa	10	3	1	6
Simla	...	...	...	...
Kángra	17	5	10	7
Hoshiárpur	14	7	5	4
Jullundur	5	4	2	...
Ludhiána	...	1	...	3
Ferozepore	2	4	4	3
Mooltan	...	13	26	34
Jhang	17	22	5	12
Montgomery	10	24	10	15
Lahore	24	3	25	24
Amritsar	...	2	1	4
Gurdáspur	10	2	6	5
Siálkot	...	7	31	1
Gujrát	8	4	4	...
Gujránwála	...	24	...	132
Shahpur	2	2	13	20
Jhelum	13	...	19	...
Ráwalpindi	15	...	8	25
Hazára	2	3	...	3
Peshâwar	...	2	...	2
Kohát	...	4	...	1
Bannu	2	...	...	1
Dera Ismail Khan	7	...	15	...
Dera Ghâzi Khan	15	10	5	7
Muzaffargarh	15	...	...	32
TOTAL	222	160	206	367

Statement showing the number of persons and cattle killed

1	2									
	NUMBER OF PERSONS KILLED.									
	By wild animals.									
DISTRICTS.	Elephants.	Tigers.	Leopards.	Bears.	Wolves.	Hyenas.	Other animals.	Total.	By snakes.	Grand Total.
Hissar	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a) 5	5	22	27
Rohtak	...	...	...	...	...	...	(b) 12	12	11	23
Gurgaon	...	...	1	...	2	...	(c) 9	12	22	34
Delhi	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	16	17
Karnál	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Umballa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	20
Simla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kángra	...	...	2	1	...	...	(d) 14	17	39	56
Hoshiárpur	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	30	31
Jullundur	...	...	...	...	1	...	(e) 1	2	11	13
Ludhiána	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
Ferozepore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	13
Mooltan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	73
Jhang	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	56	58
Montgomery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	59
Lahore	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	76	77
Amritsar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7
Gurdáspur	...	...	1	...	...	...	(f) 1	2	23	25
Siálkot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	39
Gujrát	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	16
Gujránwála	...	...	...	...	4	...	(g) 3	7	156	163
Shahpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	(h) 2	2	37	39
Jhelum	...	...	...	...	...	...	(i) 4	4	32	36
Ráwalpindi	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	48	49
Hazára	...	...	...	...	...	...	(j) 2	2	8	10
Peshāwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	(k) 1	1	4	5
Kohát	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5
Bannu	...	...	...	...	...	...	(l) 3	3	3	6
Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	22
Dera Gházi Khan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	37
Muzaffargarh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	47
Total for 1897 ...	...	1	5	2	10	...	57	75	936	1,011
Total for 1896 ...	...	1	3	...	4	...	54	62	962	1,024
Difference ..	...	...	+2	+2	+6	...	+3	+13	−26	−13

(a) By bullocks 2, Mad Jackal 1, Pig 1, Dog 1. (b) By mad dog 7, Jackals 3, Bullock 1, Unknown 1. (c) By dogs 4, Jackal 2, Wild Boar 1, Guhera 2. (d) By mad dogs 11, Jackals 3. (e) By mad dog (f) By mad Jackal

by Wild Animals and Venomous Snakes during the year 1897.

3									
NUMBER OF CATTLE KILLED.									
By wild animals.									
Elephants.	Tigers.	Leopards.	Bears.	Wolves.	Hyenas.	Other animals.	Total.	By snakes.	Grand Total.
...	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
...	...	6	...	15	...	...	21	...	21
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	248	...	248	...	248
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	143	6	...	...	(m) 6	155	9	164
...	...	102	...	...	3	...	105	15	120
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	50	...	...	50	...	50
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	29
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	14	...	4	41	...	(n) 30	89	8	97
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	...	5	...	(o) 8	15	...	15
...	...	14	...	62	...	(p) 4	80	...	80
...	...	...	...	6	...	...	6	...	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	14	268	10	183	251	48	774	61	835
...	18	450	...	242	232	80	1,022	26	1,048
...	−4	−182	+10	−59	+19	−32	−248	+35	−213

(g) By mad dogs. (h) By mad dogs. (i) By Jackals. (j) By Jackals. (k) By mad dogs. (l) By mad dogs.

(m) By mad dogs 2, Jackals 4. (n) Jackals. (o) Not known. Cattle found dead. (p) By Mad dogs 2, Jackals 2.

Statement showing the number of Wild Animals

1								4
	NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND SNAKES DESTROYED							
	Wild							
DISTRICTS.	Elephants.	Amount of reward.	Tigers.	Amount of reward.	Leopards.	Amount of reward.	Bears.	Amount of reward.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Hissar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rohtak	...	...	...	...	1	8	...	...
Gurgaon	...	...	...	...	4	32	...	...
Delhi	...	...	...	...	5	38	...	...
Karnál	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Umballa	...	...	...	...	15	120	...	...
Simla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kángra	...	...	...	...	128	807	205	1,203
Hoshiárpur	...	...	...	...	7	40	...	...
Jullundur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ludhiána	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ferozepore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mooltan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jhang	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montgomery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lahore	...	...	...	...	1	8	...	...
Amritsar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gurdáspur	...	...	...	...	3	24	...	...
Siálkot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujrát	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujránwála	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shahpur	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	...
Jhelum	...	...	...	...	2	11	...	...
Ráwalpindi	...	...	1	15	14	92	...	...
Hazára	...	...	2	3	...	...	2	...
Peshâwar	...	...	...	...	5	24	...	...
Kohát	...	...	...	...	12	64	...	...
Bannu	...	...	...	...	4	26	...	...
Dera Ismail Khan	...		...	...	1	8	...	...
Dera Ghází Khan	...	...	...	...	12	96	...	...
Muzaffargarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for 1897 ...	...	...	4	26	214	1,398	207	1,203
Total for 1896 ...	...	...	15	64	237	1,581	196	1,176
Difference ...	...	...	−11	−38	−23	−183	+11	+27

and Venomous Snakes destroyed during the year 1897—continued.

AND AMOUNT OF REWARD PAID FOR THEIR DESTRUCTION.

Animals.

Wolves.	Amount of reward.	Hyenas.	Amount of reward.	Other animals.	Amount of reward.	Total.	Total amount of reward.	Amount paid by Municipalities.	Amount paid by District Boards.
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
115	294 0 0	...	...	...	...	115	294 0 0	30 0 0	209 0 0
12	48 0 0	...	...	...	...	13	56 0 0	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
17	85 0 0	...	...	...	...	21	117 0 0	204 10 0	237 14 0
51	252 0 0	...	...	...	...	56	290 0 0	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
5	24 0 0	...	...	...	...	5	24 0 0	24 0 0	264 10 0
10	50 0 0	1	8 0 0	...	...	26	178 0 0	13 10 0	32 12 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
...	...	...	...	(*a*) 3	15	336	2,025 0 0	31 0 0	184 0 0
23	113 0 0	5	...	...	...	35	153 0 0	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
3	15 0 0	...	...	...	...	3	15 0 0	14 12 0	"
55	175 0 0	...	...	...	...	55	175 0 0	17 2 0	32 14 0
280	1,320 0 0	...		...	...	280	1,320 0 0	*Nil.*	2 4 0
19	65 8 0	...	...	...	...	19	65 8 0	"	*Nil.*
33	73 0 0	...	...	...	...	33	73 0 0	1 0 0	25 14 0
64	85 14 0	...	...	...	...	64	85 14 0	16 6 0	238 6 0
62	240 8 0	...	...	...	...	63	248 8 0	32 14 0	157 10 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143 5 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	24 0 0	34 0 0	86 0 0
2	10 0 0	...	...	...	...	2	10 0 0	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8 0	38 0 0
9	37 0 0	...	...	...	...	9	37 0 0	*Nil.*	37 12 0
38	104 0 0	...	...	2	...	41	112 0 0	0 10 0	126 0 0
3	15 0 0	...	...	...	...	5	26 0 0	55 2 0	*Nil.*
9	45 0 0	...	...	...	...	24	152 0 0	11 10 0	122 6 0
2	...	...	...	13	...	19	3 0 0	1 8 0	*Nil.*
13	53 0 0	...	...	...	...	18	77 0 0	*Nil.*	"
25	100 8 0	...	...	...	...	37	164 8 0	1 0 0	40 4 0
34	150 0 0	...	...	...	...	38	176 0 0	7 4 0	34 2 0
77	288 8 0	...	...	...	...	78	296 8 0	75 0 0	36 8 0
82	382 0 0	...	...	...	...	94	478 0 0	0 4 0	51 2 0
15	61 0 0	...	...	...	...	15	61 0 0	3 12 0	*Nil.*
1,058	4,086 14 0	6	8 0 0	18	15	1,507	6,736 14 0	595 12 0	2,100 11 0
1,251	5,162 12 0	8	56 8 0	11	11	1,718	8,051 4 0	584 0 6	2,496 6 0
−193	−1,075 14 0	−2	−48 8 0	+7	+4	−211	−1,314 6 0	+11 11 6	−395 11 0

(*a*). By mad dog 1
Jackals 2

Statement showing the number of Wild Animals and

1	4—concluded.		
	NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND SNAKES DESTROYED AND AMOUNT OF REWARD PAID FOR THEIR DESTRUCTION.		
DISTRICTS.	Snakes (including those reported killed for which no reward was paid).	Amount of reward.	Total amount of rewards, including snakes.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Hissar	1,171	239 0 0	533 0 0
Rohtak	22	...	56 0 0
Gurgaon	2,486	442 8 0	559 8 0
Delhi	...	...	290 0 0
Karnál	1,240	264 10 0	288 10 0
Umballa	317	43 0 0	221 0 0
Simla	...	...	...
Kángra	1,250	200 0 0	2,225 0 0
Hoshiárpur	1,456	...	153 0 0
Jullundur	123	14 12 0	29 12 0
Ludhiána	378	50 0 0	225 0 0
Ferozepore	18	2 4 0	1,322 4 0
Mooltan	...	...	65 8 0
Jhang	171	26 14 0	99 14 0
Montgomery	2,093	254 12 0	340 10 0
Lahore	1,442	190 8 0	439 0 0
Amritsar	1,162	143 5 0	143 5 0
Gurdáspur	602	120 0 0	144 0 0
Siálkot	15	...	10 0 0
Gujrát	513	57 8 0	57 8 0
Gujránwála	232	37 12 0	74 12 0
Shahpur	814	126 10 0	238 10 0
Jhelum	449	55 2 0	81 2 0
Ráwalpindi	1,028	134 0 0	286 0 0
Hazára	261	48 12 0	51 12 0
Peshawar	...	...	77 0 0
Kohát	264	41 4 0	205 12 0
Bannu	250	41 6 0	217 6 0
Dera Ismail Khan	753	111 8 0	408 0 0
Dera Ghási Khan	519	51 6 0	529 6 0
Muzaffargarh	30	3 12 0	64 12 0
Total for 1897 ...	19,059	2,700 9 0	9,437 7 0
Total for 1896 ...	20,012	3,010 10 6	11,061 14 6
Difference ...	−953	−310 1 6	−1,624 7 6

Venomous Snakes destroyed during the year 1897—concluded.

5			6
LICENSES ISSUED UNDER THE INDIAN ARMS AAT, 1878, FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF WILD ANIMALS OR PROTECTION OF CROPS.			REMARKS.
Number of licenses granted during the year.	Number of licenses granted in previous years and still in force.	Total number of licenses in force during the year 1897.	
7	264	271	
38	87	125	
218	1	219	
55	315	370	As the system of paying rewards for the destruction of snakes has been discontinued in the Delhi District, no report as to the number of snakes destroyed is received either in the Police or Municipal Department.
11	...	11	
...	(*a*) 149	149	(*a*) Minus 50 revoked or suspended.
31	46	77	
173	5,605	5,778	
54	177	231	Payment of rewards for destruction of snakes in Hoshiárpur District has been discontinued since April 1896.
18	1	19	
...	...	...	
15	243	258	
...	12	12	
18	25	43	
3	71	74	
...	...	...	
...	...	...	
301	298	599	
...	4	4	
4	...	4	
9	23	32	
1	4	(*b*) 5	(*b*) In addition to these 583 licenses were issued for sport and protection of life and property. Licenses entered in column 5 were granted for destruction of wild animals only.
54	...	54	
197	486	683	
8	328	336	
...	...	...	
...	...	...	Of the 12 leopards killed in Kohát District only 8 were paid for. The other 4 said to have been killed were not brought in for reward.
...	...	...	
...	...	...	
...	...	...	
...	1	1	
1,215	8,140	9,355	
3,549	5,047	8,596	
−2,334	+ 3,093	+759	

Statement showing details of snakes destroyed.

1	2	3	4	5
District.	Number of snakes for which rewards were paid.	Number of snakes for which no rewards were paid.	Total number of snakes destroyed.	Remarks.
Hissar	1,171	...	1,171	
Rohtak	...	22	22	
Gurgaon	2,486	...	2,486	
Delhi	...	...	...	
Karnál	1,237	3	1,240	
Umballa	311	6	317	
Simla	...	...	...	
Kángra	1,110	140	1,250	
Hoshiárpur	...	1,456	1,456	
Jullundur	114	9	123	
Ludhiána	364	14	378	
Ferozepore	18	...	18	
Mooltan	...	...	...	
Jhang	139	32	171	
Montgomery	2,021	72	2,093	
Lahore	1,441	1	1,442	
Amritsar	1,112	50	1,162	
Gurdáspur	565	37	602	
Siálkot	...	15	15	
Gujrát	504	9	513	
Gujránwála	232	...	232	
Shahpur	814	...	814	
Jhelum	441	8	449	
Ráwalpindi	1,028	...	1,028	
Hazára	261	...	261	
Pesháwar	...	...	...	
Kohát	190	74	264	
Bannu	250	...	250	
Dera Ismail Khan	654	99	753	
Dera Gházi Khan	518	1	519	
Muzaffargarh	30	...	30	
Total ...	17,011	2,048	19,059	

REVIEW OF THE REPORT OF THE CHEMICAL EXAMINER TO THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT FOR THE YEAR 1897.

Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, in the Home (Medical and Sanitary) Department, No. 894, dated 11th May 1898.

READ—

Letter from the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab, No. 1393, dated the 15th of April 1898, submitting, with his remarks, the Report of the Chemical Examiner to the Punjab Government for the year 1897.

REMARKS.—The Report was received in the office of the Civil Secretariat on the prescribed date.

2. A reference to Table No. I shows that in the year 1897 there were 1,448 cases examined altogether, which gave an increase of 71 over the total of the year 1896. The following are the details :—

		Increase.	*Decrease.*
Human medico-legal		61	...
Cattle ditto		7	...
Other ditto		...	28
Articles tested for purity and quality	Civil Department	29	...
	Military Department	2	...
	Totals	99	28
		Net increase 71	

On the other hand, the number of articles examined in connection with these cases was 4,016 against 4,220 in 1896, or a decrease of 204. The Chemical Examiner observes in connection with these figures that the increase in the number of cases is 5·15 per cent. on the work of the previous year, while the decrease in the number of articles is 4·83 per cent. He considers that the number of cases should be accepted as the criterion of work, as the number of articles that may be comprised in any case is necessarily of a fluctuating character, but the Lieutenant-Governor is unable to follow this argument without further explanation. In paragraphs 29 to 33 of his Report the Chemical Examiner brings to notice the extra work thrown on his office by the cordite tests required of him by the Military Department, and asks for further establishment and accommodation. Surgeon-Major Grant also observes that with additional staff, accommodation and appliances he would be able to undertake bacteriological work which he now has to reject for want of means to do it. The Lieutenant-Governor thinks it highly improbable that it will be found desirable to admit the inclusion of bacteriological work among the already arduous duties of the Chemical Examiner; but the question of additional staff, accommodation and appliances for the

already recognized duties of his office will now be considered in connection with the separate representation on the subject just received from the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals. Meanwhile it may be noted that the Government of India in the Military Department has been addressed in view to some reduction being effected, if possible, in the labour caused by the cordite experiments.

3. It is observed from paragraph 11 of the Report that the percentage of detections in human cases of all kinds was much the same last year as in 1896, *viz.*, 73·71 against 73·93. His Honor considers the increase in the percentage of detection of 7·61 in cattle-poisoning cases, 5·60 in blood cases, and 11·33 in semen cases a satisfactory indication of greater discrimination in the submission of articles for examination.

4. It is to be gathered from paragraphs 12 to 19 of the Report that a good deal of unnecessary labour is still caused to the Chemical Laboratory by the submission to it of cases unsuitable for analysis, as well as by carelessness in the manner in which articles are sent up. It is observed that the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals is taking steps to check the submission of unnecessary cases by Medical Officers. Any specific instances of want of discretion on the part of Magistrates and Police in sending cases to the Chemical Examiner should be reported through the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals for the information and orders of Government. The Lieutenant-Governor will be glad to learn from the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals what notice, if any, was taken of the case (No. 27 mentioned in paragraph 12) in which an empty bottle was sent for analysis.

5. The remarks in paragraph 20 regarding the unsuitability of salt as a medium for the transmission of suspected matter in cases of suspected alcoholic poisoning in man and in all cases of cattle poisoning should be made the subject of separate representation in view to its being reported to the Government of India by whose order* the use of salt has been introduced. It is observed that the report called for in the endorsement from this office to the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, No. 1384, dated 16th November 1897, regarding the proposed substitution† of formaline for salt is still awaited.

* Home Department Resolution No. 472-81, dated 14th May 1897.

† Letter from Home Department, Government of India, No. 1349, dated 30th October 1897.

6. As in previous years arsenic was the poison most used in both human and cattle cases, and this must necessarily continue to be the case so long as arsenic is so easily obtainable as at present. The question of legislation against the indiscriminate sale of this and other poisons is understood to be still under the consideration of the Government of India.

7. With reference to the remarks of the Chemical Examiner (paragraph 27) as to the careless way in which samples of water are sent up by the "various departments," the Lieutenant-Governor will be glad to impress on the department or officers concerned the desirability of greater care being exercised if a list of them is furnished. From the remarks of the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals it would seem that these careless references are not made by the Medical Department so much as by "officers of other departments."

8. Sir Mackworth Young is glad to be able to again thank Surgeon-Major Grant for his report and for the good work that continues to be done in the laboratory. His Honor is also pleased to notice that he continues to speak well of the co-operation afforded by Assistant Surgeon Lála Gurán Ditta Mal and the work of the office staff.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the foregoing remarks be forwarded to the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab, for information and guidance.

Ordered also that the Report, together with the forwarding letter of the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab, and the foregoing remarks, be forwarded to the Government of India, Home Department, for information.

Further, that similar papers be forwarded to—

(1) all Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners and Divisional Judges in the Punjab for information;

(2) the Inspector-General of Police, Punjab, for circulation among Police Officers;

(3) the Registrar, Chief Court, Punjab, for the information of the Judges, with the remark that the papers have been circulated to all Divisional Judges and Deputy Commissioners in the Province.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor,

H. J. MAYNARD,

Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab.

Catalogue of Books registered in the Punjab under Act XXV of 1867 during the quarter ending the 31st March 1898.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Serial No.	Registration No.	Title of the book and the contents of the title-page, with a translation into English of such title and contents when the same are not in the English language.	Language in which the book is written.	The name of the Author, Translator, or Editor of the book, or any part thereof.	The subject.	The place of printing and the place of publication.	The name or firm of the Printer and the name or firm of the Publisher.	The date of issue from the Press, or of the publication.	The number of sheets, leaves or pages.	The size.	The first, second or other number of the Edition.	The number of copies of which the Edition consists.	Whether the book is printed or lithographed.	The price at which the book is sold to the public.	The name and residence of the Proprietor of the copy-right or of any portion of such copy-right.	REMARKS.
		Books, English.												Rs. A. P.		
1	110	Suicide and Modern Society ...	English.	Nának Chand, Chopra.	Miscellaneous.	Ráwalpindi.	Egerton Press.	5th Jany. 1898.	15	8vo.	I.	500	Printed.	0 1 0		
2	334	Jungle Justice. A Defence by Herbert Compton.	Ditto.	Herbert Compton, Esquire.	Ditto.	Lahore.	Tribune, Press.	20th Jany. 1898.	38	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	*Nil.*	...	Comments on a criminal case the result of an unsuccessful suit brought by the author against a manager of the Nassau Tea Company, Kángra Valley. The author was punished and the pamphlet is devoted to a criticism of his trial and his own vindication.
3	341	The Lahore Directory for 1898.	Ditto.	S. H. D'Arcy, Lahore.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Civil and Military Gazette Press.	28th Jany. 1898.	24[illegible]	8vo.	I.	300	Printed and map lithographed.	2 0 0 and cloth bound 3 0 0	Proprietors, Civil and Military Gazette Press, Lahore.	
4	381	Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Punjab Publishing and Stationary Company, Limited.	Ditto.	Publishing Company.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Tribune Press.	31st Jany 1898.	32	8vo.	I.	500	Printed.	*Nil.*		
5	120	The Pathán Revolt in North-West India.	Ditto.	H. Woosnam Mills, Esquire.	History.	Ditto.	Civil and Military Gazette Press.	25th Nov. 1897.	205	8vo.	I.	1,000	Printed maps and pictures lithographed.	1 8 0	Proprietors, Civil and Military Gazette Press, Lahore.	
6	329	My Brief Description of Edwardes-abád in Bannu.	Ditto.	M. Núr Muhammad.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Punjab Economical Press.	25th Jany 1898.	11	8vo.	I.	300	Printed.	Not given.		
7	39	History of the Sikhs from the Origin of the Nation to the Battles of the Sutlej.	Ditto.	Joseph Davey Cunningham.	Ditto.	Ditto	Sun Printing Works.	8th Decr. 1897.	428	8vo.	2nd	500	Ditto.	3 0 0		

8	394	The Punjab Series, Volume II. Origin of the Sikh Power in the Punjab and Political Life of Mahárája Ranjít Singh, with an account of the Religion, Laws and Customs of the Sikhs.	Ditto.	Henry T. Princep.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	15th Decr 1897.	187	8vo.	2nd	500	Ditto.	1 8 0		
9	395	The Punjab Series, Volume III. The Annexation of the Punjab.	Ditto.	Economist.	Ditto.	Ditto	Ditto.	25th Decr. 1897.	65	8vo.	New.	500	Ditto.	0 8 0		
10	196	The Japji	Ditto.	Mr. M. Macauliffe.	Religion (Sikh).	Amritsar.	NewAnglo-Gurmúkhi Press.	12th Decr. 1897.	17	4to.	I.	500	Ditto.	Free.	...	An English translation of the Sikh prayer book known as "Japji Sáhib."
11	327	The Niyoga Doctrine of the Arya Samáj.	Ditto.	Lála Rúchi Rám Sahni, M.A., (Translator).	Religion (Arya).	Lahore.	Punjab Economical Press.	31st Jany. 1897.	49	16mo	I.	5,000	Ditto.	0 6 0		
12	330	Revelation, What it is and What it is not?	Ditto.	Pandit Siva Náth Sastri, M.A.	Religion (Brahmo).	Ditto	Ditto.	26th Jany. 1898.	22	12mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	Not given.		
13	332	The Ideal Brahmo	Ditto.	Lála Rúchi Rám, M.A.	Ditto.	Ditto	Ditto.	27th Jany. 1898.	4	16mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto	Ditto.		
14	366	Hindu Martyrs	Ditto	Lála Sálig Rám.	Religion (Hindu).	Ditto.	Aror Bans Press.	6th Jany. 1898.	81	16mo	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 5 0		
15	367	The Sacred Books of India, No. I. The Upanishads, Volume I.	Ditto.	Lála Dalpat Rái, Vidyárthi M.A.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	8th Jany. 1898.	118	16mo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 6 0		
16	396	Ibu Hajr the Ascalonite ...	Ditto.	Mr. J. W. Rockwell (Translator.)	Religion (Muhammadan).	Ditto.	Sun Printing Works.	27th Decr. 1897.	52	8vo.	2nd.	500	Ditto.	0 8 0	...	English translation of the aphorisms of Muhammad and his companions.
17	372	Suwámi Daya Nand Saraswati as represented in "From the caves and jungles of Hindústán."	Ditto.	H. P. Blavastsky.	Religion (Arya.)	Ditto.	Aror Bans Press.	12th Decr. 1897.	31	32mo	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 0 3		

Catalogue of Books registered in the Punjab under Act XXV of 1867 during the quarter ending the 31st March 1898—continued.

1 Serial No.	2 Registration No.	3 Title of the book and the contents of the title-page, with a translation into English of such title and contents when the same are not in the English language.	4 Language in which the book is written.	5 The name of the Author, Translator, or Editor of the book, or any part thereof.	6 The subject.	7 The place of printing and the place of publication.	8 The name or firm of the Printer and the name or firm of the Publisher.	9 The date of issue from the Press, or of the publication.	10 The number of sheets, leaves or pages.	11 The size.	12 The first, second or other number of the Edition.	13 The number of copies of which the Edition consists.	14 Whether the book is printed or lithographed.	15 The price at which the book is sold to the public.	16 The name and residence of the Proprietor of the copyright or of any portion of such copy-right.	17 Remarks.
														Rs. A. P		
18	296	Instructions on Zincography ...	English.	J. Wilson, Esquire.	Arts.	Lahore.	Shams-u'-Hind Press.	20th Jany. 1898.	7	16mo	I.	100	Lithographed.	1 0 0		
19	307	The Punjab Laws Act (IV of 1872), with Introduction, Notes and Rules.	Ditto.	Lála Madan Gopál, M. A.	Law.	Ditto.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press.	20th Decr. 1897.	183	8vo.	II.	1,000	Printed	Not given		
20	410	Plague	Ditto.	B. L. Dhingra.	Medicine.	Ditto.	Ditto.	25th Jany. 1898.	19	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	Ditto.		
		Designed for Educational purposes.														
21	10	A Book of Questions and Answers on General Geography.	Ditto.	Saiyid Amír 'Alí and Nawáb 'Alí.	Miscellaneous.	Delhi.	Afzal-ul-Matábi' Press.	5th Octr. 1897.	16	16mo	I.	1,000	Lithographed	0 1 0	Wazír Alí and 'Amír Alí, Delhi.	
22	428	Pictures of Object Lessons, Primary Schools, 1st Class.														
23	429	Pictures of Object Lessons, Primary Schools, 2nd Class.														
24	430	Pictures of Object Lessons, Primary Schools, 3rd Class.	Ditto	Bhái Kapúr Singh.	Ditto.	Amritsar.	*New Anglo-Gurmukhí Press.	Feby. 1898.	64	...	I.	750	Ditto.	1 10 9	Bhái Kapúr Singh of Amritsar.	
25	431	Pictures of Object Lessons, Primary Schools, 4th Class.														
26	432	Pictures of Object Lessons, Primary Schools, 5th Class.														

27	46	Solutions of Miscellaneous Examples of P. Ghosh's Mensuration.	Ditto.	Bihárí Náth, Máthur.	Science (Mathematical).	Delhi.	Imperial Medical Hall Press.	Decr. 1897.	27	8vo.	I.	1,000	Printed.	0 6 0	Bihárí Náth, Máthur, Delhi.
28	124	A Companion to Mensuration, Part I.	Ditto.	Sardár Shám Singh.	Ditto.	Lahore.	Shams-ul-Hind Press.	29th Novr. 1897.	72	16mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 6 0	Sardár Shám Singh, Second Master, Rájindara Partáp Khálsa School, Patiála.
29	297	Middle School Examination Papers, 1869—1897, Arithmetic and Mensuration, with Answers.	Ditto.	An Experienced Teacher (Translator) and Shaikh Ghulám 'Alí (Publisher).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	20th Jany. 1898.	55	16mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 3 0	
30	298	Middle School Examination Papers, 1869—1898, Arithmetic and Mensuration, with Answers.	Ditto.	An Experienced Teacher (Translator) and Munshí Rám (Publisher).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	55	16mo	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 3 0	
31	370	Middle School Examination Papers (Mensuration) with Solutions, 1887—1897.	Ditto.	Bihárí Lál.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Aror Bans Press.	11th Jany. 1898.	16	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 3 0	
32	224	Answers to the Punjab University Questions on English Paper (B) of the Entrance Examination, 1887—1897.	Ditto.	Lála Des Ráj, B. A.	Language.	Siálkot.	Imperial Press.	24th Jany. 1898.	61	16mo.	I.	600	Ditto.	0 4 0	Lála Des Ráj, B. A., Second Master, Municipal Board High School, Siálkot.
33	308	The Dayanand Anglo-Vedic College Series. The Third English Reader.	Ditto.	Báwá Chhajjú Singh.	Ditto.	Lahore.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press.	27th Decr. 1897.	151	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 1 0	
34	354	Aids to Longman's School Composition (Senior Part).	Ditto.	The Students' Own Agency.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Aror Bans Press.	3rd Feby. 1898.	26	16mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 4 0	
35	361	An English translation of Urdú Exercises for the use of the Third Class, Middle Department	Ditto.	Báwá Chhajju Singh (Translator).	Ditto.	Ditto	Ditto.	12th Feby. 1898.	72	16mo	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 6 0	
36	371	Middle School Examination Papers with Solutions (English Grammar), 1887—1896.	Ditto.	Bihárí Lál.	Ditto.	Ditto	Ditto.	12th Jany. 1898.	24	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 5 0	
37	373	Notes on Scott's Kenilworth ...	Ditto.	E. David.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	15th Jany. 1898.	159	16mo.	I.	700	Ditto.	2 0 0	
38	397	The Dialogue in Free Idiomatic English.	Ditto.	Mr. J. W. Rockwell.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Sun Printing Works.	30th Decr. 1897.	102	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 4 0	

*Supplied by the Wazír-i-Hind Press, Amritsar.

Catalogue of Books registered in the Punjab under Act XXV of 1867 *during the quarter ending the* 31*st March* 1897—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Serial No.	Registration No.	Title of the book and the contents of the title-page, with a translation into English of such title and contents when the same are not in the English language.	Language in which the book is written.	The name of the Author, Translator, or Editor of the book, or any part thereof.	The subject.	The place of printing and the place of publication.	The name or firm of the Printer and the name or firm of the Publisher.	The date of issue from the Press, or of the publication.	The number of sheets, leaves or pages.	The size.	The first, second or other number of the Edition.	The number of copies of which the Edition consists.	Whether the book is printed or lithographed.	The price at which the book is sold to the public.	The name and residence of the Proprietor of the copy-right or of any portion of such copy-right.	REMARKS.
														Rs. A. P.		
39	309	Lessons on the Mechanical Powers.	English.	Lálá Ruchí Rám Sahní, M. A.	Science (Mechanical).	Lahore.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press.	31st December 1897.	70	16mo.	New.	1,500	Printed.	0 7 0		
40	353	Hand-book of Telegraphy ...	Ditto.	Messrs. B. D. Narula and A. Blanchard.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Punjab Christian Press.	5th Feby. 1898.	69	8vo.	I.	1,000	Printed and lithographed.	1 8 0	Messrs. B. D. Narula and A. Blanchard, Lahore.	
41	435	Physical Geography made easy	Ditto.	Lála Des Ráj, B.A.	Science (Natural).	Siálkot.	Imperial Press.	8th March 1898.	28	16mo.	I.	800	Printed.	0 2 6		
		Books, Arabic.														
42	1	Hamáyil Sharíf (A Pocket Edition of the Qurán).	Arabic.	...	Religion (Muhammadan).	Delhi.	Muir Press.	1st May 1897.	832	64mo.	I.	1,000	Lithographed.	0 8 0		
43	56	Jalá-ul-Afhám fis Salát was Salám 'ala Khair-il-Anám (Mental and Spiritual enlightenment consequent on invoking blessings and benedictions on the Prophet).	Ditto.	Ibu-i-Qaiyim.	Ditto.	Amritsar.	Al Qurán was Sunnat Press.	10th Novr. 1897.	408	8vo.	I.	1,100	Ditto.	1 0 0		
44	57	Kitáb Jámí'-ul-'Ulúm wal Hikam fí Sharh-i-Khamsín Hadísan min Jawámi'-il-Kalim (A Compendium of Sciences and Arts or a commentary on fifty traditions handed down from the Prophet).	Ditto.	'Abdur Rahmán.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	15th Novr. 1897.	328	8vo.	I.	1,100	Ditto.	2 0 0		
45	183	Qá'ída-i-Baghdádíya Hindíya (Arabic Primer for Indians).	Ditto.	Maulaví Fazl Ahad.	Ditto.	Lahore.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press.	9th Novr. 1897.	56	16mo.	R.	1,500	Ditto.	0 0 6		

46	200	Panj Súra (The Five Chapters of the Qurán, &c.).	Ditto.	...	Ditto.	Siálkot.	Mashír-i-Hind Press.	18th Jany. 1898.	160	32mo.	I.	1,200	Ditto.	0 1 0		
47	202	Pára-i-Alam (The First Chapter of the Qurán).	Ditto.	...	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	24th Jany 1898.	28	8vo.	I.	2,500	Ditto.	0 0 6		
48	204	Rub'-i-Alam (The first quarter of the First Chapter of the Qurán).	Ditto.	...	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	27th Jany 1898.	16	16vo.	I.	2,400	Ditto.	0 0 3		
49	219	Pára-i-Alam (The First Chapter of the Qurán).	Ditto.	...	Ditto.	Ditto.	Anwár-i-Ahmadí Press.	2nd Septr. 1897.	8	8vo.	I.	2,200	Ditto.	0 0 9		
50	220	Durúd-i-Mustaghás, &c. (Muhammadan Prayers).	Ditto.	...	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	12th Octr. 1897.	80	8vo.	I.	700	Ditto.	0 4 0		
51	221	Pára-i-Alam (The First Chapter of the Qurán).	Ditto.	...	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	17th Novr. 1897.	28	8vo.	I.	3,600	Ditto.	0 0 9		
52	232	I'lám-ul-Muwaqqiyín 'an Rabb il 'Alimín (Divine instructions to the givers and pronouncers of religious decisions and judgments).	Ditto.	Ibn-i-Qaiyim.	Ditto.	Delhi.	Ansárí Press.	25th Novr 1897.	346	4to.	I.	1,300	Ditto.	6 0 0		
53	314	Sharh-i-Waqáya, Jild-i-Sális (A Commentary on Wiqáyá, Volume III).	Ditto.	Mullá Fazl Haqq.	Ditto.	Lahore.	Muhammadí Press.	21st Jany. 1898.	336	8vo.	I.	1,500	Ditto.	1 0 0	...	A Treatise on Muhammadan law.
54	315	Sharh-i-Ilyás, Jild-i Sání (A Commentary on Wiqáya by Ilyás, Volume II).	Ditto.	Mahmúd bin Ilyás.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	31st Jany 1898.	264	8vo.	I.	1,500	Ditto.	0 12 0		
55	38	Íqáz-un-Na'sán fí AghálitGháyat-il-Istihsán.	Ditto.	Hakím Muhammad Shafíq-ur-Rahmán.	Medicine.	Delhi.	Mujtabáí Press.	7th Novr. 1897.	40	8vo.	I.	250	Ditto.	0 2 6		A refutation of a statement of the author of Gháyat-il-Istihsán (a Medical work) that the human brain is sentient.
		Designed for Educational purposes.														
56	41	Qál Aqúl Muhashsha (Qál Aqúl, (a Treatise on Logic, annotated).	Ditto.	Maulaví Muhammad Manfi'at Alí (Commentator).	Philosophy.	Ditto.	Ditto.	9th Novr. 1897.	96	8vo.	I.	2,650	Ditto.	0 3 0		
57	218	Qá'ida-i-Arabí (Arabic Primer)	Ditto.	...	Language.	Siálkot.	Anwár-i-Ahmadí Press.	12th Augt 1897.	8	16mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 0 ½		
58	387	Qá'ida-i-Arabí (Arabic Primer).	Ditto.	Amír-ud-dín, Ahmad Dín.	Ditto.	Lahore.	Gulshan-i-Murtazáí Press.	5th Novr. 1897.	8	16mo.	I.	3,000	Ditto.	0 0 1		
59	236	Sharh-ul-Usul-il-Akbaríya (Principles of Arabic Grammar by Akbar, annotated).	Ditto.	Alí Akbar.	Ditto.	Delhi.	Ansarí Press.	10th Decr. 1897.	360	8vo.	I.	1,300	Ditto.	0 12 0		

Catalogue of Books registered in the Punjab under Act XXV of 1867 *during the quarter ending the* 31*st March* 1898—continued.

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Serial No.	Registration No.	Title of the book and the contents of the title-page, with a translation into English of such title and contents when the same are not in the English language.	Language in which the book is written.	The name of the Author, Translator, or Editor of the book, or any part thereof.	The subject.	The place of printing and the place of publication.	The name or firm of the Printer and the name or firm of the Publisher.	The date of issue from the Press or of the publication.	The number of sheets, leaves or pages.	The size.	The first, second or other number of the Edition.	The number of copies of which the Edition consists.	Whether the book is printed or lithographed.	The price at which the book is sold to the public.	The name and residence of the Proprietor of the copy-right or of any portion of such copy-right.	REMARKS.
		Books, Hindi.												Rs. A. P.		
60	65	Jain Bhajan Mála (A Rosary of the Hymns of the Jain Religion).	Hindí.	Pandit Sohan Lál.	Poetry.	Amritsar	Chashma-i-Núr Press.	22nd Novr. 1897.	87	16mo	I.	250	Lithographed.	0 1 6		
61	72	Adbhut Arti Sangrah (A Collection of Wonderful Invocations to the Deities).	Ditto.	Pandit Rúp Lál.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Anand Parkásh Press.	15th Novr. 1897.	16	16mo.	I.	750	Ditto.	0 0 6		
62	84	Vairág Ságar Granth (An Ocean of Renunciation).	Hindí in the Gurmukhí character.	Dás Dashánú.	Ditto.	Ditto.	New Anglo-Gurmukhí Press.	Ditto.	148	8vo.	I.	100	Ditto.	Free.		
63	347	Nág Lílá (Frolics of Krishna with a Hydra).	Hindí in the Nágrí character.	Gangá Dhar.	Ditto.	Lahore.	Punjab Economical Press.	28th Decr. 1897.	8	16mo.	I.	1,000	Printed.	Not given.		
64	369	Vinái Chhand Bháshá (Prayerful Hymns in Bháshá).	Hindí in the Gurmukhí character.	Suwámí Lál Ji.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Aror Bans Press.	9th Jany. 1898.	31	16mo.	New.	1,000	Ditto.	0 1 0		
65	374	Amrit Prakásh (Hints on Sikh Baptism).	Ditto.	Bhái Gyán Singh, Gyání.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	16th Jany. 1898.	154	32mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 2 0		
66	111	Biyádh Binásak (Destroyer of Ills).	Ditto.	Bhái Sant Singh, Giyání.	Medicine.	Amritsar	Dabír-i-Hind Press.	15th Decr. 1897.	168	8vo.	I.	350	Lithographed.	0 8 0	Bhái Sant Singh, Giyání, of Kapurthala.	
67	344	Suryái Chakitsá (Healing by means of the Solar Rays).	Hindí in the Nágrí character.	Pandit Juwálá Parshád.	Ditto.	Lahore.	Punjab Economical Press.	20th Decr. 1897.	70	8vo.	I.	1,000	Printed.	0 4 0		

68	281	Harí Chand Líl á (An Account of Harí Chand).	Hindí in the Persian character.	Hardit Singh and Kanhaiyá Lál.	Drama.	Amritsar	Anand Parkásh Press.	20th Jany. 1898.	24	16mo.	I.	375	Lithographed.	0 0 [illegible]		
69	328	Grahan Mahátam (The Religious Efficacy of Eclipses).	Hindí	Arya Prití Nidhí Sabhá, Punjab.	Religion (Arya).	Lahore.	Punjab Economical Press.	21st Jany. 1898.	16	8vo.	I.	1,000	Printed.	Gratis.		
70	408	Kathá Kírtan Pancham Parsang Gúrarth Gítá (The Fifth Chapter of the Gítá).	Ditto.	Pandit Bishan Dás.	Religion (Hindú).	Ditto.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press.	19th Jany. 1898.	40	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	Not given		
		Designed for Educational purposes.														
71	276	Bálopadesh (Hindí Primer) ...	Ditto.	Pandit Kirpá Rám.	Language.	Delhi.	Vedic Dharam Press.	20th Feby. 1898.	24	8vo.	I.	3,000	Lithographed.	0 0 6		
72	331	Hindí Bháshá kí Dúsrí Pustak (Hindí Second Book).	Ditto.	Rái Múl Ráj, M.A.	Ditto.	Lahore.	Punjab Economical Press.	27th Jany. 1898.	46	12mo.	I.	5,000	Printed.	0 1 [illegible]	Rái Múl Ráj, M.A., Judge, Small Cause Court, Amritsar.	
73	345	Barn Bodh, Dúsrá Bhág (Hindí Primer, Part II).	Ditto.	Shrí Sattyá Nand Agníhotrí.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	25th Decr. 1897.	32	12mo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 1 6		
74	86	Shikshá Widhán (Increase of Knowledge).	Ditto.	Goswámí Harsukh Rái Hitaishí (Translator).	Miscellaneous.	Amritsar	New Anglo-Gurmukhí Press.	25th Novr. 1897.	315	16mo.	I.	300	Ditto.	1 0 0		
		Books, Kashmiri.														
75	175	Kitáb-i-Zabúr (The Book of Psalms).	Kashmírí	Punjab Bible Society.	Religion (Christian).	Lahore.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press.	18th Novr. 1897.	230	8vo.	I.	1,000	Lithographed.	Not given		
		Books, Marwari.														
76	260	Púrá Khel Mánch ká Rájá Bharthrí Chittra Sahit (Story of Rája Bharthrí with illustrations, in the form of a Drama).	Márwárí in the Nágrí character.	Bál Mukand.	Drama.	Delhí.	Siddíqí Press.	Novr. 1897.	96	16mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto	0 4 [illegible]	Ahmad Husain, Indaur.	A love tale in Márwárí verse.
77	261	Púrá Khel Mánch ká Sudh Budh Sálangá Chittra Sahit (Story of Sudh Budh Sálangá with illustrations, in the form of a Drama).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	72	16mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 3 [illegible]	Ditto.	
78	262	Púrá Khel Mánch ká Rání Nihál Dev Dhol Sultán ká (Story of Rání Nihál Devi and Dhol Sultán in the form of a Drama).	Ditto.	Kálú Rám.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	36	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 2 [illegible]	Ditto.	

Catalogue of Books registered in the Punjab under Act XXV of 1867 *during the quarter ending the* 31*st March* 1898—continued.

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		Books, Punjabi.												Rs. A. P.		
79	49	Shahíd Bilás (An account of the death of the True Martyr).	Panjabi.	Bhái Thákur Singh.	Poetry.	Amritsar.	New Anglo-Gurmukhí Press.	25th Octr. 1897.	75	16mo.	I.	1,000	Printed.	0 1 3		
80	50	'Arif Bilás Granth (The pleasures of 'Arif).	Ditto.	Pál Singh 'Arif.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	27th Octr. 1897.	40	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 1 6		
81	63	Granth Násket (The Book of Násket).	Ditto.	Báva Bishan Dás.	Ditto.	Ditto,	Chashma-i-Núr Press.	15th Novr. 1897.	40	8vo.	I.	150	Lithographed.	0 1 0	...	A Hindu religious work purporting to describe the after-death journeys of the soul through the Hades.
82	64	Pattal yá janj Khetú Rám dí (The Feast or Marriage Procession by Khetu Rám).	Ditto.	Khetú Rám.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	18th Novr 1897.	16	8vo.	I.	275	Ditto.	0 0 9		
83	75	Shahíd ká Satwára, Túfán ká Nizára.	Punjabí in the Persian character.	Bhagat Rám	Ditto.	Ditto	Anand Parkásh Press.	20th Novr. 1897.	8	16mo.	I.	1,050	Ditto.	0 0 3	...	Verses in honor of the martyrdom of Pandit Lekh Rám.
84	77	Nasíhat Náma Pádshahi Awwal Bába Nának (The Book of Advice of Bába Nának),	Ditto.	Bába Nának	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	23rd Novr. 1897.	8	16mo.	I.	750	Ditto.	0 0 3		
85	79	Sí harfí (Verses) ...	Ditto.	Jamna Dás.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	25th Novr. 1897.	8	16mo.	I.	350	Ditto.	0 0 3		

86	83	**Bárah Máh (A Calendar)** ...	Panjabí in the Gurmukhí character.	Bhala Sunár.	Ditto.	Ditto.	New Anglo-Gurmukhí Press.	7th Novr. 1897.	16	16mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	Free.
87	85	Badhái Pattra (A congratulatory letter).	Ditto.	Bhái Thákur Singh.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	20th Novr 1897.	31	32mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	Ditto.
88	94	Sí harfi Virág (Verses on renunciation of worldly enjoyments).	Panjabí.	Sundar Singh.	Ditto.	Gujránwala.	McKee Press.	24th Decr. 1897.	8	8vo.	I.	100	Ditto.	0 0 6
89	96	Dard-i-dil (The pangs of the heart).	Panjabí in the Persian character.	Thákur Dás.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Jalwa-i-Túr Press,	*	4	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 0 3
90	97	Kál Náma ba ma'i Chand Ash'ár, Panjabí (Story of the famine together with a few verses).	Ditto.	Hayat Muhammad.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	*	8	16mo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 0 3
91	99	Qissa 'Ashiq ma'shúq (Story of a lover and his beloved).	Panjabí in the Gurmukhí character.	Bír Singh.	Ditto.	Ludhiána.	Narankárí Press.	27th Decr. 1897.	21	8vo.	I.	300	Ditto.	0 0 6
92	100	Nasihat-i-Dilpazír (A piece of agreeable advice).	Panjabí in the Persian character.	Sálig Rám.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	28th Decr. 1897.	4	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 0 3
93	101	Deorhi sí harfi Bárán máhán (Verses).	Panjabí in the Gurmukhí character.	Sant Brahm Hari.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	29th Decr. 1897.	24	8vo	I.	200	Ditto.	0 0 6
94	102	Qissa Kalú Kál (Story of the Iron Age).	Ditto.	Hari Singh.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	31st Decr 1897.	8	16mo.	I.	50	Ditto.	0 0 6
95	106	Bayáz-i-Gham (Book of Elegies).	Panjabí in the Persian character.	Bahádur Chand.	Ditto.	Jullundur.	Sat Dharam Parchárak Press.	26th Novr. 1897.	32	16mo.	I.	1,500	Ditto.	0 0 6
96	121	Dasam Gur Charittra Láonián vich (An account of the 10th Sikh Guru in verse).	Panjabí in the Gurmukhí character.	Khálsa Tract Society, Amritsar.	Ditto.	Lahore.	Khálsa Press.	23rd Octr. 1897.	84	16mo.	I.	1,000	Printed.	0 1 0

* Information not supplied.

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														Rs. A. P.		
97	134	Bhárat Mangal Arthát Sri Gurú Gobind Singh jí Mahárái de Janam ! in dí Wadháí (India Rejoicing or Congratulations on the Birth Day of Gurú Gobind Singh).	Punjabí in the Gurmukhi character.	Bhái Dit Singh Gyání.	Poetry.	Lahore.	Khálsa Press.	23rd Decr. 1897.	8	16mo.	I	1,000	Printed.	0 0 3		
98	150	Jang-i-Chamkaur (The Battle of Chamkaur).	Ditto.	Khálsa Tract Society, Amritsar.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Srí Akál Press.	20th Novr. 1897.	60	16mo.	I	1,000	Ditto.	0 1 0		
99	181	Qissa-i-Saif-ul Mulúk (Story of Saif-ul-Mulúk).	Punjabí in the Persian character.	Maulaví Lutaf Ali.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press	15th Novr 1897.	7	8vo.	I	5,000	Lithographed	0 1 0		
100	189	Wádhe Náma wa Gháte Náma (The Book of Profit and Loss).	Ditto.	Shaikh Muhammad Akbar 'Alí.	Ditto.	Amritsar.	Wazír-i-Hind Press.	2nd Decr. 1897.	8	8vo	I	1,000	Ditto.	0 0 6		
101	190	Hál-i-Zamána (An account of the present Time).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	3rd Decr. 1897.	8	8vo.	I	750	Ditto.	0 0 3		
102	192	Nasíhat Náma 'Ajib-o-Gharíb (Wonderful Book of Advice).	Punjabí in the Gurmukhi character.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	8th Decr. 1897.	16	16mo	I	750	Ditto.	0 0 6		
103	194	Bábú Náma (The Book of Bábús).	Punjabí in the Persian character.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	18th Decr 1897.	8	8vo.	I	1,000	Ditto.	0 0 6		
104	227	(a) Qissa-i-Báwí Báwá ma'i Jawáb Sawál (Story of a Mendicant and his Mistress).	Ditto.	Maulá Bakhsh.	Ditto.	Hoshiárpur.	Khatrí Press.	15th Decr. 1897.	4	8vo.	I	1,000	Ditto.	0 0 6		

105	227	(b) Qissa i Nasíhat barái Randi bázán (A Piece of advice for the benefit of Frequenters of the Houses of Ill Fame).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	11th Novr. 1897.	4	8vo.	I	1,000	Ditto.	0 0 3	
106	292	Síharafí wa Besar Náma ma'i Sáhdan Gyán (Verses, &c.)	Ditto.	Gobind Sahái	Ditto.	Amritsar	Anand Parkásh Press.	18th Jany 1898.	24	16mo.	I	375	Ditto.	0 0 6	
107	282	Nayá Qissa Kikkar Singh wa Ghulám Pahlwán (New story of Kikkar Singh and Ghulám, the Wrestlers).	Ditto.	Fazl-ud-dín ...	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	21st Jany. 1898.	8	8vo.	I	1,100	Ditto.	0 0 3	
108	283	Ditto. (ditto)	Punjabí in the Gurmukhí character.	Ditto	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	22nd Jany. 1898.	8	8vo.	I	550	Ditto.	0 0 3	
109	284	Dhotí Náma ma' i Burqa' Náma (Story of the Loin cloth and the Veil).	Punjabí in the Persian character.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	24th Jany. 1898.	8	8vo.	I	550	Ditto	0 0 3	
110	285	Nayá Qissa Kurí Vechán (New Story of those who sell their Daughters).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	25th Jany 1898.	8	8vo.	I	550	Ditto.	0 0 3	
111	324	Púran Bhagat (Story of Púran Bhagat).	Punjabí in the Gurmukhi character.	Kishan Singh, 'Arif.	Ditto.	Lahore	Mustafai Press.	15th Jany. 1898.	78	8vo.	I	750	Ditto.	0 6 0	Háfiz Muhammad Dín, Book-seller, Lahore.
112	325	Jang Náma-i-Chitrál (The Chitrál War)	Punjabí in the Nágrí character.	Bhái Gopál Singh.	Ditto	Ditto.	Ditto.	20th Jany. 1898.	44	8vo.	I	500	Ditto.	0 3 0	Bhái Thákur Singh, Book-seller, Naushera.
113	326	Gopí Chand (Story of Gopí Chand).	Punjabí in the Gurmukhi character.	Nának Chand	Ditto.	Ditto	Albion Press.	4th Feby. 1898.	84	8vo.	I	1,000	Printed.	0 4 0	Nának Chand of Karatana, District Gujránwála, son of Lál Chand.
114	348	Bárán Máh Har Bhajan (A Calendar of Religious Songs).	Ditto.	Bhái Sapúran Singh.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Punjab Enconomical Press.	31st Decr. 1897.	8	8vo.	I	500	Ditto.	Not given	
115	349	Bárán Máh Viyog (A Calendar)	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	8	8vo.	I	500	Ditto.	Ditto.	

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														Rs. A. P.		
116	356	Sí harafí Pál Singh, 'Arif (Verses by Pál Singh, 'Arif).	Punjábí in the Gurmukhí character.	Pál Singh, 'Arif.	Poetry.	Lahore.	Aror Bans Press.	5th Feby. 1898.	8	8vo.	I.	1,000	Printed.	0 0 3		
117	357	Qissa Dukhtar Firoshán Zamána-i-Hál (Story of those who sell their daughters).	Punjábí in the Persian character.	Munshí Lorínd Chand, Chand.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	6th Feby. 1898.	8	8vo.	I.	500	Lithographed.	0 0 3		
118	359	Sí harafí Qissa i-Núh wa Sas (Story of a Daughter-in law and a Mother-in-law).	Ditto.	Pandit Jai Rám Dás.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	9th Feby. 1898.	8	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 0 3		
119	368	Bál Sikhyá (Instruction to Children).	Punjábí in the Gurmukhí character.	Bíbí Deokí.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	8th Jany. 1898.	16	16mo.	I.	2,000	Printed.	0 0 3		
120	390	Karámat Náma-i-Sháh Abul Ma'álí (Book of Miracles performed by Sháh Abul Ma'áli).	Punjábí in the Persian character.	Saiyid Mahtáb Sháh.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Gulshan-i-Murtazáí Press.	28th Novr. 1897.	8	8vo.	I.	300	Lithographed.	0 0 3		
121	404	Updesh Pattrí (The Book of Admonitions).	Punjábí in the Gurmukhí character.	Punjab Religious Book Society.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press.	16th Jany. 1898.	98	12mo.	I.	2,000	Printed.	0 1 0		
122	417	Maujúda Mazáhib ká Nizára (A Glance on the Existing Religions).	Punjábí in the Persian character.	Suwámí Nittyá Nand.	Ditto.	Bhera District Shahpur.	Wilson Press.	15th Feby. 1898.	10	16mo.	I.	700	Lithographed.	0 0 6		
123	420	Athwára Deví Jí Sant Tární wa Phúl Málá (Verses in praise of the Goddess, &c.).	Ditto.	Deví Diyál.	Ditto	Gujránwála.	McKee Press.	2nd March 1898.	4	8vo.	I.	700	Ditto.	0 0 3		

124	421	Srí Durgá Mahá Rání jí kí Mihmán ma'-i-Paisa Náma (Verses in praise of the Goddess, together with a Book on the Pice.)	Ditto.	Bhagwán Dás.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	4th March 1898.	16	16mo	I.	500	Ditto.	• • 6
125	425	Na't Sharíf, Bárah Máh, Bayán Roza ma'-i-Sawáb (Praise of Muhammad, A Calendar and an account of Fasting and the Merits thereof).	Ditto.	Mián Bakhsh.	Ditto.	Amritsar	Diamond Jubilee Press.	14th Feby 1898.	4	8vo.	I.	350	Ditto.	0 • 3
126	81	Pothí Sabad Náwán Mahal ma'-i-Salok (Words of the Ninth Sikh Guru, &c.).	Ditto.	Guru Tegh Bahádur.	Religion (Sikh).	Ditto.	Anand Parkásh Press.	28th Novr. 1897.	46	32mo.	I.	575	Ditto.	0 0 6
127	82	Galtínáma Srí Guru Granth Sáhib (Corrigenda to the Sikh Granth).	Punjábí in the Gurmukhí character.	Bháí Mana Singh.	Ditto.	Ditto.	New Anglo-Gurmukhí Press	3rd Novr 1897.	116	4to.	I.	500	Printed	Free.
128	131	Jo Pattí Suádon Pattí (Love of ease leads to certain destruction).	Ditto.	Khálsa Tract Society, Amritsar.	Ditto.	Lahore.	Khálsa Press.	1st Decr. 1897.	4[illegible]	16mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto	0 1 0
129	132	Dharam Het Balí Dán (Life Sacrifice for Religion).	Punjábí.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	2nd Decr 1897.	4[illegible]	16mo.	New	2,000	Ditto.	0 0 9
130	286	Ratan Amolak (The priceless Gem).	Punjábí in the Persian character.	Bháí Hírá Singh.	Ditto.	Amritsar	Anand Parkásh Press.	26th Jany. 1898.	146	32mo.	I.	750	Lithographed.	0 1 3
131	288	Kathá Ganesh jí kí (Legend of Ganesh jí).	Punjábí in the Gurmukhi character	Gujar Singh.	Religion (Hindú).	Ditto.	Ditto.	28th Jany. 1898.	8	16mo.	I.	825	Ditto.	0 0 3
132	406	Díní Sawál te Jawáb (Village Catechism).	Ditto.	Punjab Religious Book Society.	Religion (Christian).	Lahore.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press	16th Jany. 1898.	22	8vo.	R.	1,000	Printed.	• 0 3
133	413	Jap jí Sáhib ma'-i-Shabad Hazára wa Shabad Náwán Mahal (Sikh Prayers).	Punjábí in the Persian character.	Guru Nának.	Religion (Sikh).	Ditto.	Guru Gobind Singh.	21st Feby. 1898.	62	32mo.	I.	700	Lithographed.	0 2 0
134	426	Masíhí Musáfir dí Játrá, Pahla Bhág (Pilgrims' Progress, Part I).	Punjábí in the Gurmukhí character.	Revd. Guilford (Translator).	Religion (Christian)	Amritsar	Mission Press	Ditto.	554	8vo.	I.	558	Ditto.	Free.

Catalogue of Books registered in the Punjab under Act XXV of 1867 *during the quarter ending the* 31st *March* 1898—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
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														Rs. A. P.		
135	122	Dárí dí Durgat (The beard disgraced).	Panjabí.	Khálsa Tract Society, Amritsar.	Miscellaneous.	Lahore.	Khálsa Press	23rd Octr. 1897.	4	16mo.	I.	1,000	Printed.	Not given.		
136	123	Hái Hái Bachchí Tún Kithon. (Unfortunate daughter where have you come from ?)	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	8	16mo	I.	1,000	Ditto.	Ditto.		
137	126	Srí Gurú Singh Sabhá Lahore de Niyam ate Upniyam (The Laws and Bye-Laws of the Guru Singh Sabhá, Lahore).	Ditto.	Singh Sabhá, Lahore.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	1st Novr. 1897.	16	16mo.	I.	500	Ditto.	Ditto.		
138	127	Khálsa Sabhá Nábha ke Niyam (The Laws of the Khálsa Sabhá, Nábha).	Ditto.	Khálsa Sabhá Nabha.	Ditto.	Ditto	Ditto.	11th Novr 1897.	16	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	Ditto.		
139	151	Nadí Kináre Rúkhrá. (The tree standing on the bank of a stream).	Ditto.	Khálsa Tract Society.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Srí Akál Press.	25th Novr 1897.	12	16mo.	R.	1,000	Ditto	0 0 3		
140	152	Patí Brit Dharam (The Duty of Conjugal Faithfulness).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	30th Novr. 1897.	32	16mo	R	...	Ditto.	0 0 6		
141	197	Himmat i-Khálsa (The energy of the Khálsas).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Amritsar.	New Anglo-Gurmukhí Press.	14th Decr. 1897.	15	16mo.	I.	2,000	Ditto.	0 0 3		
142	434	Tuhfa Biopáríán dá arthát Niyam Khazáne de (A Present to Merchants and Traders or Rules of the Treasury).	Ditto.	Rái Diwán Chand, M.A	Ditto.	Ditto.	Chashma i-Núr Press.	23rd March 1898.	8	8vo.	I.	55	Lithographed.	0 4 0		

143	133	Srí Gurú Rám Dás Jí Pátsháhí Chaúthí dá Jíwan Britant (Biographical Account of Gurú Rám Dás, the 4th Sikh Gurú).	Ditto.	Khálsa Tract Society, Amritsar.	Biography.	Lahore.	Khálsa Press.	23rd Decr. 1897.	23	16mo.	I.	2,000	Printed.	0 0 6		
144	289	Dhátú Miritú Vidhí (Calcination of Metals). *Designed for Educational purposes.*	Ditto.	Rám Náth	Medicine.	Amritsar.	Anand Parkásh Press.	29th Jany. 1898.	64	16mo.	I.	375	Lithographed.	0 2 0		
145	128	Janam Sákhi Sri Gurú Amar Dev Jí dí (Life of Gurú Amar Dás).	Ditto.	Bhái Sardúl Singh.	Biography.	Lahore.	Khálsa Press.	19th Novr. 1897.	228	16mo.	I.	1,000	Printed.	0 5 0	Khálsa College Council, Lahore.	
146	129	Janam Sákhí Srí Gurú Har Rái Jí dí (Life of Gurú Har Rái).	Ditto.	Bhái Hazára Singh.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	128	16mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 3 0	Ditto.	
147	130	Panjabí Dutiya Pustak arthát Dújí Pothí (The Panjabí Second Book).	Ditto.	Khálsa Tract Society, Amritsar.	Language.	Ditto.	Ditto.	24th Novr. 1897.	66	16mo.	New.	1,000	Ditto.	0 1 0		
148	153	Patra Kaumdí (A Letter Writer).	Ditto.	Lála Bihári Lál.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Sri Akál Press.	4th Decr. 1897.	53	16mo.	2nd.	...	Ditto.	0 2 0		
149	198	Bál Bodh, or Japji. (Panjabí Primer and Japji).	Ditto.	Faqir Vishn Dás.	Ditto.	Amritsar.	New Anglo-Gurmukhí Press.	25th Decr. 1897.	16	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 1 0		
150	351	Viddyá Ratanákar (Panjabí Entrance Course).	Ditto.	Lála Bihári Lál, Puri.	Ditto.	Lahore.	Punjab Economical Press.	10th Jany. 1898.	326	16mo.	I.	500	Ditto.	1 0 0		
151	362	Istri Susikhshá ká Pahlá Bhág (Female Instructor, Part I).	Ditto.	Lála Sálig Rám.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Aror Bans Press.	14th Feby. 1898.	30	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 2 0		
152	280	Paháre (Multiplication Tables)	Ditto.	Bháí Asá Singh.	Science (Mathematical).	Amritsar.	Anand Parkásh Press.	16th Jany. 1898.	16	16mo.	I.	750	Lithographed.	0 0 3		

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		Books, Pashto.												Rs. A. P.		
153	407	'Abd-ur Rahmán (Poems by 'Abd-ur Rahmán).	Pashto.	'Abd-ur Rahmán.	Poetry.	Lahore.	Mufíd i-'Am Press.	18th Jany. 1898.	192	8vo.	I.	5,000	Lithographed.	Not given.		
		Designed for Educational purposes.														
154	311	Ganj-i-Pashto (The Treasury of the Pashto Language).	Ditto.	Maulaví Ahmad.	Language.	Ditto.	Ditto.	6th Decr. 1897.	128	4to. Demy.	I.	2,000	Ditto.	5 0 0	...	A story book in Pashto.
		Books, Persian.														
155	40	Majmúa i-Fatáwái 'Azízí, Jild-i-Duwum (Collection of Religious sentences by Azíz, Volume II).	Persian.	Mauláná Sháh Abd-ul 'Azíz.	Religion (Muhammadan).	Delhi.	Mujtabáí Press.	8th Novr. 1897.	148	8vo.	I.	1,600	Ditto.	0 12 0	...	Religious and social observances of the followers of Islám.
15	45	Fakhr-ut-Tálibín (The road to honour for Spiritual Inquirers).	Ditto.	Saiyíd Núr-ud-dín Husain.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	30th Novr. 1897.	80	8vo.	I.	1,325	Ditto.	0 4 0	...	Religious teachings and devotional discourses of Muhammad Fakhar-ud dín on practical Sufism.
157	18	Manáqib-i Sulaimání (Praises of Sulaimán).	Ditto.	Maulaví Ghulám Muhammad Khán.	Ditto.	Jhajjar District Rohtak.	Muslim Press.	15th Octr. 1897.	72	8vo,	I.	1,000	Ditto	0 4 0		
158	25	Tahzír-ul-Ikhwán 'an Mubtadí Akhir-iz Zamán (A warning to brethren in the Faith against the delusive teaching of the last heretic).	Ditto.	M. Abd-ul Azíz.	Ditto.	Delhi	Hindu Press.	16th Decr. 1897.	24	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 1 0		
159	14	Majmú'a-i Khání, Jild-i-Awwal wa Jild-i-Sání (A collection of religions doctrines dedicated to Bahrám Khán).	Ditto.	Kamál Karím.	Ditto.	Lahore.	Azízí Press.	5th Novr. 1897.	368	8vo.	I.	1,100	Ditto.	0 9 0		

160	185	Atish Kadah-i-Wahdat (Inspiring verses in praise of the Unitary nature of God).	Persian.	Khuwája Mastán Sháh.	Poetry.	Ditto.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press.	7th Novr. 1897.	528	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	Not given.	...	A collection of the sacred lyrics of a living Muhammadan Divine.
161	233	Riyáz-i-Afkár, &c. (A Garden of Reflections, &c.).	Ditto.	Shaikh Nazír Ahmad and Shaikh Ghulám Haidar (Arshad).	Biography.	Delhi.	Ansárí Press.	28th Novr. 1897.	50	8vo.	I.	1,300	Ditto.	0 6 0	...	A brief account of the marvellous deeds of Sháh Fazal Rahmán, a saint of Muradabad.
		The following are designed for Educational purposes.														
162	165	Fársí kí Pahli Kitáb (The First Persian Book).	Ditto.	Punjab Education Department.	Language.	Lahore.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press.	9th Novr. 1897.	30	16mo.	New.	20,000	Ditto.	0 1 0		
163	300	Piráya i-Khirad (A Persian Reader).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	7th Decr. 1897.	194	16mo.	New.	5,000	Ditto.	0 5 7		
		Books, Sanskrit.														
164	74	Aprájitá aur Lakshmí Sukt Rigvedi (Hymns from the Rigveda in praise of the Goddess Lakshmí).	Sanskrit.	Gujar Singh.	Religion (Hindu).	Amritsar.	Anand Parkásh Press.	18th Novr. 1897.	16	16mo.	I.	550	Ditto.	0 0 6		
165	279	Viváh Paddhatí (The Marriage Ceremony).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	14th Jany. 1898	64	16mo.	I.	750	Ditto.	0 1 0		
166	287	Ganesh Chaturthi Brat Kathá (Story of fasting in connection with the Ganesh Chauth).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	Ditto.	27th Jany. 1898.	8	16mo	I.	825	Ditto.	0 0 3		
167	346	Sandhyá Paddhatí (The Hindu Prayer Book).	Ditto.	...	Ditto.	Lahore.	Punjab Economical Press.	28th Decr. 1897	22	16mo.	I.	1,000	Printed.	Not given.		
168	350	Kátyání Shantí (Certain Hindu rites before the marriage rituals).	Ditto.	...	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	1st Jany. 1898.	64	16mo	I.	1,000	Ditto.	Ditto.		
169	306	Shrí Lakshmí Kávya (Verses in honor of the Goddess Lakshmí).	Ditto.	Shrí Lakshmí Náth.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press.	16th Decr. 1897.	293	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	Ditto.		
		Designed for Educational purposes.														
170	173	Sanskrit Pathopakárak, Pritham Bhág (Sanskrit Reader, Part I).	Ditto.	Punjab Education Department.	Language.	Ditto.	Ditto.	30th Novr. 1897.	30	16mo.	New.	7,000	Ditto.	0 1 0		

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		Books, Sindhi.												Rs. A. P.		
171	176	Rág ain Bhajan (Songs and Hymns).	Sindhí in the Persian character.	Punjab Religious Book Society.	Poetry.	Lahore.	Mufid-i-'Am Press.	20th Novr. 1897.	99	16mo	R.	1,000	Lithographed.	0 0 6		
172	355	Zálano Gaur ai Paicháti Námo...	Sindhí in the Gurmúkhí character.	Topan Dás.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Aror Bans Press.	4th Feby. 1898.	16	16mo.	I.	2,000	Printed.	0 0 6	...	A Sindhí pamphlet denouncing, among other things, the indiscriminate charity of Hindu women.
173	379	Risála-i-Ramazán Sharíf Sindhí (The blessed month of Ramazán in the Sindhí Language).	Sindhí.	Háfiz Abdul Haqq.	Religion (Muhammadan).	Ditto.	Islámí Press.	12th Feby. 1898.	76	8vo.	I.	500	Lithographed.	0 4 0		
		Books, Urdu.														
174	13	Gulzár-i-Ni'mat, Jadíd Cookery Book, Rahnamá-i-Bávarchíao (New Indian Cookery).	Urdú.	Bábu Khádim Husain (Translator).	Art.	Delhi.	Afzal-ul-Matábí Press.	25th Octr. 1897.	132	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 8 0		
175	360	Aína-i Harmonium, Hissa-i-Awwal (How to play on the Harmonium, Part I).	Ditto.	Lála Nand Lál.	Ditto.	Lahore.	Aror Bans Press.	10th Feby. 1898.	60	16mo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 8 0		
176	14	Latáyif-ul Haqq, Tarjama i-Urdú Nikát ul Haqq (Gems of Truth or an Urdu translation of a book called the Beauties of Truth).	Ditto.	Saiyid Hamza (Translator).	Religion (Muhammadan).	Delhi.	Afzal-ul-Matábí Press.	25th Octr. 1897.	69	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 6 0		
177	24	Murshid-ut-Tuláb (A Guide for Religious Inquirers).	Ditto.	Saiyid Abul Hasan.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Yúsufí Press.	1st Novr. 1897	68	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 2 0		
178	26	Ahsan-ud-daláyil fí jawáb is sáyil (Excellent arguments for removing the doubts of the inquirer).	Ditto.	Saiyid Muhammad Hasan.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	158	8vo	I.	500	Ditto.	0 5 0		

179	27	Anwár-i-Mu'azzam a'ní Hirz-ul-Muminín (The Elevated Lights or a Gaurdian for the Faith ful).	Ditto.	Maulaví Wazír-ud-dín Husain.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	312	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	1 0 0	Saiyid 'Ali Husain, Proprietor, Yúsufí Press, Delhi.	
180	28	Risála-i-I'tiqádíya Urdú (An Urdu pamphlet embodying the beliefs of Mulla Muhammad Báqir Majlisí).	Ditto.	Khuwája 'Abid Husain (Translator)	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	56	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 1 6		
181	29	Risála-i-Sigh un Nikáh (A pam phlet treating of the Shíáh marriage ceremony).	Ditto.	Saiyid Razí.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	44	8vo.	I	500	Ditto.	0 1 6		
182	30	Wa'z i-Benazír Lecture Pur Tásír (A matchless discourse or an impressive lecture).	Ditto.	Saiyid 'Abbas Husain.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	44	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 1 6		
183	31	Luáb-i-Makhzúna Urdú ma'i Takmala Asrár-i Makmína Urdú (Guarded Pearls in Urdú with supplementary hints).	Ditto	Khuwája 'Abid Husain (Translator).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	122	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 5 0		
184	33	Fakhr-i-Zarbí fí Faqr-i-Fakhrí...	Ditto.	'Abdulla Sháh	Ditto.	Ditto.	Razawí Press.	20th Novr. 1897.	50	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	Not given	...	Teachings of a Muhammadan saint, in mysticism compiled by one of his disciples.
185	39	Jawáhir-i-Khamsa, Hissa-i-Suwum, Jauhar-i Chaharum, Jauhar-i-Panjum (Five Jewels Part III, containing IV and V Jewels).	Ditto.	Mirza Muhammad Beg (Translator)	Ditto.	Ditto.	Mujtabáí Press.	7th Novr. 1897.	72	8vo.	I.	1,050	Ditto.	0 4 0	Mirza Muhammad Beg, Delhi.	
186	53	Kaun hai Kázib No. 2 (Who is a liar).	Ditto.	Dr. H. M. Clark.	Religion (Christian).	Amritsar.	Mission Press.	4th Novr. 1897.	10	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	Free.		
187	54	Ek Masíhí aur Muhammadí kí Guftgú (A discussion between a Christian and a Muhammadan).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	22	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	Free.		
188	55	Ta'lím-i-Muhammadí (Muhammadan Doctrines).	Ditto.	Revd. Maulaví 'Imád-ud-dín.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	5th Novr. 1897.	258	8vo.	New.	1,000	Ditto.	0 4 0		
189	58	Targhíb-ul-Ittifáq (Incentives to the preservation of union).	Ditto	Maulaví Muhammad Sharíf.	Religion (Muhammadan).	Ditto.	Al Qurán was Sunnat Press.	16th Novr 1897.	16	8vo.	I.	200	Ditto.	0 1 0		
190	70	Tasdíq-ul-Islám ya'ní Islám ke Mahásin kí Nisbat, Dr. J. W. Leitner Sáhib ká Dilchasp Lecture (A testimony to the worth of Islám or an interesting lecture on the beauties of Islam by Dr. J. W. Leitner).	Ditto.	Shaikh Ghulám Muhammad.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Roz Bazár Press.	11th Novr. 1897.	16	8vo.	I.	375	Ditto.	0 1 6		

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Serial No.	Registration No.	Title of the book and the contents of the title-page, with a translation into English of such title and contents, when the same are not in the English language.	Language in which the book is written.	The name of the Author, Translator, or Editor of the book, or any part thereof.	The subject.	The place of printing and the place of publication.	The name or firm of the Printer and the name or firm of the Publisher.	The date of issue from the Press, or of the publication	The number of sheets, leaves or pages.	The size.	The first, second or other number of the Edition.	The number of copies of which the Edition consists	Whether the book is printed or lithographed.	The price at which the book is sold to the public.	The name and residence of the Proprietor of the copyright or of any portion of such copy-right.	REMARKS.
														Rs. A. P		
191	71	Al Qaul-ul-Maqbúl fí Huhb-i-Al-i Rasúl (An acceptable counsel inculcating love for the descendants of the Prophet)	Urdu.	Maulví Ahmad Bakhsh.	Religion (Muhammadan.)	Amritsar.	Roz Bazar Press.	20th Novr. 1897.	40	8vo.	I.	700	Lithographed.	Free.		
192	80	Khulása i-Ved Bhásh Bhúmká (An Epitome of the introduction to the commentary on the Vedas).	Ditto.	Lála Mathra Dás (Translator).	Religion (Arya).	Ditto.	Anand Parkásh Press.	26th Novr. 1897.	168	16mo.	I.	375	Ditto.	0 5 0		
193	103	Tuhfa-i-Shahíd No. 5, Patit Uddháran (A present from the Martyr No. 5, the Elevator of the Degraded).	Ditto.	Pandit Lekh Rám.	Ditto.	Jullundur.	Sat Dharam Parcharak Press.	Ditto.	18	8vo.	I.	1,400	Ditto.	0 0 9		
194	104	Qábil-i-Díd Nazára, Hissa-i-Awwal (A sight worth seeing).	Ditto.	Munshi Nának Chand.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	12	8vo.	I.	250	Ditto.	0 1 0		
195	107	Kulliát-i-Arya Musáfir, Nos. 1 to 7 (Complete Works of the Arya Traveller, Volumes 1 to 7).	Ditto.	Pandit Lekh Rám.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	26th Novr 1897.	16, 10, 6, 4, 4, 52, 40	8vo.	New.	1,400	Ditto.	0 0 6 0 0 6 0 0 3 0 0 3 0 0 3 0 2 0 0 1 3	Arya Pritinidhi Sabha, Punjab, Lahore.	
196	108	Arya Samáj kyá hai (What is the Arya Samáj).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	Ditto.	31st Decr. 1897.	16	8vo.	I.	2,000	Ditto.	0 0 6		
197	109	Kulliát-i-Arya Musafir Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11 and 14 (Complete Works of the Arya Traveller, Volumes 8, 9, 10, 11, and 14).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	15th, 18th, 27th, 27th, and 31st Decr. 1897.	40, 28, 132, 28, 12	8vo.	New	1,400 1,400 1,400 1,400 700	Ditto.	0 1 3 0 1 3 0 4 3 0 1 0 0 0 6		

198	155	Khudáwand Yasú Masíh kí Injíl jo Mattí Rasúl kí ma'rifat likhí gaí (The Gospel according to St. Mathew).	Ditto.	...	Religion (Christian).	Ditto.	Rifáh-i-'Am Press.	28th Decr. 1897.	94	18mo.	R.	10,000	Ditto.	0 0 3		
199	174	Bible kí Naqlen, Bible kí Bolí men, Pahlá Hissa (Bible Stories in Scripture Language, Part I).	Ditto.	Punjab Religious Book Society.	Ditto.	Lahore.	Mufíd 'Am Press.	16th Novr. 1897.	273	8vo.	R.	5,000	Ditto.	0 6 0		
200	177	Sharíf Bíbíán (Picture Stories of Noble Women).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	25th Novr. 1897.	88	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 2 6		
201	178	Jápán, the Land of the Rising Sun.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	29th Novr. 1897.	92	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 2 6		
202	180	Risála-i-Halál Harám ...	Ditto.	M. D. J.	Religion.	Ditto.	Ditto.	30th Novr. 1897.	18	8vo.	I.	3,00	Ditto.	0 0 9	...	A discourse on the word "halál, the Muhammadan mode of slaughtering animals.
203	195	'Ismat-ul-Ambia (The Immaculateness of the Prophets).	Ditto.	Maulví Ghulám Nabi.	Religion (Muhammadan).	Amritsar.	Wazír-i-Hind Press.	25th Decr. 1897.	32	16mo	I.	350	Ditto.	0 1 3		
204	205	Ummahát-ul-Muminín (The Mothers of the Faithful).	Ditto.	Dr. Ahmad Sháh Sháiq.	Religion (Christian).	Gujránwála.	R. P. Mission Press.	15th Feby. 1898.	154	8vo.	I.	2,000	Ditto.	0 0 6	...	An account of the wives of Muhammad and his concubines. It is a polemical pamphlet condemning the encouragement of polygamy by the Founder of the faith.
205	206	Qadámat-i-Qurbání az Kutb-i-Asmání (The antiquity of Sacrifice as shown by the Revealed Books).	Ditto.	Shaikh Ala Dín.	Religion (Muhammadan).	Ludhiána.	Haqqáni Press.	10th Jany. 1898.	64	8vo.	I.	200	Ditto.	0 3 0		
206	212	Kitáb-ul-Baríyat ma'-i-Ayát-i-Rabb-ul-Baríya (A pamphlet on acquittal containing Heavenly Texts in connection therewith).	Ditto	Mirzá Ghulám Ahmad.	Ditto.	Qádián, District Gurdáspur.	Ziyá-ul-Islám Press.	30th Jany. 1898.	272	8vo.	I.	700	Ditto.	1 4 0		
207	213	Updesh Manjarí (A collection of Religious Exhortations).	Ditto.	Bábú Munshí Rám.	Religion (Arya).	Jullundur.	Sat Dharam Parchárak Press.	27th Jany. 1898.	158	8vo.	I.	1,050	Ditto.	0 6 0	Bábú Munshi Rám, Pleader, Jullundur.	
208	214	Murda Zurúr Jaláná Cháhye (Dead bodies should be burnt).	Ditto.	Pandit Lekh Rám.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	5th Jany 1898.	20	8vo.	I.	1,400	Ditto.	0 0 9		
209	215	Sadáqat-i-Rig Ved (The Truthful Teachings of the Rig Veda).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	18	8vo.	New.	700	Ditto.	0 0 9		
210	216	Dharam Parchár (The Diffusion of Religion).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	10	8vo.	New.	700	Ditto.	0 0 6		
211	217	Ráh-i-Naját Ya'ní Mukti Márag (The way to salvation).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	5th Jany. 1898.	28	8vo.	New.	700	Ditto.	0 1 3		

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														Rs. A. P.		
212	242	Maulúd Sharíf Latíf (The Holy Nativity by Latíf).	Urdú	Shaikh 'Abd-ul Latíf.	Religion (Muhammadan).	Delhi.	Afzal-ul Matábí' Press.	15th Decr. 1897.	68	8vo.	New.	500	Lithographed.	0 4 0		
213	244	Míládi-Rasúl Karím Mausuma ba Sirát-i-Mustaqím (An account of the birth of Muhammad).	Ditto.	Muhammad Ja'far 'Alí.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	68	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 4 0		
214	246	Hidáyat-ul-Murtahin ma'i Taqrír-i-Dilpazír (Instructions designed for the mortgagor with an interesting discourse).	Ditto.	Muhammad Ibráhím and Abú Dáúd 'Abd Ulla.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	12	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 1 0		
215	248	Maulúd Sharíf Háfiz (An account of the birth of Muhammad).	Ditto.	Munshí Muhammad Hafíz Ulla.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Muslim Press.	28th Decr. 1897.	32	8vo	I.	375	Ditto.	0 2 0		
216	259	Mazhar-un-Núr Ma'rúf ba Bahár-i-Khuld (The Source of Light, otherwise called the Spring of Paradise).	Ditto.	Shaikh 'Ibád Ulla.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Siddíqí Press.	June 1897	64	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 1 6		
217	263	Maulúd Mahbúb-i-Iláhi Rasúl-i-Akram Sallalláho Alaihe wa 'Al-i-hí wa Sallam (An account of the birth of the Beloved of God, the great Prophet, on whom be peace and also on his descendants).	Ditto.	Munshí Faiz Bakhsh.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Novr. 1897.	8	8vo.	I.	1,300	Ditto.	0 2 0	Muhammad Nazír Husain, Delhi.	
218	274	Tat Veta Rishí kí Kathá, Pahle Addhyá ká Pahlá Hissa (The story of Tat Vetá Rishí, 1st Part of the 1st Chapter).	Ditto.	Pandit Kirpá Rám.	Religion (Arya).	Ditto.	Vedic Dharam Press.	12th Feby 1898.	48	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 2 0		

219	275	Árya Siddhánt Muktávalí (The Principles of the Arya Samáj).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	17th Feby. 1898.	100	8vo	I.	1,300	Ditto	0	4	0	
220	290	Taríq i-Taslím (Absolute Surrender).	Ditto.	Punjab Religious Book Society, Lahore.	Religion (Christian).	Amritsar.	Mission Press.	22nd Jany. 1898.	244	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0	6	0	
221	310	Sharf-i-Akhtar, Mausúm ba Hadya-i-Asghar Ma'rúf ba Gulzár-i-Ahmadí (The greatness of the Star or a Present from a humble person otherwise called the Garden of Ahmad).	Ditto.	Maulaví Fidá Husain Khán, Fidá.	Religion (Muhammadan).	Lahore.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press.	8th Decr. 1897.	192	8vo.	I.	700	Ditto.	0	6	0	
222	402	Grahan Mahátam (The religious efficacy of eclipses).	Ditto.	Arya Priti Nidhí Sabhá, Punjab.	Religion (Arya).	Ditto.	Ditto.	15th Jany 1898.	16	8vo.	I.	2,000	Ditto.	0	0	3	
223	405	Qadím Rúmíon ká Tazkira bá Taswír (Picture stories of the old Romans).	Ditto.	P. R. B. Society.	Religion (Christian).	Ditto.	Ditto.	16th Jany 1898.	108	12mo	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0	1	0	
224	412	Khálsa Dharam Darpan Pahlá Báb (The Mirror of the Khálsa Religion).	Ditto.	Bhái Utár Singh.	Religion (Sikh).	Ditto.	Gurú Gobind Singh Press.	15th Feby 1898.	48	8vo.	I.	700	Ditto.	0	4	0	
225	422	Siyánat-ul-'Imán 'an Waswasati Muqallid in Nu'mán (A safeguard for faith against the misleading teachings of the believers in any one of the 4 Imáms).	Ditto.	Shaikh 'Abd Ulla.	Religion (Muhammadan).	Siálkot.	Anwár-i-Ahmadí Press.	6th March 1898.	24	8vo.	I.	50	Ditto.	Gratis.			
226	15	Shamsher-i-Sharí'at (The Sword of Muhammadan Law).	Ditto.	Maulaví Muhammad Abd-ur Razzáq.	Poetry.	Delhi.	Afzal ul-Matábí Press.	25th Octr. 1897.	8	8vo.	I	1,000	Ditto.	0	0	3	
227	16	Masnawí-i-Latíf (Poems by Latíf).	Ditto.	Shaikh 'Abd-ul Latíf.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	48	8vo.	New.	250	Ditto.	0	3	0	
228	17	Gulistán-i-Khuwája (The Rose Garden of Khuwája).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	Ditto.	48	8vo.	New.	500	Ditto.	0	4	0	
229	21	Guldasta-i-Samar (A Nosegay by Samar).	Ditto.	Saiyid Asghar Husain (Samar).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Yusuff Press.	1st Novr. 1897.	226	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	1	0	0	Saiyid 'Alí Husain, Proprietor, Yúsufí Press, Delhi.
230	22	Bayáz-i-Nauhaját (The Book of Elegies).	Ditto.	Maulaví Muhammad Bashír.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	48	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0	1	6	
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232	25	Jild-i-Awwal, Marásí-i-Salís (Elegies in easy language).	Urdú.	Maulví Muhammad Bashír.	Poetry.	Delhí.	Yúsufí Press.	1st Novr. 1897.	444	8vo.	I.	500	Lithographed.	1 0 0	Saiyid 'Alí Husain, Propretor, Yusufí Press, Delhi.	
233	68	Qasida-i-Madhíyah (Eulogistic verses).	Ditto.	Shaikh Muhammad Ikrám Ulla, Auj.	Ditto.	Amritsar.	Roz Bázár Press.	18th Novr 1897.	7	16mo.	I.	300	Ditto.	Free.		
234	105	Táj-i Zindagí (The Crown of Life).	Ditto.	Pandit Harnám Singh, Shugufta.	Ditto.	Jullundur.	Sat Dharam Parchárak Press.	26th Novr. 1897.	36	16mo.	I.	1,500	Ditto.	0 0 6		
235	191	Gulbun i-Gul Bahár (The Tree of the Blossoms of Spring).	Ditto.	Shaikh Muhammad Akbar 'Ali.	Ditto.	Amritsar.	Wazír-i-Hind Press.	6th Decr 1897.	16	8vo.	I.	750	Ditto.	0 1 0		
236	228	Guldasta-i-Na't-i-Ahmadí (A Nosegay of the praise of Ahmad).	Ditto.	Wizír-ud-Dín.	Ditto.	Hoshiárpur.	Khatrí Press.	18th Jany. 1898.	8	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 1 0		
237	235	Aftáb-i-Hidáyat (The Sun of Instructions).	Ditto.	Maulaví Abu Sa'íd Muhammad Kamál-ud-Dín.	Ditto.	Delhi.	Ansárí Press.	30th Novr 1897	16	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 1 0		
238	241	Mukhamsát-i-Hasan al Musamma ba Chamnistán-i-Sukhun (Stanzas by Hasan otherwise called the Garden of Poetry).	Ditto.	Hakím Muhammad Hasan.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Afzal-ul-Matábi' Press.	15th Decr. 1897.	60	8vo	I.	500	Ditto.	0 8 0	Hakím Muhammad Hasan, Alwar.	
239	24[illegible]	Khiyábán Taiyiba al ma'rúf ba Díwán-i Humá (A well-kept Bed of Roses or Poems by Humá).	Ditto.	Munshí Muhammad Zakriyá (Humá).	Ditto.	Ditto	Muslim Press.	20th Decr 1897.	30	8vo	I.	500	Ditto.	0 2 0		

240	249	Guldasta-i-Sihra (A Boquet for the Bridegroom's marriage wreath)	Ditto.	Muhammad 'Abdur Razzáq	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	1st Jany. 1898.	28	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 2 0		
241	253	Guldasta-i Gulzárdar Na't-i-Saiyi d-ul-Abrár (A Boquet from a Rose garden in praise of Muhammad).	Ditto.	Munshí Ján Muhammad, Házim.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Islámi Press.	20th Decr. 1897.	32	8vo.	I.	100	Ditto.	0 1 0		
242	254	Mirat-i-Jang-i-Waziristán (The Mirror of the War of Waziristán)	Ditto.	Lála Múl Ráj.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Hindú Press.	13th Decr. 1897.	40	8vo.	I.	80	Ditto.	0 1 6	Sardár Jot Singh and Sádhú Singh, Bannu.	
242	316	Safína i-Na't Hissa-i-Suwun, Khazína-i-Na't (A Tray of Eulogy, Part II of the Treasury of Praise).	Ditto.	Muhammad Sharíf.	Ditto.	Lahore.	Mustafáí Press.	20th Decr. 1897.	132	8vo.	I.	1,100	Ditto.	0 6 0	Munshí Fazl-ud-Dín, Book seller, Lahore.	
244	386	Kalám-i-Siráj (The Literary performance of Siráj).	Ditto.	Munshí Siráj-ud-Dín.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Sadá-i-Hind Press.	30th Decr. 1897.	34	8vo.	I.	300	Ditto.	0 3 0		
245	18	Novel Yár Shatranj, Shatranj Shatranj, Mansum Bará Bol Qází ká Piyáda.	Ditto.	Muhammad Shafqat Husain.	Fiction.	Delhi.	Afzal-ul Matábi Press.	25th Octr. 1897.	16	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 2 0	...	A story in which the game of chess plays a prominent part.
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247	36	Mushkí (The Black Beauty) ...	Ditto.	Amír Chand (Translator).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Imperial Book Depôt Press.	28th Octr. 1897.	260	16mo.	I.	50	Ditto.	0 5 0	Lalá Amír Chand, Katra Mashrú, Delhi.	
248	135	Jazba i Ulfat (The Attraction of Love).	Ditto.	Maulaví Muhammad Shafí-ud-Dín Khán (Translator).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Khádim ut Ta'lím Punjab Press.	5th Novr. 1897.	53	8vo.	I.	700	Ditto.	0 4 0		
249	137	Chulbalá Yání Fránsísí Zabán ke niháyat mashhúr aur Dilchasp Novel Gilblás ká Urdú Tarjama (An exciting story or an Urdú Translation of the interesting and well-known romance called Gil Blas).	Ditto.	Khádim-ut-Ta'lím Press (Translator).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	12th Novr. 1897.	332	8vo.	I.	700	Ditto.	2 0 0		

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250	138	Bhúl Bhaláyán ya'ní Shahr Paris ke Khaufnák Asrár. (The Mazes, or the Mysteries of Paris).	Urdú.	Khádim-ut Ta'lím Press. (Translator).	Fiction.	Lahore	Khádim-ut Ta'lím Punjab Press.	16th Novr. 1897.	354	8vo.	I.	700	Lithographed.	2 0 0		
251	139	Intiqám-i-Shaitán (The Revenge of Satan).	Ditto.	Ahmad Husain Khán.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	20th Novr. 1897.	210	8vo.	I.	700	Ditto.	1 0 0		
252	207	Táhir-wa Amliyá ...	Ditto.	Master Khair-ud-dín.	Ditto.	Ludhiána.	Haqqání Press.	10th Jany 1898.	132	8vo.	I.	350	Ditto.	1 4 0	...	A narrative of the recent Greco-Turkish War.
253	226	Mysteries of Jullundur-kí Pahle Jild. (The Mysteries of Jullundur, Volume I).	Ditto.	Mirza Muhammad Beg.	Ditto.	Jullundur.	Qaisarí Press.	Jany. 1898.	32	16mo	I.	1,000	Ditto	0 2 6		
254	230	Darbár-i-London ke Asrár, Gyárwín Jild. Tísrá Silsilá, Tisrí Jild (Mysteries of the Court of London).	Ditto.	Ghulám Qádir Fasíh (Translator).	Ditto	Siálkot.	Punjab Press.	20th Jany. 1898.	300 (701 to 1,000)	8vo.	I.	400	Ditto.	2 0 0		
255	231	Darbár-i-London ke Asrar, Bárwín Jild, Tisrá Silsila, Chauthí Jild, (Mysteries of the Court of London).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	300 (1,001 to 1,300)	8vo.	I.	400	Ditto	2 0 0		
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257	273	Chandál Chaukarí. A Group of Rascals).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	10th Feby. 1898.	96	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 4 0		
258	318	Zabaida Khátún ...	Ditto.	Walí Muhammad.	Ditto.	Lahore.	Mustafáí Press.	25th Decr. 1897.	120	8vo.	I.	800	Ditto.	0 12 0	Munshí Fazl-ud-dín, Bookseller, Lahore.	A tragic love tale.

259	319	Novel-i-Dil Fareb, Hissa-i-Suwum. (The Bewitching Novel, Part III).	Urdú.	Munshí Muhammad Kámil.	Ditto	Ditto.	Ditto.	26th Decr. 1897.	80	8vo.	I.	800	Ditto.	0 8 0	Ditto.	
260	320	Novel-i-Dil Fareb, Hissa-i-Chahárum. (The Bewitching Novel, Part IV).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	8th Decr. 1897.	132	8vo.	I.	800	Ditto.	0 8 0	Ditto.	
261	321	Novel-i-Dil Fareb, Hissa-i-Awwal. (The Biwetching Novel, Part I).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	12th Jany. 1898.	80	8vo.	New.	1,20	Ditto.	0 6 0	Ditto.	
262	335	Ek Rúsí Fasána al Mausúm ba Atát-i-Kímiyá ká Nilgún Kamrá (A Russian Story or the Blue Chamber of Chemical Apparatus).	Ditto.	Mirza 'Ali Husain (Translator.)	Ditto.	Ditto	Fath-ul Mubín, Press.	25th Decr. 1897.	36	8vo.	I.	700	Ditto	0 4 0		
263	382	Guláb Kaur. (Story of Guláb Kaur.)	Ditto.	Munshí Ahmad Husain Khán.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Sadái Hind Press,	5th Decr. 1897.	54	8vo.	I.	800	Ditto.	0 4 0	...	Memoirs of an unfortunate girl.
264	383	Gardish-i Aiyám. (The Revolutions of Time.)	Ditto	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	12th Decr. 1897.	60	8vo.	I.	800	Ditto.	0 5 0		
265	385	Gentleman	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	23rd Decr 1897.	96	8vo.	I.	800	Ditto.	0 8 0	...	A social novel exposing the evils of aping European manners and style of living.
266	411	Tawárikhri-Riyásat i-Kapúrthála (Jild-i-Awwal-wa-Jild-i-Duwum) (History of the Kapurthala State, Volumes I and II).	Ditto.	Diwán Rám Jas, C.S.I.	History.	Ditto.	Gurú Gobind Singh, Press.	5th Feby. 1898.	923	8vo.	I.	400	Ditto.	Not given.		
267	332	Sháh Jahán Náma Urdú, Jild i-Duyum. (The Story of Shah Jahán in Urdú).	Ditto.	Munshí Debí Parshád.	Ditto.	Delhi.	Razawí Press.	20th Novr. 1897.	288	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	Ditto.		
268	317	Qustuntunya ya'ní Dár-ul-Khiláfat' Usmánía kí Dilchasp Kaifíyat. (Constantinople or an interesting account of the Captital of the Turkish Empire).	Ditto.	Nawázish Ali Khán.	Miscellaneous.	Lahore.	Mustafáí, Press.	23rd Decr. 1897.	192 and pictures.	8vo.	I.	800	Ditto.	1 8 0	Munshí Fazal-ud-dín, Bookseller, Lahore.	Historical and topographical account of constantinople, with notices of the Turkish system of government and the improvements effected during the reign of the present Sultán.
269	238	Pairáya-i-'Ishrat wa Tuhfa-i Arbáb i Nashát. (Garments of Pleasure and a Present for Pleasure Seekers).	Ditto.	Saiyi Muhammad Karm Husain.	Ditto.	Delhi.	Ansárí, Press,	31st Decr. 1897.	80	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 8 0		

Catalogue of Books registered in the Punjab under Act XXV of 1867 *during the quarter ending the* 31*st March* 1898—continued.

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Serial No.	Registration No.	Title of the book and the contents of the title-page, with a translation into English of such title and contents when the same are not in the English language.	Language in which the book is written.	The name of the Author, Translator, or Editor of the book, or any part thereof.	The subject.	The place of printing and the place of publication.	The name or firm of the Printer and the name or firm of the Publisher.	The date of issue from the Press, or of the publication.	The number of sheets, leaves or pages.	The size.	The first, second or other number of the Edition.	The number of copies of which the Edition consists.	Whether the book is printed or lithographed.	The price at which the book is sold to the public.	The name and residence of the Proprietor of the copy-right or of any portion of such copy-right.	REMARKS.
														Rs. A. P		
270	35	Aína-i-Aráiz wa appeal Nawísán Jild number awwal (A Mirror of Petition and Appeal Writers, Volume I).	Urdú	Suwámi Rádha Ballab Singh, Vidyárthí.	Miscellaneous.	Delhi	Imperial Book Depót Press.	9th Sept 1897.	42	8vo.	I.	1,000	Lithographed.	0 10 0	Suwámi Rádha Ballab Singh, Vidyárthí, Rewári.	
271	62	Dastúr-ul-Amal (Barádari Aror Bans Uttrádi Lauhaurí a Amritsar) Regulations of the Arora Society Uttradí sect of Amritsar).	Ditto.	Lála Rám Rakha Mal, Sarráf.	Ditto.	Amritsar.	Chashma-i-Núr Press.	2th Novr 1897.	16	8v.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 1 0		
272	66	Dastúr-ul-Amal Kamí Akhráját Shádí wa Ghami Aqwám Saíni ahl-i-Hunúd (Regulations regarding the expenses to be incurred at the marriage and death of the Saini Hindu caste).	Ditto.	Captain M. W. Douglas, Deputy Commissioner, Gurdáspur.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Roz Bázar Press.	10th Novr. 1897	8	8vo.	I.	350	Ditto.	Free.		
273	67	Dastúr-ul-Amal Kamí Akhráját Shádi wa Ghami Aqwám i Afghánán zíl Gurdáspur (Regulations regarding the expenses to be incurred at the marriage and death of the Afgháns of the Gurdaspur District).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	8	8vo.	I.	150	Ditto.	Ditto.		
274	78	Mu'arribát-i-Daulat (The specifics of Daulat.)	Ditto	Daulat Rám	Ditto.	Ditto.	Anand Parkásh Press.	24th Novr 1897.	48	8vo.	I.	750	Ditto.	0 8 0		
275	140	Miftáh-ut-Taftish al Márúf ba Warburton Náma.	Ditto.	Munshi Ghulám Muhammad.	Ditto.	Lahore.	Khádim ut Talím Punjab Press	26th Novr 1897.	344	8vo	I.	700	Ditto.	2 8 0	...	Interesting and instructive accounts of detecting thieves and robbers together with notes on the Punjab criminal tribes by a Police Officer.

276	18(	Standing Orders	Ditto.	Káshí Nand (Translator).	Ditto.	Jhelum.	Universal Press.	4th Decr. 1897.	168	16mo.	I.	...	Ditto.	Not given.		
277	239	Adáb-i Ta'am (The Etiquette of the Table).	Ditto.	Lála Bashambar Sahái.	Ditto.	Delhi.	Imperial Book Depot Press.	23rd Decr. 1897.	16	16mo.	I.	250	Ditto.	Free.		
278	24(	Samájen Mutawajja hon (Let the Samájes attend).	Ditto.	Swámí Rádhá Ballabh.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	16	16mo.	R.	1,000	Ditto.	0 0 9		
279	270	Dastúr-ul 'Amal ya'ní Intizám Sarf-i-Bejá wa Rasam-i-Quabíhát waghaira Kaum-i-Rájpút Chuhán (Regulations regarding the expenses and bad customs existing among the Chuhán Rájpúts)	Ditto	Kirpá Rám.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Vedic Dharam Press	31st Jany. 1898.	16	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	Free.		
280	333	Krishmát-i-Khutút-i-Insáni yaní Nizára-i-Taqdír (Physiognomy and Palmistry or the secrets of fate disclosed.	Ditto.	Pandit Girdhárí Lál.	Ditto.	Lahore.	Gulzár-i Muhammadi Press	1st Jany. 1898.	64	8vo.	I.	400	Ditto.	0 8 0	Pandit Girdhárí Lál, Munajjim and Jufar Siálkoti, Lahore.	
281	3;6	Tarána-i Musarat (The Sound of Joy).	Ditto.	Mirzá 'Ali Hussain.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Fathiul-Mubin Press.	21st Jany. 1897.	64	8vo.	I.	700	Ditto.	Gratis.		
282	38:	Khyábán-i-Pand (A Roze bed of advice).	Ditto.	Munshi Siráj-ud Din.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Sada-i-Hind Press.	26th Dec. 1898.	24	8vo.	I	300	Ditto	0 2 0		
283	39.	Sanghát (Presents) ...	Ditto.	Mahta Gobind Sahái and Har Sukh Rai.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Gulshan-i Murtazáí Press.	30th Novr. 1897.	20	8vo.	I.	200	Ditto.	Not given.		
284	40;	Ta'bír Náma-i-Khuwáb mái Fál Náma (Interpretation of dreams and omens).	Ditto	Muhammed yá'qúb.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Mufid-i-'Am Press.	20th Jany. 1898.	64	8vo.	2nd.	5,000	Ditto.	0 0 9		
285	414	Nir Bhai Padwi (Fearless position).	Ditto.	Dr. Gangá Rám	Ditto.	Ditto.	Guru Gobind Singh Pres.	8th Feby. 1898.	54	16mo.	I	500	Ditto.	0 1 6		
286	423	Aj Kal ki Devion ká Pol (The false character of the goddesses of the present time).	Ditto.	Mathrá Dás.	Ditto.	Siálkot.	Anwár-i-Ahmadi Press.	15th March 1898.	22	8vo	I.	750	Ditto.	0 0 9		
287	433	Tuhfa-i Biopárián ya'ni Dastúr ul-Amhl-i Khazána (A present to merchants and Traders or Rules of the Treasury).	Ditto.	Rái Diwán Chand, M.A., L.L.B.	Ditto.	Amritsar	Chashma-i Núr Press.	23rd March 1898.	8	8vo.	I.	550	Ditto.	0 4 0	Rái Diwán Chand, M.A., Extra Assistant Commissioner	

Catalogue of Books registered in the Punjab under Act XXV of 1867 *during the quarter ending the* 31*st March* 1898—continued.

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														Rs. A. P		
288	46	At Tá'ún (The plague) ...	Urdú.	Hakím Muhammad Ajmal Khán	Medicine.	Delhi.	Mujtabáí Press.	2nd Decr. 1897.	58	8vo.	I.	2,100	Lithographed	0 4 0	Hakím Muhammad Ajmal Khán, Delhi.	
289	136	Fád-i Zahr ya'ní Sánp aur Már Gazída ká Iláj (Snakes, snake-bites and their cures).	Ditto.	M. Mahbúb 'Alam.	Ditto.	Lahore.	Khádim-ut-Ta'lím Punjab Press.	10th Novr. 1897.	36	8vo.	I.	700	Ditto	0 2 0		
290	147	Hukmrání bar Quwáí Shahwání (Control over animal passions).	Ditto.	Hakím Ghulám Nabi.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Azízí Press	28th Novr. 1897.	100	8vo	New.	800	Ditto	0 8 0		
291	237	Risála i-Jarráhí (A book on Surgery).	Ditto.	Mírzá Ahmad Akhtar.	Ditto.	Delhi.	Ansárí Press.	20th Decr. 1897.	142	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto	0 6 0	Nazír Husain. Book-seller, Delhi.	
29[illegible]	251	'Ilájun Niswán (Diseases of females and their cures).	Ditto	Hakím Ma'súm 'Ali.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Muir Press	25th Decr. 1897.	56	8vo.	I	500	Ditto.	0 4 0		
293	322	Anwár-ul Hikmat bá Taswír ma'rúf ba Tibb-i-Husainí Urdú (The Lights of Medicine with Illustrations otherwise called the Medical Work by Husain in Urdú).	Ditto.	Hakím Doctor Núr Husain.	Ditto.	Lahore.	Mustafáí Press.	30th Decr. 1897.	440	8vo.	I.	750	Ditto.	2 12 0	Háfiz Muhammad Dín, Book-seller, Lahore.	A treatise on medicine after the European system.
294	323	Tarjama-i Tibb-i-Yúsufí (Translation of a Medical Work by Yúsuf).	Ditto.	Hakím Ghulám Haidar (Translator)	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	7th Jany 1898.	12[illegible]	8vo.	I	750	Ditto.	0 7 6	Ditto.	
295	358	Hidáyat Náma dar bárah Tíká lagáne bataur Sawál-o-Jawáb (Guide to Vaccination in the form of a Catechism).	Ditto.	Pandit Díwán Chand.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Aror Bans Press.	8th Feby. 1898.	44	8vo	I.	300	Ditto.	0 4 0		

296	415	Nau Jawán Tálib 'Ilmon ká Doctor aur sau sál jíne ká Nuskha (The Young Student's Doctor and how to live up to one hundred years).	Ditto.	Dr. Sant Singh	Ditto.	Ludhi-ána.	Mission Press.	10th March 1898.	108	16mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0	8	0	Dr. Sant Singh, Manager, Ariel Hospital, Ludhiána.	
297	365	Risála-i-Rahnumá i-'Ilm-i-Tu-wajju ma'rúf ba Salb-i-Amráz ya'ní 'Ilm i-Mesmerism (Mesmerism in Diseases).	Ditto.	Muhammad Asghar 'Alí.	Ditto	Lahore.	Aror Bans Press.	4th Jany. 1898.	48	16mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0	4	0		
298	51	Tuhfa-i-Muhsin 'urf Anjám i-Sharáb (A present from a Benefactor or the end of Drinking).	Ditto.	Lála Amar Nátn, Muhsin.	Drama.	Amrit-sar.	Jagjít Press.	1st Novr. 1897.	62	8vo.	I.	350	Ditto.	0	2	0		
299	60	Jalwa-i-Isláh (The Light of Reformation).	Ditto.	Lála Thákur Dás	Ditto.	Ditto.	Riyáz-i-Hind Press.	18th Novr. 1897.	44	8vo.	I.	350	Ditto.	0	2	0		
300	69	Nashai Indar Sabhá (The Intoxicating Court of Indra).	Ditto.	Munshí Ghulám Qádir, Farrukh.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Roz Bazár Press.	16th Novr 1897.	16	16mo.	I.	300	Ditto.	0	1	0		
301	76	Jigar Pára 'urf Kanak Tára ke kul Gáin.	Ditto.	S. F. M. P.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Anand Parkash Press.	22nd Novr. 1897.	20	8vo.	I.	750	Ditto	0	2	0	...	Songs in various metres adapted to the purposes of the stage.
302	208	Chatrá Bakáolí Nátak (The Story of Chatrá Bakaolí in the form of a Drama).	Ditto.	Munshi Mírán Bakhsh and Iláhí Bakhsh.	Ditto.	Ludhi-ána.	Haqqání Press.	10th Jany. 1898.	78	16mo.	I.	700	Ditto.	0	6	0	Ala Bakhsh and Maula Bakhsh, Booksellers, Ludhiána.	
303	209	Khurshíd 'Ismat ma'rúf ba Zikr-i-Musíbat (The Sun of Chastity, or a Story of Trouble).	Ditto.	Mirzá Faredún Beg	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	42	16mo.	I.	700	Ditto.	0	4	0	Mirzá Faredún Beg, Jullundur Cantonment.	
304	271	Biwáh Nátak Shádí men fazúl kharchí kí buráíon ká Photo (The evils of extravagance on marriage occasions set forth in the form of a Drama).	Ditto.	Lála Naththu Lál.	Ditto.	Delhi.	Vedic Dharam Press.	31st Jany 1898.	96	8vo.	New	1,000	Ditto.	0	4	0		

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														Rs. A. P.		
305	52	Sair i-Hindustán ba Taswír (Pictorial tour round India).	Urdú.	Religious Book Society.	Travel.	Amritsar.	Mission Press.	3rd Novr. 1897.	152	4to.	I.	1,000	Lithographed.	0 6 0		
306	141	Tuhfa-i Sábir ya'ni Hálát-i-Gilgit wa Chitrál (A present from Sábir, or an account of Gilgit and Chitrál).	Ditto.	Hakím Dr. Núr Husain, Sábir.	Ditto.	Lahore.	Khádim-ut-Ta'lim Punjab Press.	30th Novr. 1897.	96	32mo.	I.	350	Ditto.	0 1 0		
307	61	Sharh-i-Qánún-i Certificate já Nashíní ya'ne Ekat Nambar 7 san 1889 (Act No. 7 of 1889, annotated)	Ditto.	Shaikh Ghulám Rasúl.	Law.	Amritsar.	Rast Guftár Press.	15th Novr. 1897.	66	8vo.	I.	375	Ditto.	1 4 0		
308	188	Sharh-i-Qánún-i Dastáwezat-i-Qábil-i Bai' wa Shara ya'ne Ekat Nambar 26 san 1881 (Act No. 26 of 1881, annotated).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	6th Decr 1897.	104	8vo.	I.	375	Ditto.	1 4 0		
309	210	Lubb-ul Qawánín (The Essence of law).	Ditto.	Munshi Imám Bakhsh.	Ditto.	Ludhiána	Narankárí Press.	26th Jany. 1898.	232	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	2 0 0	Munshi Imám Bakhsh of Jagraon, now Ludhiána.	
310	125	Jantari Baráwurd-i-Tankhwáh ba ma'i Jantari-i-Duwámi (The Pay Calculator with an Almanac for permanent use).	Ditto.	M. S. Shaiq.	Science (Mathematical).	Lahore.	Shams-ul-Hind Press.	29th Novr 1897.	48	8vo.	I.	400	Ditto.	0 5 0		
311	419	Hidáyát-i Benton (Hints by Benton).	Ditto.	Munshi Rám.	Ditto.	Gujránwála.	McKee Press.	21st Feby 1898.	12	16mo.	I.	200	Ditto.	Not given		
312	156	Mahrishi Swámi Daya Nand Saraswati Ji Maháráj ka Jíwan Charittra ya'ni Sawánih 'Umri (Life of Swámi Daya Nand, Saraswati).	Ditto.	Pandit Lekh Rám and Lála Atma Rám.	Biography.	Lahore	Mufid-i-'Am Press.	10th Novr 1897.	978	4to.	I.	2,000	Ditto.	4 8 0	Lála Rám Kishan President, Arya Priti Nidhi Sabha, Punjab, Lahore.	

313	179	Dunyá ke Mahá Purshon ká silsila Nambar 3 Shrimán Seva Ji Marahta (Great men of the world, No. 3, the Great Sevaji Marahta).	Ditto.	Láia Lajpat Rái.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	30th Novr 1897.	198	18mo.	R.	1,000	Ditto.	• 6 o		
314	243	Tazkira-i-Sábiríya ya'ni Sawánih 'Umri Makhdúm 'Alá-ud-dín 'Ali Ahmad (Biographical account of Ala-ud-dín 'Ali Ahmad.	Ditto.	Muhammad Háfiz Ulla.	Ditto.	Delhi.	Afzal ul-Matábí' Press.	15th Decr. 1897.	40	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 4 0	Mirza 'Abd-ul Ghaffár Beg, Propriet o r, Afzai ul-Akhbár, Delhi.	
315	199	Hissa-i Duyum Risála i Sawánih 'Umri al mansúm ba Wáqi'át i-Muwáhidya (A biographical sketch of the life of Muwáhid, Part II).	Ditto.	Maulaví Muhammad Mirza Muwáhid.	Ditto.	Siálkot.	Mirza Press.	10th Jany 1898.	188	8vo.	I.	200	Ditto.	0 4 0		
316	245	(Khuwája Mu'ín-ud-dín Hasan Sanjari Chishti ki) Bari Sawánih 'Umri (Life of Khuwája Mu'ín-ud-dín Hasan Sanjari, large edition).	Ditto.	Maulaví Muhammad Hafiz Ulla.	Ditto.	Delhi.	Afzal ul-Matábí Press.	15th Decr. 1897.	84	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto	0 8 0	Mirza 'Abd-ul-Ghaffár Beg, Propir e t o r, Afzal-ul Akhbár, Delhi.	
317	338	Hayát i-Amír (Life of Amír) ...	Ditto.	Muhammad-ud-dín, Mauj.	Ditto.	Lahore.	Mitra Viiása Press.	24th Feby. 1898.	88 and a map	.6mo.	I.	400	Ditto.	0 8 0		
318	339	Tazkira-i-Masháhir i-Europe, Hissa-i-Awal (Celebrated men of Europe).	Ditto.	Ahmad Husain Khán, B. A.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	100	16mo.	I.	800	Ditto.	0 10 0		
319	37	Akhbár un Nuhát (Lives of Grammarians).	Ditto.	Maulaví Hakím Wakíl Ahmad	Ditto.	Delhi.	Mujtabáí Press.	7th Novr. 1897.	130	8vo	I.	1,600	Ditto.	0 6 0		
320	265	Sabzi Tarkári (Vegetables) ...	Ditto.	Lála Deví Diyál.	Art.	Ditto.	Imperial Book Depôt Press.	29th Jany. 1898.	96	16mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 5 0	Lá la D e v í Diyál, care of Bakhshí Jánkí Parshád, Jullundur Cantonment.	Instructions for the cultivation of indigenous and foreign vegetables, &c.
		The following are designed for for Educational purposes.														
321	2	Namúne ke Sabaq (Model lessons).	Ditto.	Lála Mádho Naráin and Bábú Tára Chand.	Miscellaneous.	Ditto.	Ditto.	14th Augt. 1897.	81	8vo.	New.	500	Ditto.	0 4 0		
322	87	Jughráfíya kí Alf Be (Geographical Reader).	Ditto.	Híra Lál.	Ditto.	Hoshiárpur.	Motí Press.	3rd Octr. 1897.	16	16mo.	I.	600	Ditto.	0 0 9		
323	91	Gutka No. 3, Khulása-i-Jughráfíya-i-Dunya (An Epitome of the Geography of the World, No. 3)	Ditto.	Munshi Kánshi Rám and Híra Lál.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	11th Novr. 1897.	64	16mo.	New.	600	Ditto.	0 3 6		
324	137	Akhláq ki Ibtidái Kitáb ya'ni Akhláqi Jawáb Mazmún ka Risála (An Elementary Moral Reader for Beginners).	Ditto.	Munshi Amír Chand.	Ditto.	Lahore.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press,	.2th Novr. 1897.	152	16mo.	I.	1,200	Ditto.	0 6 0	Munshí Amír Chand, Mathematical Master, Central Model School, Lahore.	
325	158	Urdú Copy, Slip No. 1 ...	Ditto.	Punjab Education Department.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	5th Novr. 1897.	22	16mo.	New.	20,000	Ditto.	0 0 9		

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Serial No.	Registration No.	Title of the book and the contents of the title-page, with a translation into English of such title and contents when the same are not in the English language.	Language in which the book is written.	The name of the Author, Translator, or Editor of the book, or any part thereof.	The subject.	The place of printing and the place of publication.	The name or firm of the Printer and the name or firm of the Publisher.	The date of issue from the Press or of the publication.	The number of sheets, leaves or pages.	The size.	The first, second or other number of the Edition.	The number of copies of which the Edition consists.	Whether the book is printed or lithographed.	The price at which the book is sold to the public.	The name and residence of the Proprietor of the copy-right or of any portion of such copy-right.	Remarks.
														Rs. A. P.		
326	159	Gujránwála ke Zil' ká Jughráffya (Geography of the Gujránwála District).	Urdu.	The Translation Staff of the Central Training College, Lahore.	Miscellaneous.	Lahore.	Mufíd-i-Am, Press.	7th Novr 1897.	56 and a map	16mo.	New.	900	Lithographed.	0 2 9		
327	160	Ferozepore ke Zil' ká Jughráffya (Geography of the Ferozepore District).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	60 and a map	16mo.	New.	900	Ditto.	0 3 0		
328	161	Ráwalpindi ke Zil' ká Jughráffya (Geography of the Ráwalpindi District).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	62 and a map.	16mo	New.	900	Ditto.	0 2 11		
329	162	Kángre ke Zil' ká Jughráffya (Geography of the Kángra District).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	56 and a map	16mo	New	900	Ditto.	0 2 9		
330	163	Jughráffya-i-Punjab (Geography of the Punjab).	Ditto.	Punjab Education Department.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	8th Novr. 1897.	104	16mo	New.	12,000	Ditto	0 3 1		
331	164	Tarmím Shuda Miftáh ul-Arz (Key to the Earth, revised edition).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	178	16mo	New.	6,000	Ditto.	0 5 3		
332	166	Primary Skúlon kí Dúsri Jamá'at ke Muqarra Ashyá ke Sabaq parháne ke Taríqe par Isháre (Hints on Object Lessons prescribed for the 2nd Class of Primary Schools).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	10th Novr 1897.	109	16mo	I.	6,000	Ditto.	0 3 3	Education Department, Punjab, Lahore.	

333	167	Primary Skúlon kí Tísrí Jamá'at ke Muqarra Ashyá ke Sabaq parháne ke Taríqe par Isháre (Hints on Object Lessons prescribed for the 3rd Class of Primary Schools).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	150	16mo.	I.	6,000	Ditto.	0 4 4	Ditto.
334	184	Risála-i-Jawáb Mazmún al ma'rúf ba Anwár-i-Akhláq (A Treatise on Essay Writing known as Light of Morality).	Ditto.	Maulvi Núr Ahmad Núr.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	8th Novr. 1897.	233	16mo.	New.	2,000	Ditto.	0 8 0	
335	193	Fihrist-i-Sámán Asbáq-ul-Ashyá Primary School (A List of things required for Object Lessons in Primary Schools).	Ditto.	Pandit Telú Rám.	Ditto.	Amritsar.	Wazír-i-Hind Press.	15th Decr 1897.	41	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	Free.	
336	225	Jughráfíya Nambar I, Mukhtasar wa Manzúm (Geography No 1, Abridged and Versified).	Ditto.	Ali Ahmad.	Ditto.	Jullundur	Qaisari Press.	January 1898.	16	16mo.	I.	300	Ditto.	0 1 0	
337	269	Jughráfíya-i-'Alam (Geography of the World).	Ditto.	Lála Híra Lál.	Ditto.	Delhi.	Vedic Dharam Press.	9th Feby. 1898.	80	16mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 5 0	Lála Híra Lál, Assistant Teacher, Municipal Board School, Palwal, District Gurgaon.
338	301	Gurdáspur ke Zil' ká Jughráfíya (Geography of the Gurdáspur District).	Ditto.	The Translation Staff of the Central Training College.	Ditto.	Lahore.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press	10th Decr. 1897.	60 and a map.	16mo.	New	900	Ditto.	0 2 10	
339	302	Hoshiárpur ke Zil' ká Jughráfíya (Geography of the Hoshiárpur District).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	50 and a map	16mo.	New.	500	Ditto.	0 2 6	
340	3	Urdú Course ...	Ditto.	Maulvi Muhammad Zaká Ulla.	Language.	Delhi.	Shams-ul Matábi' Press.	11th Octr. 1897.	118	8vo.	New.	1,000	Ditto.	0 10 0	
341	4	Urdú kí Pánchwín Kitáb (The Fifth Urdu Reader).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	132	8vo.	New.	500	Ditto.	0 3 6	
342	88	Urdu kí Dúsrí Kitáb kí Farhang (A Glossary of the Second Urdu Reader).	Ditto.	Híra Lál.	Ditto.	Hoshiár-pur.	Motí Press.	4th Octr 1897	18	16mo	New.	600	Ditto.	0 1 0	
343	92	Urdú kí Tísri Kitáb kí Farhang (Vocabulary of the Third Urdú Reader).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	1st Decr. 1897.	31	16mo.	New.	750	Ditto.	0 1 3	
344	93	Urdú kí Sátwín Kitáb kí Farhang (Vocabulary of the 7th Urdú Reader).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	74	16mo.	New.	750	Ditto.	0 2 6	
345	98	Kilíd-i-Sarf-i-Urdú (Key to Urdú Etymology).	Ditto.	Qázi Fázl-ud-dín.	Ditto.	Gujránwála.	Jalwai Túr Press.	*...	62	8vo.	I.	700	Ditto.	0 2 6	

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														Rs. A. P.		
346	144	Khulása-i-Sarf-o-Nahw-i-Urdú (An abstract of Urdú Grammar).	Urdú.	Ján Muhammad.	Language.	Lahore.	Azízí Press.	14th Novr. 1897.	48	16mo.	I.	750	Lithographed	0 2 6		
347	145	Muntakhab Gulistán Do Báb ká bá Muháwara 'Am Fahm Urdú Tarjuma ba ma'i Farhang (An Idiomatic easy Urdú translation of two Chapters of the Gulistán, together with a Glossary).	Ditto.	Munshí Rám, Agarwál.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	16th Novr. 1897.	52	16mo.	I.	750	Ditto.	0 2 0		
348	148	Farhang i-Rasúm-i-Hind (A Glossary of Rasúm Hind).	Ditto.	Ján Muhammad.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	30th Novr. 1897.	72	16mo.	I.	750	Ditto.	0 3 0		
349	171	Urdú kí Athwín Kitáb (The Eighth Urdú Reader).	Ditto,	Lála Sundar Dás, Súrí, M.A.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press	25th Novr. 1897.	280	16mo.	New.	10,000	Ditto.	0 8 0		
350	229	Shams-ul-Qawá'id y'ani Qawá-'id-i-Urdú ká Khulása (An abstract of Urdu Grammar).	Ditto.	Makkhan Singh.	Ditto.	Hoshiárpur.	Khatrí Press.	29th Jany. 1898.	36	16mo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 1 0		
351	264	Tashríh-ul-Hurúf (Explanation of Letters).	Ditto.	Pandit Debí Parshád.	Ditto.	Delhi.	Siddíqí Press	November 1897.	16	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 0 3		
352	277	Urdú kí Pahlí Kitáb (The First Urdú Reader).	Ditto.	Pandit Kirpá Rám.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Vedic Dharm Press.	20th Feby. 1898.	16	8vo.	I.	3,000	Ditto.	0 0 3		
353	303	Insháí Urdú (Urdú Letter-writer)	Ditto.	Punjab Education Department.	Ditto.	Lahore.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press	12th Decr. 1897.	56	16mo.	New.	900	Ditto.	0 2 2		
354	389	Urdú ká Qá'ida (Urdú Primer)...	Ditto.	Amír Dín, Ahmad Dín.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Gulshan-i-Murtazáí Press.	20th Novr. 1897.	16	16mo.	I.	3,000	Ditto.	0 0 3		

355	398	Urdú kí Tísrí Kitáb kí Farhang (Glossary of the Third Urdú Reader).	Ditto.	Maulaví Muhammad Fíroz-ud-dín.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press.	3rd Jany. 1898.	48	16mo.	II.	5,000	Ditto.	0 1 3
356	400	Urdú kí Pánchwín Kitáb (The Fifth Urdú Reader).	Ditto.	Colonel W. R. M. Holroyd.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	8th Jany. 1898.	196	16mo.	New.	15,000	Ditto.	0 5 8
357	403	Mufíd ul-Inshá (A useful Letter-writer).	Ditto.	Munshí Kanhaiya Lál.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press.	15th Jany. 1898.	104	8vo.	II.	1,000	Ditto.	0 3 6
358	418	Fársí Fi'lon ke Banáne ke Qá'ide (Rules regarding the Persian Verb).	Ditto.	Qázi Fazl-ud-dín.	Ditto.	Gujránwála.	McKee Press.	2nd Feby. 1898.	8	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 0 6
359	427	Urdú kí Pahlí Kitáb (The First Urdú Reader).	Ditto.	Punjab Religious Book Society.	Ditto.	Amritsar.	Mission Press.	21st Feby 1898.	44	8vo.	New.	5,500	Ditto.	0 1 0
360	5	Táríkh i-Hindustán, Saltanat-i-Islámíya ká Bayán, Jild-i-Awwal (History of India, the Muhammadan Period, Volume I).	Ditto.	Maulaví Muhammad Zaka Ulla, Khán Bahádur, Shams-ul 'Ulamá.	History.	Delhi.	Shams ul-Matábi' Press.	11th Octr. 1897.	423	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	1 4 0
361	6	Táríkh-i-Hindustán, Saltanat-i-Islámíya ká Bayán, Jild-i Duwum (History of India, the Muhammadan Period, Volume II).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	394	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	1 0 0
362	7	Táríkh-i-Hindustán, Saltanat-i-Islámíya ká Bayán, Jild-i-Suwum (History of India, the Muhammadan Period, Volume III).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	284	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	1 2 0
363	8	Táríkh-i-Hindustán, Saltanat i-Islámíya ká Bayán, Jild i-Chahárum (History of India, the Muhammadan Period, Volume IV).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	364	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	2 0 0
364	9	Táríkh-i-Hindustán, Saltanat-i-Islámíya ká Bayán, Jild-i-Panjum, jiská nám Iqbál Náma-i-Akbarí hai (History of India, the Muhammadan Period, Volume V, otherwise called the Rise of Akbar).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	1,032	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	2 14 0

Catalogue of Books registered in the Punjab under Act XXV of 1867 *during the quarter ending the* 31*st March* 1898—continued.

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														Rs. A. P.		
365	19	Táríkh-i-Hindustán, Saltanat-i-Islámíya ká Bayán, Jild-i-Shashum, Kárnáma-i-Jahángírí (History of India, the Muhammadan Period, Volume VI, Achievements of Jahángír).	Urdú.	Maulaví Muhammad Zaká Ulla, Khán Bahádur, Shams-ul-'Ulama.	History.	Delhi.	Shams-ul-Matábi' Press.	16th Novr. 1897.	300	8vo.	I.	500	Lithographed.	0 14 0		
366	20	Táríkh-i-Hindustán, Saltanat-i Islámíya ká Bayán, Jild-i-Haftum, Zafar Náma-i-Shahjahán (History of India, the Muhammadan Period, Volume VII, known as the Victorious Career of Sháh Jahán).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	554	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	1 8 0		
367	266	Táríkh-i-Hindustán, Saltanat-i-Islámíya-i-Hind, Jild-i Hashtum, Badsháh Náma-i-'Alamgírí (History of India, the Muhammadan Period, Volume VIII, Reign of 'Alamgír).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	11th Feby. 1898.	506	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	1 8 0		
368	154	Nau Tarmím Mukhtasar Táríkh i-Hind (An Abridged History of India, revised edition).	Ditto.	Lála Rádha Kishan Mahta and Maulaví 'Ali (Muhammad Translators).	Ditto.	Lahore.	Rifáh-i-'Am Press.	18th Novr. 1897.	329 and maps.	16mo.	I.	1,400	Ditto.	0 10 0		
369	170	Rusúm-i-Hind (Indian Customs)	Ditto.	Punjab Education Department.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Mufíd 'Am Press.	20th Novr. 1897.	350	16mo.	New.	5,000	Ditto.	0 9 11		

370	267	Táríkh-i-Hindustán, Saltanat-i-Islámíya ka Bayán, Jild-i-Nahum, Zawál-i-Saltanant-i-Taimúríya; Jild-i-Dahum, Mazamín-i-Mukhtalifa (History of India: the Muhammadan Period, Volume IX; Fall of the Taimúr Dynasty; and Volume X, Miscellaneous matters).	Ditto.	Khán Bahádur Shams-ul 'Ulama Maulaví Muhammad Zaka Ulla.	Ditto.	Delhi.	Shams-ul-Matábi' Press.	11th Feby. 1898.	390	8vo	I.	500	Ditto	1	0	0		
371	376	Ahsan-ut-Táríkh (The Best of Histories).	Ditto.	Munshí Imám-ud-dín.	Ditto.	Lahore.	Islámíya Press.	15th Novr. 1897.	180	16mo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0	6	0		
372	399	Mukhtasar Táríkh i Hind (An Abridged History of India).	Ditto.	The Translation Staff of the Government Book Depôt, Punjab (Translator).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press.	5th Jany. 1898.	248	16mo.	New.	4,000	Ditto.	0	5	2		
373	47	Risála-i-Hisáb mansúm ba Ganjína-i-Ráz, Hissa-i-Suwum (A Treatise on Arithmetic, Part III).	Ditto.	Munshí Piyáre Lál, Ráz.	Science (Mathematical).	Delhi.	Iftikhár-i-Delhi Press.	1st Decr. 1897.	180	16mo.	I	500	Ditto.	0	5	0	Munshí Piyáre Lál, Raz, Teacher, Mission Boarding School, Delhi.	
374	59	Ginte wa Paháre (Numeration and Multiplication Tables).	Ditto.	Maulaví Ghulám Nabí and Munshí Muhammad Jamíl-ud-Dín.	Ditto.	Amritsar.	AlQurán was Sunnat Press.	25th Novr 1897.	32	32mo.	I.	700	Ditto.	0	0	6		
375	95	Bachchon ka Dost (Friend to Children).	Ditto.	Sundar Dás.	Ditto.	Gujránwála.	Jalwa-i-Túr Press.	...	11	8vo	I.	500	Ditto.	0	0	9		
376	112	Risála-i-Zabáni Hisáb, ya'ni Zamima-i-Rahnumá-i-Hisáb, Hissa-i-Suwum (Mental Arithmetic, or A Supplement to Rahnumá-i-Hisáb (Guide to Arithmetic) Part III).	Ditto.	Pandit Dina Náth.	Science (Mathematical).	Amritsar.	Dabír-i-Hind Press.	1st Jany. 1898.	118	16mo.	I.	1,500	Ditto.	0	2	6	Pandit Dína Náth, Teacher, Municipal Board School, Amritsar.	
377	146	Masáhat ki Hidáyat ka Sawálán Jawábán Khulása (Guide to Mensuration in the form of a Catechism).	Ditto.	Munshí Rám, Agarwál.	Ditto.	Lahore	A'zízí Press.	20th Novr 1897.	32	16mo	I.	750	Ditto.	0	1	6		
378	211	Rahnumá-i-Hisáb, Hissa-i-Awwal (Guide to Arithmetic, Part I).	Ditto.	Bábu Naththu Khán.	Ditto.	Ludhiána.	Haqqáni Press.	10th Jany. 1898.	128	16mo	New.	700	Ditto.	0	4	6	Ala Bakhsh and Maula Bakhsh, Book-sellers, Ludhiána.	
379	268	Risála-i-Masáhat (A Treatise on Mensuration).	Ditto.	Khán Bahádur Shams-ul-Ulama Maulaví Muhammad Zaka Ulla.	Ditto.	Delhi.	Shams-ul-Matábi' Press.	5th Jany. 1898.	150	8vo.	New.	1,000	Ditto.	0	6	0		

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														Rs. A P.		
380	363	'Amlí Uqlídis. (Practical Geometry)	Urdú	Lála Síta Rám	Science (Methematical).	Lahore	Aror Bans Press.	15th Feby. 1898	18 and Illustrations	16mo.	New.	1,500	Lithographed.	0 1 0		
381	304	'Ilm-i-Tab'íát ka Ibtidáí Risála (Physical Primer).	Ditto.	Punjab Education Department.	Science (Natural).	Ditto.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press.	15th Decr 1897.	204	16mo.	New.	5,000	Ditto.	0 5 10		
382	89	Sawálan Jawában Khulása-i-Hifz-i-Sihhat (Sanitary Primer in the form of a Catechism).	Ditto.	Lála Kánshí Rám.	Medicine.	Hoshiárpur.	Motí Press.	4th Octr. 1897.	18	16mo.	I.	75	Ditto.	0 1 0		
		Books, bilingual. English-Urdu.														
383	11	Atálíq-i-Angrezí, Jild-i-Hashtum No 1, Tarjama wa Sharh-i-New Manual of English Grammar (Juzv-i-Awwal) (English Instructor Volume VIII).	English and Urdú.	Sheikh Zákir Husain.	Language.	Delhi	Afzal-ul-Matábí Press.	5th Octr. 1897.	81	16mo	New.	500	Ditto.	0 4 0		
384	[illegible]2	Atálíq-i-Angrezí al mulaqqab'ba Tauzíh ut Tarjama Jild-i Awwal (Makhzan ul Qawáíd ka Pahlá Juzv) Makhzan ul Fawáid (English Instructor, Volume I).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	Ditto.	Ditto.	109	16mo	New.	500	Ditto.	0 5 0		
385	90	Al Mutrajjim (The Translator).	English and Urdú	Maulaví 'Abd-ur Rahmán, B. A.	Ditto.	Hoshiárpur.	Motí Press	31st Octr. 1897.	96	8vo.	I.	600	Ditto.	0 6 0		
386	295	English Proverbs with Hindústání Parallels.	Ditto.	J. Morris, Esquire.	Ditto.	Lahore.	Shams-ul-Hind Press.	10th Jany. 1898.	125	32mo.	New.	75	Ditto.	0 3 0		
387	337	Istiláhát-i-Qánúní (Law Technicalities).	Ditto.	Munshí Ahmad Husain Khán.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Mitra Vilása Press.	24th Feby. 1898.	32	8vo.	I.	400	Ditto.	1 0 0		

388	392	English Exercises for the 5th Class High Department.	Ditto.	Lála Kirpá Rám Bhátia, B. A. (Translator).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Sun Printing Works.	4th Decr. 1897.	56	16mo	I.	500	Printed.	0 2 0		
		Arabic-Urdu.														
389	42	Rahmat-ur-Rahmán Sharh-i-Urdú Qasídat-un Númán (Rahmat ur-Rahmán being a Commentary in Urdú on Qasídat un Nu'mán).	Arabic and Urdú	Muhammad A'zam (Translator)	Religion (Muhamma-dan).	Delhi.	Mujtabáí Press.	20th Novr 1897.	70	8vo.	I.	1,050	Litho-graphed.	0 4 0	Maulaví Abd ul-Ahad, proprietor, Mujtabáí Press, Delhi.	An Arabic poem, consisting, for the most part, of panegyrics on Muhammad, together with an Urdú translation and notes.
390	43	'Itr ul Warda fí Sharh-ul-Barda (The Essence of Roses, being a Commentary on the Verses of "the Sheet").	Ditto.	Maulaví Zulfiqár Alí.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	25th Novr 1897.	108	8vo.	I.	1,325	Ditto.	0 4 0	Ditto.	A Commentary on an Arabic poem in praise of Muhammad, entitled "the Sheet."
391	201	Pára-i-'Amm Mutarjam (The Last Chapter of the Qurán translated).	Ditto.	...	Ditto.	Siálkot.	Mashír-i-Hind Press	24th Jany. 1898.	5.	8vo.	I.	1,100	Ditto.	0 1 0		
392	203	Du'á-i-Ganjul 'Arsh, &c. (Treasure of Heavenly Prayers, &c.	Ditto.	...	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	26th Jany 1898.	72	16mo.	I.	6,000	Ditto.	0 0 9		
393	222	Saif-ul-Muhaqqiq 'ala Rás il Muqallid (The sword of the Inquirer into Truth on the head of the believer in one of the Imáms).	Ditto.	Muhammad 'Abd Ulla.	Religion (Muham-madan).	Ditto.	Anwár-i-Ahmadí, Press.	30th Decr. 1897.	16	8vo.	I.	155	Ditto	Gratis.		
394	223	Sanán-ul-Muqallidín fí Sadr-i-Ghair-ul-Muqallidín (The Spear of the believers in one of the Imáms pointed at the chest of the non-Believers).	Ditto.	Muhammad Sharíf.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	26th Jany 1898.	16	8vo.	I.	50	Ditto.	Gratis.		
395	234	Mufíd-ul-Ahnáf Mutarjam (Useful for the Hanífs translated).	Ditto.	Maulví Muhammad 'Abd-ul-Ghafúr.	Ditto.	Delhi.	Ansárí Press.	28th Novr. 1897.	24	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 2 0		
396	313	Faiz-ul-Bárí, Pará Terwán (The Faiz-ul-Bárí, Part XIII).	Ditto.	Mauláná Muhammad Abul Hasan.	Ditto.	Lahore.	Muhammadí Press.	17th Jany. 1898.	194	8vo.	I.	1,102	Ditto.	0 14 0		
397	388	Ta'wíz-i-Núr Náma (The Amulet of Núr Náma).	Ditto.	Amír Dín, Ahmad Dín.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Gulshan-i-Murtazáí Press.	10th Novr. 1897.	...	Folio	I.	3,000	Ditto.	0 0 3		
398	416	Qurrato A'yan-il-Mutaqín bi Fazáil-i-Saiyid-il-Mursalín (The cooler of the eyes of the faithful in the praises of the Prophet (Muhammad).	Ditto.	Ghulám 'Alí.	Ditto.	Amritsar.	Al Qurán was Sunnat Press.	28th Feby. 1898.	132	8vo.	I.	700	Ditto.	0 12 0	Ghulám 'Alí, Amritsar.	

Catalogue of Books registered in the Punjab under Act XXV of 1867 *during the quarter ending the* 31*st March* 1898—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Serial No.	Registration No.	Title of the book and the contents of the title-page, with a translation into English of such title and contents when the same are not in the English language.	Language in which the book is written.	The name of the Author, Translator, or Editor of the book, or any part thereof.	The subject.	The place of printing and the place of publication.	The name or firm of the Printer and the name or firm of the Publisher.	The date of issue from the Press, or of the publication.	The number of sheets, leaves, or pages.	The size.	The first, second or other number of the Edition.	The number of copies of which the Edition consists.	Whether the book is printed or lithographed.	The price at which the book is sold to the public.	The name and residence of the Proprietor of the copy-right or of any portion of such copy-right.	REMARKS.
		Designed for Educational purposes.												Rs. A. P.		
399	168	Miftáh-ul-Adab, al Juz-w-ul-Awwal (Key to Literature, Part I).	Arabic and Urdú.	Maulaví Ubaid Ulla.	Language.	Lahore.	Mufid-i-'Am Press.	15th Novr. 1897.	114	16mo.	New	2,000	Lithographed.	0 5 0		
400	169	Zamíma-i-Juzw-i-Awwal Miftáh-ul-Adab al Juz us Sális (Supplement, Part I, to Key to Literature, Part III).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	Ditto.	52	16mo.	New.	2 000	Ditto.	0 4 0		
401	291	Adab-ul-'Arab (Arabic Grammar).	Ditto.	Maulaví Abul Wafá Saná Ulla.	Ditto.	Amritsar	Diamond Jubilee Press	9th Feby. 1898.	120	8vo.	I.	350	Ditto.	0 8 0	Maulaví Saná Ulla, Amritsar.	
402	401	Sharh i-Sullum-ul-Adab ma'i Tarjama (Key to the Arabic Course).	Ditto.	Maulaví Abu Sa'id Muhammad Shu'Aib.	Ditto.	Lahore.	Mufíd-i-Press.	10th Jany 1898.	104	16mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto	0 12 0		
		Urdu-Persian.														
403	44	Malfúzát-i-Anwarí (Choice sayings of Anwar).	Urdú and Persian.	Akram Ali.	Religion (Muhammadan).	Delhi.	Mujtabáí Press.	25th Novr. 1897.	124	8vo.	I.	525	Ditto.	0 4 0	...	Life and teachings of Said Muhammad Anwar, a Muhammadan divine
		Designed for Educational purposes.														
		Urdu-Persian.														
404	299	Miftáh us Sarf yá'ni Fársí sarf kâ Ibtidái Risála (Key to Etymology or Rudiments of Persian Etymology).	Ditto.	Maulaví Muhammad-ud-dín and Munshí Umr-ud-dín.	Language.	Lahore.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press.	5th Decr. 1897.	60	16mo	New.	16,000	Ditto.	0 1 10		
405	305	Nau Tarmím Fársí ki Jámi-'ul-Qawá'id (Persian Grammar, Revised Edition).	Ditto.	Maulaví Muhammnd Husain, Azád, Shams-ul-Ulamá.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	25th Decr. 1897.	256	16mo.	New.	2,000	Ditto.	0 5 4		

		Sanskrit-Hindi.														
406	73	Trikál Sandhyá (The prayer book of the Hindús).	Sankrit and Hindí.	Goswámi Harsukh Rái.	Religion (Hindu).	Amritsar	Anand Parkash Press.	17th Novr. 1897.	16	16mo.	I.	750	Ditto.	0 0 6		
		English-Persian.														
		Designed for Educational purposes.														
407	119	Khurshíd's Persian Manual ...	English and Persian.	Muhammad Nizám-ud-dín Khurshíd Mirza.	Language.	Lahore.	*Civil and Military Gazette* Press.	30th Novr. 1897.	214	8vo.	I.	1,000	Printed	4 0 0	Muhammad Nizám-ud-dín Khurshíd Mirza, Mír Munshí to His Excellency the Commander-in Chief in India, Calcutta.	A hand-book purporting to teach Persian Grammar and Composition through the medium of English.
		Arabic-Persian.														
408	143	Majmú'a-i-Qasáíd Mutarjam (A collection of poems translated).	Arabic and Persian.	Sheikh Imám Sáhib.	Religion (Muhammadan).	Ditto.	Azízí Press.	11th Novr. 1897.	64	8vo.	I.	1,600	Lithographed.	0 1 0		
		Designed for Educational purposes.														
409	172	Arabí kí Dúsrí Kitáb (The second Arabic Book).	Ditto.	Punjab Education Department.	Language.	Ditto.	Mufid-i-'Am Press	25th Novr. 1897.	176	16mo.	New.	1,20[illegible]	Ditto.	0 5 0		
		Panjabi-Urdu.														
410	182	1. Tahzíb un Niswán (The amelioration of females). 2. Qasída-i-Shifá'atía (A poem praying for intercession) 3. Nasíhat Náma (Book of instructions).	Punjabi and Urdú.	Muhammad Amín Ulla.	Poetry.	Ditto.	Ditto.	10th Novr. 1897.	16	8vo.	I	1,000	Ditto.	0 0 6		
		Arabic-English.														
		Designed for Educational purposes.														
411	293	Comprehensive Notes in English on the Arabic Course for the Intermediate Examination of the Punjab University.	Arabic and English.	M. A. Answari and A. Q. Khan.	Language.	Ditto.	Shams-ul-Hind Press.	1st Jany. 1898.	144	8vo	I.	200	Ditto.	1 4 0		
		Hindi-Punjabi.														
412	364	Istri Bhajan (Hymns for females)	Hindi and Panjabí in the Nágrí character.	Mai Bhagwati and Lála Lábh Chand.	Poetry.	Ditto.	Aror Bans Press.	24th Feby. 1898.	64	16mo	I.	1,000	Printed.	0 2 3		
		Hindi-Urdu.														
413	424	Bhajan Pushpanjli (Hymns) ...	Hindí and Urdú.	Gosuwamí Har Sukh Rái, Hateshi.	Ditto.	Amritsar	New Anglo-Gurmukhi Press.	31st Jany. 1898.	64	32mo.	New.	750	Lithographed.	0 0 9		

Catalogue of Books registered in the Punjab under Act XXV of 1867 *during the quarter ending* 31*st March* 1898—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Serial No.	Registration No.	Title of the book and the contents of the title-page, with a translation into English of such title and contents when the same are not in the English language.	Language in which the book is written.	The name of the Author, Translator, or Editor of the book, or any part thereof.	The subject.	The place of printing and the place of publication.	The name or firm of the Printer and the name or firm of the Publisher.	The date of issue from the Press, or of the publication.	The number of sheets, leaves or pages.	The size.	The first, second or other number of the Edition.	The number of copies of which the Edition consists.	Whether the book is printed or lithographed.	The price at which the book is sold to the public.	The name and residence of the Proprietor of the copy-right or of any portion of such copy-right.	REMARKS.
														Rs. A. P.		
		Urdu-Hindi-Panjabi.														
414	113	Bhajan Pushpáwalí (Hymns) ...	Urdú, Hindí and Panjábí.	Lála Bhagat Rám.	Poetry.	Jullundur.	Public Press.	15th Decr 1897.	112	16mo	I.	500	Lithographed	0 5 0		
		Arabic-Persian-Urdu.														
415	250	Tasdíq ul-Imán, Hissa 26 A'zam-ut-Tafásír, Dauhat-ul-Imán, Hissa 27 (Tasdíq-ul-Imán, Part 26 and Dauhat ul-Imán, Part 27 of A'zam-ut-Tafásír).	Arabic, Persian and Urdú.	Maulaví Rahím Bakhsh.	Religion (Muhammadan).	Delhi.	Muir Press.	25th Decr. 1897.	160	4to.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	2 0 0		
		Arabic-Persian-Pashto.														
416	256	Súra-i-Yásín Sharíf bá Tarjama-i-Fársi wa Afghání wa Du'á-i-Sosan (Sura-i-Yásín, a Chapter of the Qurán translated into Persian and Pashto, together with a Prayer called Sosan).	Arabic, Persian and Pashto.	...	Ditto.	Ditto.	Hindú Press.	18th Decr. 1897.	32	16mo	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 1 6	Mían Ghulám Qádir wa Fazl-i-Haqq, Peshá war.	
417	257	Súra-i-Yásín Mutarjam (Sura-i-Yásín translated).	Ditto.	...	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	25th Decr. 1897.	84	16mo	I.	1,250	Ditto.	0 1 0		
418	258	Kanz ud-Daqáyiq (A Treasury of Niceties).	Ditto.	...	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	30th Decr. 1897.	484	8vo	I.	1,200	Ditto.	1 8 0	Sardár Jot Singh wa Sádhu Singh, Bannu.	
		Arabic-Persian-Punjabi.														
419	312	Tafsír-i-Muhammadí, Manzil Tísrí (A Commentary on the Qurán by Muhammad, Part III).	Arabic, Persian and Punjábí	Mauláná Háfiz Muhammad.	Ditto.	Lahore.	Muhammadí Press.	7th Jany. 1898.	290	8vo.	New.	1,100	Ditto.	1 0 0		

		Books, Polyglot. **English-Persian-Arabic and Hindustani (Urdu).** *Designed for Educational purposes.*													
420	294	Nisáb i-Angrezí (English Vocabulary).	English, Persian, Arabic and Hindustání (Urdú).	Late Maulaví Karam Bakhsh.	Language.	Ditto.	Shams-ul-Hind Press.	5th Jany 1898.	40	16mo.	New	35	Ditto.	0 3 0	
		Periodicals.													
421	114	The Punjab Record (Part I, Judicial) for August 1894.	English.	H. A. B. Rattigan, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law.	Law.	Ditto	Civil and Military Gazette Press.	24th Novr. 1897.	64	8vo	I.	60	Printed.	3 0 0	The Proprietors of the Civil and Military Gazette Press, Lahore.
422	115	The Punjab Record (Part II, Executive) for the quarter ending September 1895.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	63 leaves	8vo	I.	600	Ditto.	3 0 0	Ditto.
423	116	The Punjab Record (Part I, Judicial) for July 1897.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	8th Decr. 1897.	50	8vo	I.	600	Ditto.	3 0 0	Ditto.
424	117	The Punjab Record (Part I, Judicial) for August 1897.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	20th Decr. 1897.	66	8vo	I.	600	Ditto.	3 0 0	Ditto.
425	118	The Punjab Record (Part II, Executive) for the quarter ending September 1897.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	Ditto.	Ditto.	2nd Decr. 1897.	77 leaves	8vo	I.	650	Ditto.	3 0 0	Ditto.
426	342	The Punjab Record (Part I, Judicial) for September 1897.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	Ditto.	22nd Jany. 1898.	52	8vo	I.	600	Ditto.	3 0 0	Ditto.
427	278	The Indian Law Reports, Bombay Series, Volume XX, for 1896.	Ditto.	Báwá Naráin Singh, Pleader.	Ditto.	Amritsar.	National Press.	20th Jany. 1898.	52	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 4 0	
428	343	Urdú Punjab Record (Executive Part) for the quarter ending June 1897.	Urdú.	Mr Ganpat Rái Barrister-at-Law, Lahore.	Ditto.	Lahore.	Civil and Military Gazette Press.	10th Jany. 1898.	98 leaves	8vo.	I.	750	Lithographed	0 12 0	Proprietors, Civil and Military Gazette Press, Lahore.

Catalogue of Books registered in the Punjab under Act XXV of 1867 during the quarter ending the 31st March 1898—concluded.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
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														Rs. A. P.		
429	149	Sanátan Dharam Gazette, Nos. 8 and 9, Volume 2 for August and September 1897.	Urdú	Pandit Gopí Náth.	Religion (Hindú).	Lahore.	Mitrá Vilása Press.	October 1897.	80	8vo.	I.	650	Lithographed	0 4 0		
430	340	Sanátan Dharam Gazette, Nos. 10, 11 and 12, Volume 2 for October, November and December 1897.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	Ditto.	December 1897.	124	8vo.	I.	650	Ditto.	0 4 0		
431	375	Anjuman-i Himáyat-i-Islám Lahore ká Mahwárí Risála (Monthly Journal of the Anjuman-i-Himáyat-i Islám, Lahore) for October 1897.	Ditto.	Anjuman-i-Himáyat-i-Islám, Lahore.	Religion (Muhammadan).	Ditto.	Islámiyá Press.	19th Novr. 1897.	32	8vo.	I.	2,500	Ditto	Gratis.		
432	377	Anjuman-i-Himáyat-i-Islám Lahore ká Mahwárí Risála (Monthly Journal of the Anjuman-i-Himáyat-i-Islám, Lahore) for November 1897.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	15th Novr. 1897.	24	8vo.	I.	2,500	Ditto.	Ditto.		
433	378	Anjuman-i-Himáyat-i-Islám Lahore ká Mahwárí Risála (Monthly Journal of the Anjuman-i-Himáyat-i-Islám, Lahore) for December 1897.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	18th Jany. 1898.	24	8vo.	I.	2,500	Ditto	Ditto.		
434	380	Anjuman-i Himáyat-i-Islám Lahore ká Mahwárí Risál a (Monthly Journal of the Anjuman-i-Himáyat-i-Islám, Lahore) for January 1898.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	15th Feby. 1898.	24	8vo.	I.	2,500	Ditto	Ditto.		

NOTE.—No. 252 (Majmú'a-i-Parwánját) being exempted from the provisions of the Act and No. 352 (Hindí Bháshá kí Dúsrí Pustak) being received a second time have been cancelled.

LAHORE:
The 21*st April* 1898.

HARI DAS,
Offg. Registrar, Education Department.

List of Books whose copy-right has been registered in the Punjab during the quarter ending the 31st March 1898.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Serial No.	Title of the book and the contents of the title-page, with a translation into English of such title and contents when the same are not in the English language.	Place of printing and the place of publication.	Name or firm of the Printer and the name or firm of the Publisher.	Date of issue from Press, or of publication.	Name and residence of the Proprietor of the copy-right, or of any portion of such copy-right.	Date on which the entry was registered.	REMARKS.
1	The Lahore Directory for 1898 ...	Lahore ...	Civil and Military Gazette Press...	28th January 1898 ...	The Proprietors, Civil and Military Gazette Press, Lahore.	10th March 1898.	
2	The Pathán Revolt in North-West India.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	25th November 1897	Ditto ...	18th January 1898.	
3	A Book of Questions and Answers on General Geography.	Delhi ...	Afzal-ul Matabí Press ...	5th October 1897 ...	Wazír Ahmad and Amír 'Ali of Delhi.	3rd January 1898.	
4	Pictures of Object Lessons, Primary Schools, 1st Class.	Amritsar ...	New Anglo-Gurmukhí Press * ...	February 1898 ...	Bhái Kapúr Singh of Amritsar	25th March 1898.	
5	Solutions of Miscellaneous Examples of P. Ghosh's Mensuration.	Delhi ...	Imperial Medical Háll Press ...	December 1897 ...	Bihárí Náth, Máthur, Delhi ...	3rd January 1898.	
6	A Companion to Mensuration, Part I...	Lahore ...	Shamsul Hind Press ...	29th November 1897	Sardár Shám Singh, Second Master, Rajindara Partáp Khálsa School, Patiála.	18th January 1898.	
7	Answers to the Punjab University Questions on English paper (B) of the Entrance Examinations, 1887—1897.	Siálkot ...	Imperial Press ...	24th January 1898 ...	Lála Des Ráj's B.A., Second Master, Municipal Board High School, Siálkot.	17th February 1898.	
8	Hand-Book of Telegraphy ...	Lahore ...	Punjab Christian Press ...	5th February 1898 ...	Messrs. B. D. Narula and A. Blanchard, Lahore.	10th March 1898.	
9	Biyadh Binásak (Destroyer of ills) ...	Amritsar ...	Dabír-i-Hind Press ...	15th December 1897	Bhái Sant Singh, Giyání, of Kapurthala.	17th January 1898.	
10	Hindí Bháshá ki Dúsrí Pustak (Hindi Second Book).	Lahore ...	Punjab Economical Press ...	27th January 1898 ...	Rái Múl Rái, M.A., Judge, Small Cause Court, Amritsar.	10th March 1898.	
11	Púrá Khel Mánch ká Rája Bharthri Chrittra Sahit (Story of Rája Bharthri with illustrations in the form of a Drama).	Delhi ...	Siddiqí Press ...	November 1897 ...	Ahmad Hasan, Indore ...	2nd March 1898	
12	Púrá Khel Mánch ká Sudh Budh Salángá Chrittra Sahit (Story of Sudh Budh Salángá with illustrations in the form of a Drama).	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.	

* Supplied by the Wazír-i-Hind Press, Amritsar.

List of Books whose copy-right has been registered in the Punjab during the quarter ending the 31st March 1898—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Serial No.	Title of the book and the contents of the title-page, with a translation into English of such title and contents when the same are not in the English language.	Place of printing and the place of publication.	Name or firm of the Printer and the name or firm of the Publisher.	Date of issue from Press, or of publication.	Name and residence of the Proprietor of the copy-right, or of any portion of such copy-right.	Date on which the entry was registered.	REMARKS.
13	Púra Khel Mánch ká Rání Nihál dev Dhol Sultán ká (Story of Rání Nihál Devi and Dhol Sultán in the form of a Drama).	Delhi ...	Siddiqí Press ...	November 1897 ...	Ahmad Hasan, Indore ...	2nd March 1898.	
14	Púran Bhagat (Story of Púran Bhagat)	Lahore ...	Mustafáí Press ...	15th January 1898 ...	Háfiz Muhammad Dín, Book-seller, Lahore.	Ditto.	
15	Jang Náma-i-Chitrál (The Chitrál War).	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	20th January 1898 ...	Bhái Thákur Singh, Book-seller, Naushera.	Ditto.	
16	Gopi Chand (Story of Gopi Chand) ...	Ditto ...	Albion Press ...	4th February 1898...	Nának Chand, of Karátana, District Gujránwála, son of Lál Chand.	Ditto.	
17	Janam Sákhí Srí Gúrú Amar Dás jí dí (Life of Gúrú Amar Dás).	Ditto ...	Khálsa Press ..	19th November 1897	Khálsa College Council, Lahore.	18th January 1898.	
18	Janam Sákhí Srí Gúrú Har Rái jí dí (Life of Gúrú Har Rái).	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Ditto.	
19	Anwár-i-Mu'azzam 'Ani Hirzul Muminín (The elevated lights or a Guardian for the Faithful).	Delhi ...	Yúsúfí Press ...	1st November 1897	Saiyid 'Ali Husain, Proprietor, Yúsúfí Press, Delhi.	3rd January 1898.	
20	Jawáhir i-Khamsá, Hissa Suwum, Jauhar-i-Chahárum, Jauhar-i-Panjum (Five Jewels, Part III, containing IV and V Jewels).	Ditto ...	Mujtabáí Press ...	7th November 1897	Mirza Muhammad Beg, Delhi	Ditto.	
21	Kulliát-i-Arya Musáfir, No. 1 (Complete works of the Arya Traveller No. 1).	Jullundur ...	Sat Dharam Parchárak Press ...	26th November 1897	Arya Pritinidhi Sabhá, Punjab, Lahore.	13th January 1898.	
22	Updesh Manjarí (A Collection of Religious Exhortations).	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	27th January 1898 ...	Bábú Munshi Rám, Pleader, Jullundur.	14th February 1898.	
23	Maulúd Mahbúb-i-Iláhi Rasúl-i-Akram Sallallaho Alaihe wa A'l-i-hí-wa Sallam (An account of the birth of the Beloved of God, the great Prophet, on whom be peace and also on his Descendants).	Delhi ...	Siddiqí Press ...	November 1897 ...	Muhammad Nazír Husain, Delhi.	2nd March 1898.	

24	Guldasta-i-Samar (A Nosegay by Samar).	Ditto ...	Yúsúfí Press ...	1st November 1897...	Saiyid 'Ali Husain, Proprietor, Yúsúfí Press, Delhi.	3rd January 1898.
25	Jild Awwal Marási-i-Salis (Elegies in easy language).	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
26	Mukhamasát-i-Hasan al Musamma ba Chamnistán-i-Sukhan (Stanzas by Hasan otherwise called the Garden of Poetry).	Ditto ...	Afzal-ul Matábí Press ...	15th December 1897	Hakím Muhammad Hasan, Alwar.	2nd March 1898.
27	Mirat-i-Jang-i-Wazíristán (A Mirror of the War of Wazíristán).	Ditto ...	Hindú Press ...	13th December 1897	Sardár Jot Singh and Sadhú Singh of Bannú.	Ditto.
28	Safina-i Na't Hissa Suwum Khazína-i Na't (A Tray of Eulogy, Part III of the Treasury of Prays).	Lahore ...	Mustafáí Press ...	20th December 1897	Munshí Fazl-ud-dín, Bookseller, Lahore.	Ditto.
29	Mushkí (The Black Beauty) ...	Delhi ...	Imperial Book Depôt Press ...	28th October 1897 ...	Lála Amír Chand, Katra Mashrú, Delhi.	3rd January 1898.
30	Zabaída-i-Khátún (A Love tale) ...	Lahore ...	Mustafáí Press ...	25th December 1897	Munshí Fazl-ud-dín, Bookseller, Lahore.	2nd March 1898.
31	Novel-i-Dil Fareb, Hissa Suwum (The Bewitching Novel, Part III).	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	26th December 1897	Ditto ...	Ditto.
32	Novel-i-Dil Fareb, Hissa Chahárum (The Bewitching Novel, Part IV).	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	28th December 1897	Ditto ...	Ditto.
33	Novel-i-Dil Fareb, Hissa Awwal (The Bewitching Novel, Part I).	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	12th January 1898...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
34	Qustuntunyá y'ani Dárul-Khilaf at Usmánia kí Dilchasp Kaffyat (Constantinople or an interesting account of the Capital of the Turkish Empire).	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	23rd December 1897	Ditto ...	Ditto.
35	'Aina-i-'Aráiz wa appeal Nawísán, Jild Nambar Awwal (A Mirror of Petition and Appeal-writers, Volume I).	Delhi ...	Imperial Book Depôt Press ...	6th September 1897	Suwámí Radhá Ballab Singh, Vidyárthí, Rewárí.	3rd January 1898.
36	Krishmát-i-Khutút-i-Insáni y'ani Nizára i-Taqdír (Physiognomy and Palmistry or the Secrets of Fate disclosed).	Lahore ...	Galzár-i-Muhammadí Press ...	1st January 1898 ...	Pandit Girdhári Lál Munaijim and Jaffar, Siálkoti, Lahore.	2nd March 1898.
37	Tuhfá-i-Biopárían y'ani Dustúr ul Amal-i-Khazána (A present to merchants and traders or rules of the treasury).	Amritsar ...	Chashma-i-Núr Press ...	23rd March 1898 ...	Rái Diwán Chand, M.A., Extra Assistant Commissioner, Amritsar.	25th March 1898.
38	At Tá'ún (The Plague) ...	Delhi ...	Mujtabáí Press ...	2nd December 1897	Hakím Muhammad Ajmál Khán, Delhi.	3rd March 1898.
39	Rísálá-i- Jarráhí (A Book on Surgery)	Ditto ...	Ansárí Press ...	20th December 1897	Nazir Husain, Book-seller, Delhi.	2nd March 1898.

List of Books whose copy-right has been registered in the Punjab during the quarter ending the 31st March 1898—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Serial No.	Title of the book and the contents of the title page, with a translation into English of such title and contents when the same are not in the English language.	Place of printing and the place of publication.	Name or firm of the Printer and the name or firm of the Publisher.	Date of issue from Press, or of publication.	Name and residence of the Proprietor of the copy-right, or of any portion of such copy-right.	Date on which the entry was registered.	REMARKS.
40	Anwár ul Hikmat bá Taswír M'árúf bá Tibb-i-Husaini Urdú (The Lights of Medicine with Illustrations otherwise called the Medical work by Husain in Urdú).	Lahore ...	Mustafáí Press ...	30th December 1897	Háfiz Muhammad Dín, Bookseller, Lahore.	2nd March 1898.	
41	Tarjama-i-Tibb-i-Yúsúfí (Translation of a Medical work by Yúsúf).	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	7th January 1898 ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
42	Nau Jawán Tálib 'Ilmon ká Doctor, aur sau sál jíne ká Nuskhá (The young Student's Doctor and how to live up to one hundred years).	Ludhiána ...	Mission Press ...	10th March 1898 ...	Dr. Sant Singh, Manager, Aerial Hospital, Ludhiána.	14th March 1898.	
43	Chatra Bakáoli Nátak (Story of Chatra Bakáoli in the form of a Drama).	Ditto ...	Haqqání Press ...	10th January 1898 ...	Alá Bakhsh and Maula Bakhsh, Book-sellers, Ludhiána.	13th February 1898.	
44	Khurshid-i-'Ismat m'arúf bá Zikr-i-Musíbat (The sun of Chastity or a Story of Trouble).	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Ditto	Mirzá Faredún Beg, Jullundur Cantonment.	Ditto.	
45	Lubb ul Qawánín (The Essence of Law)	Ditto ...	Narankári Press ...	26th January 1898 ...	Munshí Imám Bakhsh of Jagráon, near Ludhiána.	7th February 1898.	
46	Mahá Rishi Suwámí Dayá Nand Saraswati jí Mahárái ká jiwan Charittra, Y'ani Sawánih 'Umrí (Life of Suwámí Dayá Nand Saraswati).	Lahore ...	Mufíd-i-'Am Press, Lahore ...	10th November 1897	Lála Rám Kishan, President, Aryá Pratinidhí Sabhá, Punjab, Lahore.	18th January 1898.	
47	Tazkira-i Sabirya Y'áni Sawanih 'Umrí Makhdúm 'Alá-ud-dín 'Alí Ahmad (Biographical account of 'Alá ud-dín 'Alí Ahmad)	Delhi ...	Afzal-ul-Matábí Press ...	15th December 1897	Mirza 'Abdul Ghuffár Beg, Proprietor, Afzal-ul-Matábí Press, Delhi.	2nd March 1898.	
48	Khuwája M'uín-ud-dín Hasan Sanjarí Chishtí kí Bari Sawánih 'Umri (Life of Khuwája M'uín-ud-dín Hasan Sanjari, large Edition).	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
49	Sabzí Tarkárí (Vegetables) ...	Ditto ...	Imperial Book Depôt Press ..	29th January 1898 ...	Lála Devi Diyál, care of Bakhshí Jánkí Parshád, Jullundur Cantonment.	Ditto.	

50	Akhláq ki Ibtadáí kitáb Y'áni Akhláqí Jawáb Mazmún ká Risálá (An Elementary Moral Reader for beginners).	Lahore ...	Mufíd-i-'Am Press ...	12th November 1897	Munshí Amír Chand, Mathematical Master, Central Model School, Lahore.	18th January 1898.	
51	Primary Skúlon kí Dúsrí Jamá'at ke Muqarrará Ashya ke sabaq parháne ke Taríqe par Isháre (Hints on Object Lessons prescribed for the 2nd Class of Primary Schools).	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	10th November 1897	Education Department, Punjab, Lahore.	5th March 1898.	
52	Primary Skúlon kí Tísri Jamá'at ke Muqarrará Ashya ke sabaq parháne ke Taríqe par Isháre (Hints on Object Lessons prescribed for the 3rd Class of Primary Schools).	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
53	Jughráfíya-i-'Alam (Geography of the World).	Delhi ...	Vedic Dharam Press, Delhi ...	9th February 1898 ...	Lála Híra Lál, Assistant Teacher, Municipal Board School, Palwal, District Gurgaon.	2nd March 1898.	
54	Risála-i-Hisáb Mausúm ba Ganjína i-Ráz, Hisssa Suwum (A Treatise on Arithmetic, Part III).	Ditto ...	Iftikár-i-Delhi Press ...	1st December 1897...	Munshí Piyáre Lál, Ráz, Teacher, Mission Boarding School, Delhi.	3rd January 1898.	
55	Risála Zabání Hissáb Y'áni Zamima-i Rahnúmái Hisáb, Hissa Suwum (Mental Arithmetic or a supplement to Rahnúmái Hisáb Guide to Arithmetic, Part III).	Amritsar ...	Dabír-i-Hind Press ...	1st January 1898 ...	Pandit Díná Náth, Teacher, Municipal Board School, Amritsar.	17th January 1898.	
56	Rahnúmái Hisáb, Hisáh Awwal (Guide to Arithmetic, Part I).	Ludhiána ...	Haqqání Press ...	10th January 1898 ...	Alá Bakhsh and Maula Bakhsh Book-sellers, Ludhiána.	13th February 1898.	
57	Rahmat ur Rahmán Sharh-i Urdú Qasídat-un Nu'mán (Rahmat ur Rahmán, being a commentary in Urdú on Qasídat-un Nu'mán).	Delhi ...	Mujtabáí Press ...	20th November 1897	Maulaví 'Abdul Ahad, Proprietor, Mujtabáí Press, Delhi.	2nd January 1898.	
58	'Itr-ul Warda fí Sharh ul Bardá (The Essence of Roses, being a commentary on the verses of the Sheet).	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	25th November 1897	Ditto ...	3rd January 1898.	
59	Qurrato A'yon il Muttaqín fi Fazáil-i-Saiyid il Mursalín (The Cooler of the eyes of the faithful in the praises of the Prophet (Muhammad)).	Amritsar ...	Al Qurán wal Sunnat Press ...	28th February 1898	Ghúlám 'Ali, Amritsar ...	14th March 1898.	
60	Adab ul 'Arab (Arabic Grammar) ...	Ditto ...	Diamond Jubilee Press ...	9th February 1898 ..	Maulaví Saná-ulláh, Amritsar	1st March 1898.	
61	Khurshíd's Persian Manual ...	Lahore ...	Civil and Military Gazette Press, Lahore.	30th November 1897	Muhammad Nizám-ud-dín Khurshid Mirza, Mír Munshí to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, Calcutta.	18th January 1898.	

List of Books whose copy-right has been registered in the Punjab during the quarter ending the 31st March 1898—concluded.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Serial No.	Title of the book and the contents of the title-page, with a translation into English of such title and contents when the same are not in the English language.	Place of printing and the place of publication.	Name or firm of the Printer and the name or firm of the Publisher.	Date of issue from Press, or of publication.	Name and residence of the Proprietor of the copy-right, or of any portion of such copy-right.	Date on which the entry was registered.	REMARKS.
62	Súra-i-Yásín Sharíf bá Tarjamá-i-Fársí wa Afghání wa Dúá-i-Sosan (Súra-i-Yásín, a Chapter of the Qurán translated into Persian and Pashto together with a prayer called Sosan).	Delhi ...	Hindú Press ...	18th December 1897	Mián Ghulám Qádir wa Fazl Haqq, Peshávar.	2nd March 1898.	
63	Kauzud Daqáyíq (A Treasury of Niceties).	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	30th December 1897	Sardár Jot Singh wa Sádhú Singh, Bannú.	Ditto.	
64	The Punjab Record (Part I, Judicial) for August 1894.	Lahore ...	Civil and Military Gazette Press, Lahore.	24th November 1897	The Proprietor, Civil and Military Gazette Press, Lahore.	18th January 1898.	
65	The Punjab Record (Part I, Judicial) for September 1895.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
66	The Punjab Record (Part I, Judicial) for July 1897.	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	8th December 1897	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
67	The Punjab Record (Part I, Judicial) for August 1897.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	20th December 1897	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
68	The Punjab Record (Part II, Executive) for quarter ending 30th September 1897.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2nd December 1897	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
69	The Punjab Record (Part I, Judicial) for September 1897.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	20th January 1898 ...	Ditto ...	10th March 1898.	
70	Urdú Punjab Record (Executive Part) for quarter ending 30th June 1897.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	10th January 1898 ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
71	Punjab Series, Second Middle Reader, Angrezí Nau Tarmím ka bá Muháwara Urdú Tarjama (Punjab Series, The Second English Reader, Revised Edition, translated into idiomatic Urdú).	Delhi ...	Imperial Book Depôt Press ...	20th July 1897 ...	Raghbar Diyál, Manager, Imperial Book Depôt Press, Delhi.	17th January 1898 ...	The book was registered at No. 143 Serial / 746 Registration of the 3rd quarter 1897, but the registration of copy-right has now been effected.

LAHORE:
The 21st April 1898.

HARI DAS,
Offg. Registrar, Education Department, Punjab.

Punjab Government Press, Lahore—12-5-98—690.

No. 5 of 1898.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE

Government Gazette

; DEPENDENCIES.

Authority.

DAY, JUNE 2, 1898.

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PUNJAB GOVERNMENT PRESS:

The 23rd June 1898.

T II.

ERAL.

ACCOUNTS FOR 1896-97 OF THE REVENUES AND EXPENDITURE ASSIGNED TO PROVINCIAL USES AND MANAGEMENT IN THE PUNJAB.

Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in the Financial Department, No. 1138, dated 30th May 1898.

READ—

The Accounts for 1896-97 of the Revenues and Expenditure assigned to Provincial uses and management in the Punjab.

REMARKS.—In the appended statements, of which the following is an abstract, the accounts of the Provincial revenues and expenditure in 1896-97 are compared with the Budget Estimates of the year, the accounts of the previous year, and the Revised Estimates for the year following, *viz.*, 1897-98 :—

	Accounts, 1895-96.	Budget Estimates, 1896-97.	Accounts, 1896-97.	Revised Estimates, 1897-98.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening Balance	12,35,000	12,68,000	11,64,000	5,23,000
Revenue and Receipts	1,83,57,000	1,82,88,000	1,84,82,000	1,97,35,000
Total ...	1,95,92,000	1,95,56,000	1,96,46,000	2,02,58,000
Expenditure	1,84,28,000	1,84,87,000	1,91,23,000	1,95,73,000
Closing Balance...	11,64,000	10,69,000	5,23,000	6,85,000
Surplus (+) or deficit (−)	− 71,000	− 1,99,000	− 6,41,000	+ 1,62,000

A.—Comparison of Accounts, 1896-97, *with Accounts,* 1895-96.

2. The Provincial revenues might have been expected to decrease as a whole in 1896-97, which was a year of famine necessitating large suspensions and remissions of the Land Revenue, including the Local Rate; but as a matter of

fact they were higher by a lakh and a quarter than in the previous year, the loss of Land Revenue having been more than counterbalanced by a very large increase in the receipts IV—Stamps and X—Registration, also due to the famine. The collections under these two heads were Rs. 2,50,000 and Rs. 50,000 higher against a deficiency of Rs. 2,23,000 in the Land Revenue. Of the other principal heads of revenue, "V—Excise" shows an increase of Rs. 13,000 due to the new duty on charas, which yielded Rs. 26,000; and VIII—Assessed Taxes and IX—Forests gave increases of Rs. 7,000 and Rs. 47,000. Some loss of Forest revenue resulted from the opening of certain tracts to grazing and grass-cutting free or at reduced rates as a measure of relief, but this was compensated for by unusually large sales of timber in the Jhelum, Chenab and Bashahr Forest Divisions and an increased output of sleepers and other scantlings from the forests in Chamba.

In the "Receipts by Civil Departments" the principal variations are a decrease of Rs. 29,000 under "XVI A—Law and Justice—Courts," which is attributed to the necessity of moderation in the infliction and recovery of fines in criminal cases during a period of distress and increases of Rs. 9,000 and Rs. 21,000 under "XVI B—Law and Justice—Jails" and "XVII—Police." The latter is for the most part due to the larger contributions on account of Police which became recoverable from Municipalities and Cantonment Committees in consequence of the grant to the force of compensation for dearness of provisions.

Of the "Miscellaneous Receipts," "XXIII—Stationery and Printing" shows a falling-off of Rs. 28,000, caused partly by a reduction of the rates charged by Jail Presses for lithographic printing and partly to a transfer of income from this head to the head "XVIB—Law and Justice—Jails" mentioned above.

Under the head "XXX—Irrigation—Minor Works" the receipts were as follows, the development of revenue on the Kabul River Canal being very marked. The decrease of income from the Shahpur Canals is due to remissions :—

	1895-96.	1896-97.
	Rs.	Rs.
Miráb Cess, Pesháwar and Kohát	6,366	6,500
Revenue from Shah Nahr Canal (Hoshiárpur) ...	5,078	7,256
Ditto Barkat Ali Khán Canal (Mooltan)	...	165
Ditto Kabul River Canal (Pesháwar) ...	60,461	84,275
Ditto Shahpur Provincial Canals ...	41,914	34,017
Total ...	1,13,819	1,32,213

The receipts from "XXXII—Civil Works," which consist of the following, amounted to practically the same total in both years. But, as might be expected from the nature of the receipts, the details vary somewhat. The increase in road and ferry tolls is probably due to increased exports of grain in consequence of the famine :—

	1895-96.	1896-97.
	Rs.	Rs.
Road and ferry tolls	2,72,062	2,87,565
Rents	48,798	40,948
Sales of lands, buildings, produce, &c. ...	1,09,236	93,050
Fees on masonry graves	2,693	2,594
Contributions	4,400	2,825
Miscellaneous	9,451	18,565
Total ...	4,46,640	4,45,547

The "Contribution from Local to Provincial" consists chiefly of the percentage on their share of the Local Rate taken from District Boards under Section 37 of Act XX of 1883 towards the cost of the Provincial Departments, increased or reduced by the net sums payable by or to those bodies in respect of the public works and other Provincial properties which have been transferred to them for management on the contract system. The amount of the percentage recovery was somewhat less in 1896-97 owing to remissions and suspensions of the Local Rate but there was a special adjustment in 1895-96 in connection with the transferred properties, and this accounts for the decrease in the total contribution taken in that year.

3. The expenditure on the Provincial Services in 1896-97 amounted to Rs. 1,91,23,000 as compared with Rs. 1,84,28,000 in 1895-96—an increase of Rs. 6,95,000, of which Rs. 3,11,000 were spent on famine relief. Excluding the charges incurred from the Municipal Funds the total expenditure on famine relief was Rs. 8,61,000, of which Rs. 3,08,000 were disbursed from the District Funds, Rs. 2,42,000 from the Imperial revenues, and as already said Rs. 3,11,000 from Provincial Funds. The Provincial share was determined by a ruling of the Government of India which decided that no more should be charged to Provincial than could be so charged without reducing the balance of the Local Government below 5 lakhs or half the minimum balance which it is required to maintain ordinarily.

The principal other variations between the accounts of the expenditure of the two years are as follows:—

There was an increase of Rs. 88,000 under the head 3—Land Revenue, of which Rs. 54,000 occurred in the Settlement Department and Rs. 34,000 in the ordinary District Administration; the former is due on the whole to more extensive operations and the latter for the most part to the payment of compensation for dearness of provisions to inferior and menial servants and increasing expenditure on postage.

The charges of the Forest Department ("11—Forests") were Rs. 22,000 higher, the expenditure on "Timber, &c., removed from forests by Government Agency" being larger by Rs. 25,000.

Under the heads "6—Stamps" and "12—Registration" the charges were Rs. 9,000 and Rs. 10,000 greater in consequence of the extraordinary expansion of the revenue from these sources. There was an increase of Rs. 10,000 in each of the heads 13—Interest and 15—Post Office, due in the case of the former to growth of the outstanding balance of loans granted from the Provincial Loan Account, on which interest is paid by the Provincial to the Imperial Government, and in that of the latter mainly to the compensation paid to inferior establishments on account of dearness of provisions.

In the account "18—General Administration" the charges of the "Civil Secretariat" and of "Commissioners" were Rs. 7,000 and Rs. 25,000 less, but the "Tour Expenses" of the Lieutenant-Governor Rs. 8,000 more.

Under "19 A—Law and Justice—Courts" the expenditure increased by Rs. 41,000, the minor heads "Chief Court" and "Law Officers" showing decreases of Rs. 6,000 and Rs. 3,000, and the charges of the "Civil and Criminal Courts" and on account of "Refunds" being Rs. 50,000 higher. Of the Civil and Criminal Courts the Divisional Courts show a decrease of Rs. 26,000 chiefly on account of salaries, the District Civil Courts an increase of Rs. 20,000 also chiefly on account of salaries, the District Criminal Courts an increase of Rs. 31,000 wholly in the contingent expenditure including "Diet money to witnesses," the charge for which increased by Rs. 21,000, the Process-serving Establishment an increase of Rs. 15,000, of which Rs. 10,000 is due to the compensation for dearness of provisions paid to inferior servants, and Small Cause Courts an increase of Rs. 5,000.

The charges of the Jail Department "19 B—Law and Justice—Jails" rose from Rs. 8,82,000 to 10,89,000, an increase of Rs. 2,07,000 due directly to the famine, which at once augmented the number of convicts and raised the cost of maintaining them. The dietary, hospital, clothing and bedding and miscellaneous expenses increased by Rs. 1,32,000, the establishment charges by Rs. 22,000, and the extraordinary outlay on live stock, tools and plant by Rs. 16,000. There was also an increase of Rs. 41,000 in the outlay on manufactures, Rs. 30,000 more having been laid out on raw materials alone.

The expenditure on "20—Police" was Rs. 1,91,000 higher, the minor heads "Superintendence," "District Executive Force," "Municipal and Cantonment Police," "Special Police" and "Railway Police" showing increases of Rs. 4,000, Rs. 1,35,000, Rs. 15,000, Rs. 13,000 and Rs. 28,000, and "Cattle Pounds" a decrease of Rs. 4,000. The large extra charge for the District Force is chiefly on account of the compensation for dearness of provisions, which amounted to Rs. 1,00,000, arms and accoutrements, and travelling allowances including carriage of constabulary. The growth of expenditure under the last mentioned head during recent years has been very marked and is under special enquiry. The increased expenditure on the Municipal and Cantonment Police is due wholly to the charges for compensation for dearness of provisions. Partly to the same charges and partly also to additional expenditure on establishment and contingencies, including clothing, is due the increase in the cost of "Special Police" force, which consists mainly of the Military Police Battalions on the Deraját and Pesháwar Frontiers. In the Railway Police the increase is partly on account of travelling allowances and contingencies, including the compensation for dearness of provisions, and includes for the first time rent charged by the North-Western Railway for the occupation of Railway buildings by the Police employed on the line.

On "22—Education" the expenditure was Rs. 14,000 less, reduction appearing in the grants to the University, the cost of Direction, Government Colleges and Schools, Grants-in-aid, Scholarships and Miscellaneous, and an unimportant increase in the Inspection charges and Technical and Training Schools.

An increase of Rs. 11,000 in "24—Medical" occurred for the most part in the Provincial Lunatic Asylums, where the scale of winter clothing was increased and high prices tended to raise the cost of dieting.

The charges classed under "26—Scientific and Minor Departments" show a reduction of Rs. 12,000. No expenditure was incurred on the preparation and printing of District Gazetteers, and fewer bulls were purchased for breeding.

The disbursements on account of "29—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions" increased by Rs. 36,000.

On "30—Stationery and Printing" the outlay was Rs. 24,000 less. There were increases of Rs. 7,000 and Rs. 13,000 in the expenditure on country stationery purchased locally and typographic printing including the charges of the Government Presses, but decreases of Rs. 17,000 and Rs. 27,000 on account of stationery supplied from the Central Stores at Calcutta and lithographic printing.

The outlay on "43—Irrigation—Minor Works" was Rs. 71,000 as compared with Rs. 63,000 in the previous year, and on "45—Civil Works" Rs. 24,70,000 against Rs. 26,70,000. The former calls for no remark. The decrease in the latter is due to the necessity of restricting the outlay on ordinary public works to provide funds for payment of the exchange compensation allowance and to prevent the balance of the Local Government falling below the prescribed minimum.

B.—Comparison of the Accounts with the Budget Estimates of 1896-97.

4. Compared with the Budget Estimates the accounts of the revenue and expenditure are respectively better and worse by Rs. 1,94,000 and Rs. 6,36,000. The improvement in the revenue is the result of the following variations, the principal of which are due to the causes mentioned above in ex-

planation of the differences brought out under the same heads by the comparison with the accounts of 1895-96 :—

	Accounts more than Budget Estimate.	Accounts less than Budget Estimate.
	Rs.	Rs.
I—Land Revenue	...	1,82,000
IV—Stamps	2,96,000	...
V—Excise	11,000	...
VI—Provincial Rates	...	35,000
VIII—Assessed Taxes	...	3,000
IX—Forests	54,000	...
X—Registration	55,000	...
XII—Interest	...	23,000
XIII—Post Office	...	3,000
XVI A—Law and Justice—Courts ...	...	23,000
XVI B—Law and Justice—Jails ...	23,000	...
XVII—Police	27,000	...
XIX—Education	1,000	...
XX—Medical	3,000	...
XXI—Scientific and Minor Departments	...	2,000
XXII—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, &c., allowances.	...	1,000
XXIII—Stationery and Printing ...	...	40,000
XXV—Miscellaneous	3,000	...
XXX—Irrigation	14,000	...
XXXII—Civil Works	45,000	...
Contributions between Local and Provincial	...	26,000
Total ...	5,32,000	3,38,000

The comparison of expenditure with Budget grants resulting in the total excess of Rs. 6,36,000 in the latter is as follows :—

	Expenditure more than grant.	Expenditure less than grant.
	Rs.	Rs.
1—Refunds	11,000	...
3—Land Revenue	79,000	...
6—Stamps	5,000	...
7—Excise	1,000	...
8—Provincial Rates	...	...
10—Assessed Taxes	...	...
11—Forests	...	25,000
12—Registration	11,000	...
13—Interest	...	7,000
15—Post Office	5,000	...
18—General Administration ...	10,000	...
19 A—Law and Justice—Courts ...	83,000	...
19 B—Law and Justice—Jails ...	1,26,000	...
20—Police	1,65,000	...
22—Education	...	30,000
24—Medical	...	8,000
26—Minor Departments	...	3,000
29—Superannuations	17,000	...
30—Stationery and Printing ...	...	50,000
32—Miscellaneous	...	43,000
33—Famine Relief	3,11,000	...
43—Irrigation—Minor Works ...	...	1,000
45—Civil Works	...	21,000
Total ...	8,24,000	1,88,000

Nearly half the net excess is thus due to the direct expenditure on the famine (33—Famine Relief) which was not anticipated and therefore not provided for when the budget was prepared in January—March 1896. The rest of the excess is mainly due to the indirect charges of the famine, *viz.* the compensation paid to inferior and menial servants on account of dearness of provisions, which added considerably to the charges of the Revenue, Judicial and Police Establishments and the additional cost of rationing prisoners in the jails owing to the prevalence of high prices.

C.—Revised Estimates, 1897-98.

5. The revised estimates of the Provincial revenues and expenditure for the year 1897-98, which was the first of the quinquennial period of contract now current, amount to Rs. 1,97,35,000 and Rs. 1,95,73,000 as compared with the original Budget Estimates of Rs. 1,88,21,000 and Rs. 1,90,58,000.

The Budget anticipated large suspensions and remissions of the Land Revenue, but these were fortunately prevented by the early termination of the famine and an excellent kharif harvest, and the revised estimate of this revenue, including the Local Rate, is Rs. 8,36,000 better than the original. There are increases of Rs. 40,000, Rs. 35,000 and Rs. 30,000 under the heads "V—Excise," "VIII—Assessed Taxes" and "X—Registration," but decreases of Rs. 1,13,000 and Rs. 44,000 under "IV—Stamps" and "IX—Forests."

The principal other variations between the revised and original estimates of revenue are (1) an increase of Rs. 1,08,000 under the head "XVI A—Law and Justice—Courts" due mainly to fines realized in connection with the late disturbances on the frontier, (2) decreases of Rs. 35,000 and Rs. 55,000 under "XXIII—Stationery and Printing" and "XXV—Miscellaneous" due respectively to reduced printing work in the Jail Presses and the suspension of the Khaibar tolls during the rebellion of the Afrídís, and increases of Rs. 32,000 and Rs. 60,000 under "XXX—Irrigation—Minor Works" and "XXXII—Civil Works." The increase under the latter head includes Rs. 50,000 obtained by the sale of the Lunatic Asylum buildings at Lahore to the North-Western Railway.

The increase of Rs. 5,15,000 in the revised estimate of expenditure is due to the fact that the outlay on "33—Famine Relief" other than that disbursed from Local Funds, which in the original budget was classed as Imperial in order that the balance of the Local Government should not be reduced below Rs. 5,00,000, is in the revised estimate charged wholly against Provincial, the improvement in the Provincial revenues above noticed being sufficient to admit of the famine relief expenditure being disbursed in full from that source without reduction of the balance. The revised estimate of these famine relief charges is Rs. 10,05,000.

The estimate of the balance of the Local Government at the end of 1897-98 is Rs. 6,85,000.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the foregoing remarks and of the appended statements be submitted to the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, and forwarded to the Heads of Departments concerned; also that they be published in the *Punjab Government Gazette* for general information.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor,

M. W. FENTON,

Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab.

Accounts and Estimates for 1895-96, 1896-97 *and* 1897 98 *of the Revenues and Services surrendered to Provincial uses and management.*

RECEIPTS.

Revenue and Receipts by Major and Minor Heads.	Accounts, 1895-96.	Budget, 1896-97.	Accounts, 1896 97.	Revised Estimate, 1897 98.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening Balance	12,35,075	12,68,000	11,63,513	5,27,000
PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE.				
I—Land Revenue—				
Ordinary Revenue	2,30,67,821	2,29,35,000	2,13,77,972	2,36,89,000
Sale of Government estates	4,720	1,000	12,046	3,000
Sale proceeds of waste lands, &c.	1,72,243	5,03,000	7,00,216	4,85,000
Assessment of alienated lands less quit rents—service commutations.	2,24,181	2,33,000	2,20,767	2,39,000
Rents, &c., of Fisheries ...	3,8[illegible]5	4,000	3,963	4,000
Miscellaneous	8,86,6[illegible]0	8,64,000	9,39,916	8,71,000
Total ..	2,43,59,439	2,45,40,000	2,32,54,880	2,52,91,000
Deduct—Imperial share	1,46,82,860	1,48,79,000	1,37,75,824	1,48,01,000
Provincial share	96,76,579	96,61,000	94,79,056	1,04,90,000
IV—Stamps—				
Sale of General Stamps	13,85,361	13,59,000	16,05,001	15,68,000
Sale of Court-fee Stamps ..	27,61,792	27,32,000	28,62,110	27,02,000
Sale of plain paper to be used with Court-fee Stamps.	66,940	64,000	71,611	72,000
Duty on Impressing Documents ...	38,380	34,000	47,868	48,000
Fines and Penalties	7,333	10,000	7,141	9,000
Miscellaneous	579	1,000	560	1,000
Total ...	42,60,385	42,00,000	45,94,291	44,00,000
Deduct—Imperial share one fourth ..	10,65,096	10,50,000	11,48,573	11,00,000
Provincial share three fourths ...	31,95,289	31,50,000	34,45,718	33,00,000
V—Excise—				
License and Distillery Fees and Duties for sale of liquors and drugs.	19,86,765	19,32,000	20,02,136	21,12,000
Acreage on land cultivated with poppy.	37,561	40,000	28,341	26,000
Transit duty on Excise Opium ...	60,165	1,17,000	1,03,521	1,10,000
Gain on sale proceeds of Excise Opium.	56,474	56,000	56,607	50,000
Fines, Confiscations and Miscellaneous.	1,133	2,000	2,029	2,000
Total ...	21,42,098	21,47,000	21,92,634	23,00,000
Deduct—Imperial share three-fourths	16,06,574	16,10,000	16,44,475	17,25,000
Provincial share one-fourth ...	5,35,524	5,37,000	5,48,159	5,75,000

REMARKS.

The Provincial share of the Land Revenue is calculated as follows :—

	1895 96.	1896 97.
	Rs	Rs.
Fixed share at 25 per cent ...	60,89,860	58,13,720
Add— Special assignments to Provincial on account of—		
(*a*) Fixed assignment	34,85,000	34,85,000
(*b*) Sind portion of the North-Western Railway Police transferred to the Punjab.	7,000	7,000
(*c*) Special Police for the custody of Chitrális.	84	804
(*d*) Protective Works at Dera Gházi Khan.	1,11,668	78,937
(*e*) Excess recoveries from colonists of the Chenab Canal credited to Imperial and now refunded to Provincial for expenditure on behalf of the colonists.	...	5,621
(*f*) Payments made to Rána of Koti.	734	...
(*g*) Sale proceeds of sites belonging to Government in Shahkot and Dijkot.	401	81,242
(*h*) Railway quarters occupied by the Law and Order Police, North-Western Railway.	...	24,000
(*i*) Maintenance of 2nd and 3rd Class Meteorological Observatories.	...	900
	36,04,887	36,83,504
Deduct—		
(1) Contribution to Imperial on account of the Thuggee and Dacoity Department.	3,000	3,000
(2) Contribution to Imperial on account of a portion of the cost of Dera Ismail Khan Border Police.	15,168	15,168
Total ...	18,168	18,168
Net Provincial share	96,76,579	94,79,056

Accounts and Estimates for 1895-96, 1896-97 *and* 1897-98 *of the Revenues and Services surrendered to Provincial uses and management*—continued.

RECEIPTS—*continued.*

Revenue and Receipts by Major and Minor Heads.	Accounts, 1895-96.	Budget, 1896-97.	Accounts, 1896-97.	Revised Estimate, 1897-98.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
VI—Provincial Rates—					
Rates and cesses on lands ...	6,03,269	6,13,000	5,77,803	6,29,000	
VIII—Assessed Taxes—					
Income Tax	13,10,512	13,30,000	13,24,009	14,00,000	
Deduct—Imperial share one-half ...	6,55,256	6,65,000	6,62,004	7,00,000	
Provincial share one-half ...	6,55,256	6,65,000	6,62,005	7,00,000	
IX—Forests—					
I—Timber and other produce removed from forests by Government Agency.	6,10,924	7,11,400	7,11,737	7,45,400	
II—Timber and other produce removed from forests by consumers or purchasers.	3,02,386	2,47,000	3,14,422	3,13,400	
III—Confiscated drift and waif wood.	70,560	18,800	49,551	30,000	
IV—Revenue from forests not managed by Government.	2,176	2,200	2,206	1,200	
V—Miscellaneous	28,448	20,600	29,8[illegible]6	34,000	
Total ...	10,14,4[illegible]4	10,00,000	11,07,722	11,24,000	
Deduct—Imperial share one-half ...	5,07,247	5,00,000	5,53,861	5,62,000	
Provincial share one-half ...	5,07,247	5,00,000	5,53,861	5,62,000	
X—Registration—					
Fees for registering documents ...	2,33,657	2,28,000	3,06,699	3,01,000	
Fees for copies of registered documents.	68,302	64,000	92,102	1,10,000	
Miscellaneous	17,319	16,000	20,377	19,000	
Total ...	3,19,278	3,08,000	4,19,178	4,30,000	
Deduct—Imperial share one-half ...	1,59,6[illegible]9	1,54,000	2,09,580	2,15,000	
Provincial share one-half	1,59,639	1,54,000	2,09,589	2,15,000	
INTEREST.					
XII—Interest—					
Interest on loans to Municipal and other public corporations (except Presidency corporation.	1,46,115	1,49,000	1,41,980	1,50,000	
Interest on loans to land-holders ...	7,354	6,000	6,125	5,000	
Interest on advances to cultivators	1,01,184	1,05,000	88,879	1,01,000	
Total ...	2,54,653	2,60,000	2,36,984	2,56,000	

Accounts and Estimates for 1895-96, 1896-97 *and* 1897-98 *of the Revenues and Services surrendered to Provincial uses and management*—continued.

RECEIPTS—*continued.*

Revenue and Receipts by Major and Minor Heads.	Accounts, 1895-96.	Budget, 1896-97.	Accounts, 1896-97.	Revised Estimate, 1897 98.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
POST OFFICE.					
XIII—Post Office—					
District Post Collections ...	7,065	11,000	8,158	8,000	
RECEIPTS BY CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.					
XVI A—Law and Justice—Courts of Law—					
Sale proceeds of unclaimed and escheated property.	10,078	10,700	12,609	12,700	
Court fees realized in cash ...	6,837	6,500	5,069	5,300	
General Fees, Fines and Forfeitures	3,58,735	3,55,000	3,29,020	4,60,600	
Miscellaneous fees and fines ...	29,104	27,000	29,460	28,800	
Miscellaneous	1,033	800	799	600	
Total ...	4,05,757	4,00,000	3,76,957	5,08,000	
XVI B—Law and Justice—Jails—					
Jails	39,477	28,000	33,509	8,600	
Jail Manufactures	1,66,282	1,63,000	1,80,920	1,70,400	
Total ...	2,05,759	1,91,000	2,14,429	1,79,000	
XVII—Police—					
Police supplied to Municipal Cantonment and Town Funds.	5,65,779	5,65,000	5,83,775	5,92,000	
Police supplied to public departments, private companies and persons.	19,210	18,700	20,693	25,100	
Recoveries on account of village Police.	6	...	...	...	
Cash receipts under the Arms Act	297	200	241	200	
Fees, Fines and Forfeitures ...	67,588	61,000	65,693	59,500	
Superannuation Receipts ...	1,038	1,100	1,107	1,300	
Miscellaneous	5,322	7,000	8,673	10,900	
Total ...	6,59,240	6,53,000	6,80,182	6,89,000	

Accounts and Estimates for 1895-96, 1896-97 *and* 1897-98 *of the Revenues and Services surrendered to Provincial uses and management*—continued.

RECEIPTS—*continued.*

Revenue and Receipts by Major and Minor Heads.	Accounts, 1895 96.	Budget, 1896 97.	Accounts, 1896-97.	Revised Estimate, 1897 98.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
XIX—Education—					
Fees, Government Colleges, General.	21,525	20,300	20,338	19,600	
Fees, Schools, General ...	12,397	11,900	12,352	12,500	
Ditto, Special ...	53	...	79	100	
Miscellaneous	432	800	1,005	800	
Total ...	34,407	33,000	33,774	33,000	
XX—Medical—					
Medical College Fees	6,683	7,000	8,109	8,000	
Lunatic Asylum Receipts ...	1,341	1,000	1,497	1,200	
Medicines sold by Civil Surgeons	1,017	1,000	667	500	
Contributions	18,417	16,300	18,983	19,900	
Miscellaneous	1,253	2,700	1,726	1,400	
Total ...	28,711	28,000	30,982	31,000	
XXI—Scientific and other Minor Departments—					
Botanical and other public garden receipts.	12,932	14,000	13,431	14,000	
Veterinary receipts	4,596	4,200	4,331	4,500	
Experimental cultivation ...	8,388	10,000	9,217	13,000	
Receipts on account of public exhibitions and fairs.	13,736	11,100	10,481	11,000	
Examination Fees	726	500	793	500	
Miscellaneous	92	200	43	...	
Total ...	40,470	40,000	38,296	43,000	
MISCELLANEOUS.					
XXII—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, Retired and Compensation Allowances—					
Contributions for pensions and gratuities.	44,536	41,000	40,254	47,000	

Accounts and Estimates for 1895-96, 1896-97 *and* 1897-98 *of the Revenues and Services surrendered to Provincial uses and management*—concluded.

RECEIPTS—*concluded.*

Revenue and Receipts by Major and Minor Heads.	Accounts, 1895 96.	Budget, 1896-97.	Accounts, 1896 97.	Revised Estimate, 1897-98.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
XXIII—Stationery and Printing—					
Stationery receipts	75	...	48	100	
Sale of Gazettes and other publications.	4,011	3,800	3,517	3,000	
Other Press receipts	60,295	73,200	33,295	31,900	
Total ...	64,381	77,000	36,860	35,000	
XXV—Miscellaneous—					
Treasure Trove	47	...	21	...	
Unclaimed deposits	61,157	40,000	57,674	56,000	
Sale proceeds of Darbár presents	632	1,200	601	600	
Sale of old stores and materials ...	2,468	3,000	1,936	1,600	
Contributions	...	...	...	6,300	
Fees for Government Audit ...	101	100	101	100	
Rents	21,200	20,000	19,789	...	
Miscellaneous Fees, Fines and Forfeitures.	8,057	8,700	8,778	9,600	
Miscellaneous	55,668	66,000	52,725	12,800	
Total ...	1,49,330	1,39,000	1,41,625	87,000	
IRRIGATION.					
XXX—Irrigation—Minor Works and Navigation—					
In charge of Civil Officers ...	71,905	78,000	98,196	1,46,000	
In charge of Public Works Officers	41,914	40,000	34,017	39,000	
Total ...	1,13,819	1,18,000	1,32,213	1,85,000	
BUILDINGS AND ROADS.					
XXXII—Civil Works—					
In charge of Civil Officers ...	3,56,593	3,51,000	3,83,287	3,72,000	
In charge of Public Works Officers	90,047	50,000	62,260	1,00,000	
Total ...	4,46,640	4,01,000	4,45,547	4,72,000	
CONTRIBUTIONS.					
Contribution from Local to Provincial ...	5,68,888	6,16,000	5,89,572	6,91,000	
Total Revenue and Receipts ...	1,83,56,459	1,82,88,000	1,84,82,024	1,97,35,000	
Grand Total, including Opening Balance.	1,95,91,534	1,95,56,000	1,96,45,537	2,02,58,000	

Accounts and Estimates for 1895-96, 1896-97 and 1897-98 of the Revenue and Services surrendered to Provincial uses and management.

EXPENDITURE.

Expenditure by Major and Minor Heads.	Accounts, 1895-96.	Budget, 1896-97.	Accounts, 1896-97.	Revised Estimate, 1897-98.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE.					
1—*Refunds and Drawbacks*—					
Revenue Refunds—Provincial ...	48,968	42,000	53,399	54,000	
3—*Land Revenue*—					
Charges of District Administration	19,41,672	19,15,000	19,76,348	19,20,000	
Survey and Settlement ...	3,33,587	3,66,700	3,87,803	4,56,000	
Land Records and Agriculture ...	2,52,548	2,54,300	2,51,251	2,47,000	
Allowances to District and Village Officers.	37,683	38,000	37,570	36,000	
Total ...	25,65,490	25,74,000	26,52,972	26,59,000	
6—*Stamps*—					
Charges for the sale of General Stamps.	74,073	72,000	80,677	83,100	
Charges on sale of Court-fee Stamps	38,985	38,800	39,880	38,600	
Discount on plain paper ...	9,132	10,200	9,671	9,300	
Stamp paper supplied from Central Stores.	80,862	87,000	84,556	90,000	
Total ...	2,03,052	2,08,000	2,14,784	2,21,000	
Deduct—Imperial share one-fourth ...	50,763	52,000	53,696	55,000	
Provincial share three fourths ...	1,52,289	1,56,000	1,61,088	1,66,000	
7—*Excise*—					
District Executive Establishments ...	34,587	42,300	41,972	41,300	
Distilleries	13,801	10,700	13,103	12,700	
Total ...	48,388	53,000	55,075	54,000	
Deduct—Imperial share three fourths	36,291	40,000	41,306	41,000	
Provincial share one-fourth ...	12,097	13,000	13,769	13,000	
8—*Provincial Rates*—					
Collection of rates and cesses ...	4,851	5,000	5,306	9,000	
10—*Assessed Taxes*—					
Collection of Income Tax ...	12,009	12,000	11,702	12,000	
Deduct—Imperial share one-half ...	6,005	6,000	5,851	6,000	
Provincial share one-half ...	6,004	6,000	5,851	6,000	

Accounts and Estimates for 1895-96, 1896-97 *and* 1897-98 *of the Revenue and Services surrendered to Provincial uses and management*—continued.

EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

Expenditure by Major and Minor Heads.	Accounts, 1895 96.	Budget, 1896-97.	Accounts, 1896-97.	Revised Estimate, 1897-98.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
11—*Forests*—					
A. Conservancy and Works—					
I.—Timber and other produce removed from forests by Government Agency.	2,49,211	3,04,430	2,74,581	3,03,100	
II.—Timber and other produce removed from forests by consumers and purchasers.	3,380	3,340	3,172	900	
III.—Confiscated drift and waif wood	13,573	7,460	10 099	6,600	
V.—Rent of leased forests and payments to share-holders in forests managed by Government.	40,067	40,000	37,875	40,000	
VI.—Live and dead stocks ...	3,916	4,360	3,440	5,350	
VII.—Communications and Buildings	37 444	46,690	45,170	45,500	
VIII.—Demarcation, improvement and extension of forests.	26,582	53,890	34,907	34,000	
IX.—Miscellaneous	1,909	1,430	816	2,550	
B. Establishment—					
I.—Salaries	2,38,817	2,50,900	2,40,888	2,68,600	
II.—Travelling Allowances ...	41,604	40,650	49,464	41,100	
III.—Contingencies	21,913	21,850	21,993	24,300	
Total ...	6,78,416	7,75,000	7,23,305	7,72,000	
Deduct—Imperial share one-half ...	3,39,208	3,88,000	3,61,652	3,86,000	
Provincial share one-half ...	3,39,208	3,87,000	3,61,653	3,86,000	
12—*Registration*—					
District Charges	1,03,365	99,000	1,22,848	1,34,000	
Deduct—Imperial share one-half ...	51,683	49,000	61,424	67,000	
Provincial share one-half ...	51,682	50,000	61,424	67,000	
INTEREST.					
13—*Interest on ordinary debt*—					
Interest on Provincial advances and loan accounts.	2,04,944	2,22,000	2,15,013	2,07,000	
14—*Interest on other obligations*—					
Refunds	...	...	134	...	
15—*Post Office*—					
District Dâk Establishment ...	1,57,399	1,63,000	1,67,532	1,62,000	

Accounts and Estimates for 1895-96, 1896-97 *and* 1897-98 *of the Revenue and Services surrendered to Provincial uses and management*—continued.

EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

Expenditure by Major and Minor Heads.	Accounts, 1895-96.	Budget, 1896-97.	Accounts, 1896-97.	Revised Estimate, 1897-98.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
SALARIES, &C., OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.					
18—*General Administration*—					
Salary of the Lieutenant-Governor ...	1,00,590	1,00,000	1,03,941	96,100	
Staff and household expenses of the Lieutenant-Governor.	23,216	23,400	22,608	22,400	
Tour Expenses	62,090	60,700	70,071	58,300	
Civil Secretariat	2,62,413	2,50,100	2,55,790	2,56,000	
Financial Commissioner ...	1,91,157	2,00,800	1,91,277	1,57,600	
Commissioners	3,83,141	3,59,900	3,57,882	3,49,000	
Inspector-General of Registration, Superintendent of Stamps and Commissioner of Excise.	52,101	52,100	53,389	54,600	
Legislative Council	...	...	1,757	...	
Total ...	10,74,708	10,47,000	10,56,715	9,94,000	
19 A—*Law and Justice—Courts of Law*—					
High Court	3,38,293	3,33,600	3,32,423	3,41,500	
Law Officers	80,542	76,800	77,532	1,14,200	
Civil and Sessions Courts ...	12,25,218	12,26,900	12,35,707	11,97,500	
Courts of Small Causes	29,491	39,700	34,303	38,600	
Criminal Courts	15,67,567	15,23,500	15,98,247	15,88,000	
Refunds	54,481	53,500	58,704	44,200	
Total ...	32,95,592	32,54,000	33,36,916	33,24,000	
19 B—*Law and Justice—Jails*—					
Jails	7,67,672	8,17,000	9,34,130	10,19,000	
Jail Manufacture	1,14,058	1,47,000	1,55,297	1,46,000	
Refunds	43	...	53	...	
Total ...	8,81,773	9,64,000	10,89,480	11,65,000	

Accounts and Estimates for 1895-96, 1896-97 *and* 1897-98 *of the Revenue and Services surrendered Provincial uses and management*—continued.

EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

Expenditure by Major and Minor Heads.	Accounts, 1895-96.	Budget, 1896-97.	Accounts, 1896-97.	Revised Estimate, 1897-98.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	
20—*Police*—					
Presidency Police	87	...	426	...	
Superintendents	1,37,817	1,35,400	1,41,785	1,31,200	
District Executive Force ...	27,19,733	27,29,100	28,54,674	27,34,000	
Municipal and Cantonment Police ...	5,60,836	5,73,000	5,75,967	5,79,000	
Special Police	3,15,533	3,27,700	3,28,156	3,33,000	
Railway Police	1,46,688	1,44,800	1,74,189	1,70,000	
Cattle pounds	19,129	16,000	15,456	13,800	
Refunds	480	...	277	...	
Total ...	39,00,303	39,26,000	40,90,930	39,61,000	
22—*Education*—					
University	33,780	30,600	30,980	29,400	
Direction	52,093	52,800	50,207	51,500	
Inspection	1,39,517	1,44,000	1,48,016	1,52,500	
Government Colleges, General ...	60,307	64,100	51,345	54,700	
Government Schools, General ...	1,38,628	1,34,300	1,37,662	1,35,500	
Government Schools, Special ...	88,373	95,600	90,198	92,800	
Grants-in-aid	1,95,617	2,01,900	1,90,198	1,90,000	
Scholarships	41,674	42,100	39,687	38,000	
Miscellaneous	5,320	5,300	3,029	3,600	
Refunds	...	300	160	...	
Total ...	7,55,309	7,71,000	7,41,482	7,48,000	
24—*Medical*—					
Medical Establishment	3,32,492	3,42,400	3,32,664	3,22,000	
Hospitals and Dispensaries ...	60,480	64,800	63,772	65,500	
Sanitation and Vaccination ...	59,305	57,600	61,471	63,300	
Medical School and College ...	1,34,981	1,41,600	1,31,334	1,30,200	
Lunatic Asylums	31,629	31,000	38,605	39,600	
Chemical Examiner	1,818	1,900	1,917	2,000	
Refunds	47	700	...	400	
Grants for medical purposes ...	...	...	2,127	51,000	
Total ...	6,20,752	6,40,000	6,31,890	6,74,000	

Accounts and Estimates for 1895-96, 1896-97 *and* 1897-98 *of the Revenue and Services surrendered to Provincial uses and management*—continued.

EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

Expenditure by Major and Minor Heads.	Accounts, 1895-96.	Budget, 1896-97.	Accounts, 1896-97.	Revised Estimate, 1897-98.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
26—*Scientific and other Minor Departments*—					
Cinchona Plantation	...	...	...	600	
Inspector of Factories	3,488	3,500	5,520	5,100	
Provincial Museums	6,516	3,500	3,680	3,500	
Imperial Institute	169	500	50	100	
Experimental Cultivation ...	10,889	11,800	10,325	11,500	
Public Exhibitions and Fairs ...	3,572	3,700	4,350	3,700	
Veterinary Charges	48,608	41,800	39,586	40,000	
Botanical and other Public Gardens	28,913	28,500	28,654	27,600	
Gazetteers and Statistical Memoirs	2,455	2,000	...	...	
Registration of Railway Traffic ...	2,160	2,300	2,380	2,200	
Provincial Statistics	10,118	11,000	10,223	9,700	
Miscellaneous	495	400	280	200	
Refunds	27	...	40	...	
Examination	668	...	1,110	800	
Total ...	1,18,078	1,09,000	1,06,198	1,05,000	
MISCELLANEOUS CIVIL CHARGES.					
29—*Superannuation Allowances and Pensions*—					
Superannuation and Retired Allowances.	9,48,599	9,68,000	9,75,234	10,54,000	
Pensions for distinguished and meritorious services.	3,450	3,500	5,709	7,200	
Compassionate Allowances ...	20,216	22,000	20,491	27,100	
Gratuities	6,489	5,500	8,569	7,000	
Refunds	714	...	...	...	
Covenanted Civil Service Pension Fund.	...	...	5,580	10,700	
Total ...	9,79,468	9,99,000	10,15,583	11,06,000	
30—*Stationery and Printing*—					
Stationery purchased in the country	1,23,141	1,28,000	1,30,713	1,28,000	
Government Presses	1,21,400	1,24,000	1,30,400	1,35,000	
Printing at Private Presses ...	55,273	58,000	58,927	57,000	
Lithography	59,137	80,000	32,052	33,000	
Stationery supplied from Central Stores.	1,00,109	95,000	83,337	96,000	
Refunds	100	...	45	...	
Total ...	4,59,160	4,85,000	4,35,474	4,49,000	

Accounts and Estimates for 1895-96, 1896-97 *and* 1897-98 *of the Revenue and Services surrendered to Provincial uses and management*—concluded.

EXPENDITURE—*concluded.*

Expenditure by Major and Minor Heads.	Accounts, 1895-96.	Budget, 1896 97.	Accounts, 1896 97.	Revised Estimate, 1897-98.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	
32—Miscellaneous—					
Jubilee celebration	...	...	...	10,300	
Travelling allowances to Covenanted and Uncovenanted Officers attending Examinations	1,709	2,000	1,994	1,600	
Rewards for proficiency in Oriental Languages and allowances to Language Examination Committee.	7,274	7,000	8,992	6 600	
Cost of Books and Publications ...	...	500	68	...	
Donations for Charitable purposes ...	1,895	2,000	1,898	1,800	
Charges on account of European Vagrants.	1,912	2,000	2,187	2,000	
Rewards for destruction of Wild Animals.	7,724	6,300	7,699	7,400	
Petty Establishment	32,022	33,800	34,200	11,100	
Irrecoverable temporary loans written off	724	700	717	600	
Miscellaneous and Unforeseen Charges	653	50,000	3,327	3,600	
Miscellaneous Refunds	1,571	...	102	...	
Contributions	6 297	6,700	6,785	6,000	
Special Commission of Enquiry ...	4,323	...	8	...	
Total ...	66,104	1,11 000	67,977	51,000	
FAMINE RELIEF.					
33—Famine Relief—					
In charge of Civil Officers ...	...	...	5 644	5,000	
In charge of Public Works Officers ...	...	...	3,05,068	10,00,000	
Total ...	...	...	3 10,712	10,05,000	
IRRIGATION.					
43—Irrigation—Minor Works and Navigation—					
In charge of Civil Officers ...	35,552	35,000	34,194	39,000	
In charge of Public Works Officers...	27,743	37,000	36,615	33,000	
Total ...	63,295	72,000	70,809	72,000	
BUILDINGS AND ROADS.					
45—Civil Works—					
In charge of Civil Officers ...	35,527	38,000	56,912	90,000	
In charge of Public Works Officers...	26,35,020	24,53,000	24,13,539	21,00,000	
Total ...	26 70,547	24,91,000	24,70,451	21,90,000	
Total Expenditure ...	1,84,28,021	1,84,87,000	1,91,22,758	1,95,73,000	
Closing Balance	11,63,513	10,69,000	5,22,779	6,85,000	
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,95,91,534	1,95,56,000	1,96 45,537	2,02,58,000	

Punjab Government Press, Lahore—2 6 98—690.

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LAHORE, THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1898.

PART II.

GENERAL.

REVIEW OF THE REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE JAILS IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR 1897.

Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, in the Home (Jails) Department, No. 93 S., dated 30th May 1898.

READ—

The Report on the Administration of the Jails in the Punjab for the year 1897.

REMARKS.—It is a matter for regret that the number of boys committed to jail should have risen from 158 in 1896 to 254 in 1897, and the fact that in no less than 111 cases was the term of imprisonment awarded not in excess of one month and that in 219 cases the offence was a first one indicates in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion that many of these boys ought to have been punished with whipping. Sections 562 to 564 of the new Criminal Procedure Code which will come into force on the 1st of next July provide for the release upon probation of first offenders on certain grounds, one of which is youth: and it is to be hoped that these will be so worked as to effect a substantial reduction in the juvenile jail population. The Judges of the Chief Court will be consulted on the suggestion that the Superintendent of the Jail should draw the attention of the District Magistrate to every case in which a child is sentenced to imprisonment.

When the new Lunatic Asylum at Lahore is completed the Lieutenant-Governor hopes it will be possible to utilize the present Asylum at Delhi for a Juvenile Reformatory, but some time, it is to be feared, must yet elapse before this Reformatory can be established, and as Act VIII of 1897 cannot be extended to the Punjab until accommodation is available, it is not possible at present for the Courts to make use of the powers conferred by Section 31 of that Act.

are considered by the Inspector-General of Prisons feasible to place the management upon a more satisfactory footing. The cash profit of Rs. 10,567, which was realized in the Montgomery Central Jail as against a loss of over Rs. 2,000 in the preceding year, is particularly creditable in view of the fact that a daily average of only 163 prisoners was employed on manufactures.

11. Comment was made in the Review on the Jail Administration Report for 1896 on the satisfactory character of the vital statistics of that year, and it is a matter for congratulation that the figures for 1897 are but little less encouraging. The rate per mille of daily average sick was 31 as in 1896, and that of deaths from all causes 16·33 against 15·69.

12. The general opinion on the efficacy of the issue of cinchonidine as a prophylactic against malarial fever is quite sufficiently favourable to justify the continuation of the system. The Inspector-General will no doubt give such orders as he may consider necessary to ensure the supervision necessary to secure the systematic administration of the drug.

13. The thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor are due to Surgeon-Captain Macnamara, who officiated as Inspector-General up to October 6th of the year under report, and to Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Bate, who resumed charge of the office from that date, for the satisfactory administration of the Prisons Department during the year 1897.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the Review with a copy of the Report be submitted to the Government of India in the Home Department, and that a copy of the Review be forwarded to the Inspector-General of Prisons, Punjab, and to the Registrar, Chief Court, Punjab, with reference to paragraph 1.

Ordered also, that the Review be published in the *Punjab Government Gazette* and circulated with the Report as usual.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor,

H. J. MAYNARD,

Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab.

Punjab Government Press, Lahore—9-6-98—690.

No. 7 of 1898.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

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LAHORE, THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1898.

PART II.

GENERAL.

REVIEW ON THE REPORT OF THE LAHORE AND DELHI LUNATIC ASYLUMS FOR THE YEAR 1897.

Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, in the Home (Medical and Sanitary) Department, No. 154 S., dated the 6th of June 1898.

READ—

The Report of the Lahore and Delhi Lunatic Asylums for the year 1897, received with the letter from the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab, No. 1425, dated the 16th of April 1897.

Paragraphs 1 to 10.

REMARKS.—*Lahore Asylum.*—As will be seen by the following table, the total population for the year 1897, as well as the numbers remaining on the 31st of December, were greater than in the year 1896:—

Year.	Population.			Remaining on 31st December.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1896	262	72	334	185	53	238
1897	272	75	347	207	62	269
Increase ...	10	3	13	22	9	31

An examination of Statement No. I further shows that in each of the years 1887 to 1895 the daily average strength was with the exception of the year 1891 in excess of the numbers remaining in the Asylum at the end of each year. In the year 1896 the daily average strength (234·96) was less than the number (238) remaining at the end of the year. In the year under review a similar circumstance prevailed, the daily average strength being 257·60 as compared with 269 remaining on the 31st December. The daily average strength was, however, larger by 12·58 than the daily average strength (245·02) for the past ten years. The total percentage of discharged cured to admissions was only 27·52 as against 33·63 in 1896 and 50·63 in 1895; the percentage of cured to daily strength shows a similar falling-off, *viz.*, 11·64 against 16·17 in 1896 and 16·80 in 1895.

DISCHARGED.

	Cured.	Improved.	Total.
1895 ...	40	14	54
1896 ...	38	26	64
1897 ...	30	9	39

From these statistics and the figures given on the margin it would appear that the increase of 31 in the population of the Asylum at the end of the year is in a great measure attributable, as stated by the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, to the smaller number discharged cured or improved during the year, and further that there is no ground for supposing that persons are too readily discharged as cured as was at one time thought might be the case.

Paragraphs 11, 35, 36, 41.

*Percentages to average daily strength—

	Sick.	Deaths.
1895	42·58	16·80
1896	30·52	7·66
1897	37·04	8·15

2. The daily average sick and death-rates in the Lahore Asylum were slightly in excess of the ratios for the year 1896, but much less than the percentages for the year 1895,* so that the year was on the whole a fairly healthy one for the Asylum, which has always had an unenviable reputation for unhealthiness. No special diseases were present in any unusual degree. There was a satisfactory falling-off in the number of pneumonia cases, attributable no doubt to the improvements made in the accommodation and the personal comforts which His Honor is glad to know have been provided for the inmates.

Paragraphs 20 to 24.

3. The criminal population in the Lahore Asylum during the year 1897 was the largest on record and was a considerable advance on the numbers of this class of patient in the Asylum in the year 1896 as the following table shows:—

Year.	Population.			Remaining on 31st December.			Daily average strength.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1896	75	5	80	59	4	63	61·24
1897	84	6	90	66	6	72	68·37

It is also noticeable that this increase in the strength of the total criminal population has been steadily going on since the year 1890, when from 49 in 1887 it had increased to 51. In the year 1891 it rose to 61, increased to 84 in 1894, fell to 76 in 1895, rose again to 80 in 1896, and increased with a stride to 90 during the year under review. The daily average criminal strength was 68·37 in 1897 against 48·91 for the preceding ten years, and the criminal population amounted to 26 per cent. of the patients, or more than a quarter of the lunatics in confinement at the end of the year. It is said that no satisfactory explanation of this state of things can be afforded, but from the fact that it is recorded in paragraph 21

of the Report that 39 persons were acquitted on the ground of insanity in 1897 against 18 only in 1896, it is possible that there may be greater readiness on the part of the Courts to accept the plea of insanity.

Paragraphs 28 and 49.

4. It has been alleged that criminals purposely feign insanity in the hope of being committed to the Lahore Asylum, whence escapes are known to be facilitated by structural defects which make the buildings unsuitable for the confinement of even ordinary lunatics. Whether the statement that criminals feign lunacy for the purpose indicated be true or not it is a curious coincidence that quite recently the number of escapes from the Asylum have been unprecedented. It will be observed that there were no less than 10 escapes in 1897 and several have already occurred during the current year. The escape of criminal lunatics is serious, and in view of the fact that reports in respect to watch and ward were unsatisfactory, His Honor passed an order in July 1897 that in future a report of the circumstances of each escape was to be submitted at the time of its occurrence whether from the Lahore or Delhi Asylum. An inefficient Darogha was invalided during the year under review, and, pending the construction of a new Asylum, temporary arrangements have been made for an improvement to watch and ward. The question of what more may be required or done is under consideration with reference to the matter of the further escapes during the current year to which allusion is made above.

ESCAPES.

	Criminal.	Non-criminal.
1893 ...	1	1
1894 ...	2	0
1895 ..	2	2
1896 ...	1	1
1897 ...	8	2

Paragraphs 49 and 50.

5. It may be here conveniently noted that the buildings constituting the Lahore Asylum were not designed for the purposes of a Lunatic Asylum, and that it was a mere accident of chance that led to their being occupied as such. The buidings have been more than once utterly condemned as unsuitable for the confinement of large numbers of human beings owing to unhealthiness from defects in ventilation, and other causes arising out of structural defects irremediable except at considerable expense, and the replacement of the present buildings by an entirely new Asylum has been only a matter of time. Sir Mackworth Young is glad to be able to note that this most important matter which has been long in abeyance solely from want of funds is at last in hand and promises soon to be an accomplished fact. A site for a new Asylum has been selected. Administrative sanction has been given for its construction at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,95,000, and last year a sum of Rs. 14,000 was provided in the Provincial Budget for the purchase of materials as a commencement, while Rs. 70,000 has been provided for expenditure during the current financial year. The new Asylum is designed to contain the inmates of both the Lahore and Delhi Asylums. Meanwhile only such expenditure will be incurred on the present Asylums as may be found to be absolutely necessary.

Paragraphs 12 to 19, 37 to 40, 42.

6. *Delhi Asylum.*—The total population of 179 and the daily average strength 128·15 were the largest on record. The discharges (49) were, however, more than usual, and 11 patients died, hence the number remaining in the Asylum at the end of the year was 119, or 7 less than at the end of 1896. The percentage of cures to daily strength was 7·01 more than in 1896 and 1·68 less than in the previous 10 years. The percentage of deaths to average daily strength was 5·19 more than in 1896 and 2·49 more than in the previous ten years. Pneumonia, for which no sufficient cause could be assigned, prevailed somewhat, but in other respects the health of the inmates caused no anxiety.

Paragraphs 25 to 27.

7. The criminal population in the Delhi Asylum remained much the same as in recent years and shows no sign of increasing.

Paragraph 29.

8. One criminal and one non-criminal lunatic escaped from the Asylum during the year. In both instances suitable punishment was inflicted on those whose carelessness permitted the escapes.

Paragraphs 33 and 34.

9. In both Asylums " mania " was the principal type of insanity; next followed " melancholia, " and then " epileptic mania. " In 128 cases the cause of insanity is recorded as being " unknown, " and in 7 cases the exciting cause is said to have been " charas smoking. "

Paragraphs 43 to 46.

Cost per head.

		Rs.	A.	P.
Lahore	1896 ...	121	9	10
	1897 ...	138	6	2
	Increase ...	16	12	4
lhi	1896 ...	87	1	3
	1897 ...	93	5	5
	Increase ...	6	4	2

10. In both Asylums the expenditure was greater than in 1896, and shows an excess of Rs. 16-12-4 per head of average strength at Lahore and Rs. 6-4-2 at Delhi The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the explanations that this increase of expenditure was largely caused at Delhi by the enhanced cost of food, and at Lahore for the same reason, and by expenditure incurred in adding to the material comforts of the patients and a necessary addition to the Warder establishment and famine allowance.

Paragraphs 47, 48.

11. The Lieutenant-Governor observes with great satisfication that both Asylums show an increase in profit on manufactures and on the labour of the lunatics in other ways. He is particularly glad to learn that the garden at the Lahore Asylum was worked to greater profit than heretofore, and that both here and at Delhi attention was paid to the desirability of employing the lunatics on healthy out-of-door work.

12. In conclusion, His Honor would be glad if an expression of his appreciation could be conveyed to the Native gentlemen spoken of in paragraph 53 of the Report whose humanity prompted them to soften the affliction of others by providing the patients in the Delhi Asylum with a weekly musical performance which, it has been ascertained, was given by male performers. These gentlemen will doubtless be as much pleased as His Honor to know that their kindly thought not only provided enjoyment but also mental benefit to some of the patients in the Asylum.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the Report and of the foregoing Remarks be forwarded to the Government of India, in the Home Department, for information.

Ordered also, that a copy of the foregoing Remarks be forwarded to the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab, for information.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor,

H. J. MAYNARD,

Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab.

Punjab Government Press, Lahore—16-6-98—690.

No. 8 of 1898.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE

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LAHORE, THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1898.

PART II.

GENERAL.

BUDGET ESTIMATE OF THE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT FOR THE YEAR 1898-99.

Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in the Financial Department, No. 1260, dated 17th June 1898.

READ—

(1) Letter No. 1474 A., dated the 28th March 1898, from the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, conveying their orders on the Budget Estimates of the revenues and expenditure of the Punjab Government for the year 1898-99.

(2) Detailed statements of the sanctioned estimates received from the Comptroller-General, India, with his letter No. 261, dated the 19th May 1898.

REMARKS.—The Budget Estimates for 1898-99 of the revenues and expenditure assigned to provincial uses and management in the Punjab are published for general information in the statements appended to these remarks. The following is an abstract of the estimates :—

			Rs.
Estimated	opening balance	...	6,85,000
Do.	revenue and receipts	...	2,00,71,000
			2,07,56,000
Do.	expenditure	...	1,96,75,000
			10,81,000
Do.	surplus	...	3,96,000

2. In the revised estimates for 1897-98, the details of which have recently been published (*Punjab Government Gazette* dated the 2nd June 1898), the total revenue was put at Rs. 1,97,35,000; in the budget of the current year the total is Rs. 2,00,71,000, or Rs. 3,36,000 higher. The "Land Revenue," including the "Local Rate," shows an increase of Rs. 3,26,000, or from Rs. 1,11,19,000 to Rs. 1,14,45,000, the improvement being entirely in the "ordinary revenue," and

there are increases of Rs. 53,000, Rs. 1,21,000, Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 27,000 under the heads "V—Excise," "IX—Forest," "XIII—Stationery and Printing" and "XXV—Miscellaneous." The receipts under "XVI A—Law and Justice—Courts," "XVII—Police" and "XXXII—Civil Works" are, however, less by Rs. 1,27,000, Rs. 29,000 and Rs. 51,000 in the new budget, the decrease being due to the extraordinary recoveries in 1897-98. These are the principal variations between the revenue estimates of the two years.

3. Turning to expenditure, the total of the budget estimates for 1898-99 is Rs. 1,96,75,000 as compared with Rs. 1,95,73,000 in the revised estimates of 1897-98, an increase of Rs. 1,02,000. The latter, however, include Rs. 10,05,000 on account of "33—Famine Relief," whereas the famine having come to an end the former provides for no expenditure at all under that head; the increase of expenditure under the ordinary heads in 1898-99 is therefore Rs. 11,07,000. Of this increase, Rs. 6,64,000 are in the grant for "45—Civil Works" which provides for an outlay of Rs. 27,00,000 by the Public Works Department and Rs. 1,54,000 by Civil Officers, the latter including town improvements in the Chenab Colony, as compared with Rs. 21,00,000 and Rs. 90,000 in 1897-98. The grant for "43—Irrigation—Minor Works" is Rs. 53,000 higher, and includes Rs. 44,000 for fresh capital outlay, which has been provided for the proposed Hazár-Kháni Extension of the Kabul River Canal. The other important variations are—

(*a*) Increases of—

(1) Rupees 1,79,000 under "3—Land Revenue," including Rs. 85,000 for operations for the prevention of "Cho" torrents in Hoshiárpur, an increase of Rs. 45,000 in the grant for "Settlements" and Rs. 20,000 provided for raising the salaries of menial servants.

(2) Rupees 61,000 in the budget of the Forest Department ("11—Forests"), which is consistent with the large increase of revenue estimated under the same head.

(3) Rupees 61,000 under "19 A—Law and Justice—Courts," of which Rs. 35,000 in the Chief Court are due mainly to the appointment of the sixth Judge.

(4) Rupees 28,000 in the budget of "22—Education" charges.

(5) Rupees 64,000 under "24—Medical," the grant for which in 1898-99 includes Rs. 1,00,000 on account of the "Bubonic plague" as compared with Rs. 51,000 in 1897-98.

(6) Rupees 50,000 in "29—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions" to provide for the normal growth of the pension list.

(*b*) Decreases of—

Rupees 56,000 on the budget of "19 B—Law and Justice—Jails" due to diminished cost of dieting prisoners.

Rupees 18,000 under the head "20—Police," which shows a decrease of Rs. 62,000 in the cost of the District and Municipal and Cantonment Police due to the discontinuance of grain compensation allowances, but an increase of Rs. 40,000 in Railway Police.

Rupees 12,000 in "32—Miscellaneous" due mostly to the special expenditure last year on account of the "Jubilee Illuminations."

4. The balance estimated to be at the credit of the Local Government at the end of 1898-99 is Rs. 10,81,000, or Rs. 81,000 higher than the prescribed minimum.

ORDER.—Ordered that the foregoing remarks, with the appended statements, be forwarded to all Heads of Departments and published in the *Punjab Government Gazette* for general information.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, Punjab,

M. W. FENTON,

Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab.

Budget Estimates for* 1898-99 *of the Revenues and Services surrendered to Provincial Uses and Management.

REVENUES.

HEADS.	Budget Estimates, 1898-99.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	
Opening Balance	6,85,000	
I—Land Revenue.		
Ordinary Revenue	2,45,90,000	
Sale of Government Estates	2,000	
Sale proceeds of waste lands and redemption of land tax	4,57,000	
Assessment of alienated lands less quit rents ...	2,40,000	
Rents, &c, of fisheries	4,000	
Miscellaneous	8,06,000	
Total ...	2,60,99,000	
Deduct—Imperial share, three-fifths	1,56,59,000	
Provincial share, two-fifths	1,04,40,000	
Add—Transfers between Imperial and Provincial ...	3,78,000	
Total Provincial share ...	1,08,18,000	
IV—Stamps.		
Sale of General Stamps	15,08,000	
Sale of Court Fee Stamps	27,60,000	
Sale of plain paper to be used with Court Fee Stamps ...	72,000	
Duty on impressing documents	50,000	
Fines and Penalties	9,000	
Miscellaneous	1,000	
Total ...	44,00,000	
Deduct—Imperial share, one-fourth	11,00,000	
Provincial share, three-fourths ...	33,00,000	
V—Excise.		
License and Distillery Fees and Duties for the sale of Liquors and Drugs.	23,14,700	
Average on land cultivated with the poppy	26,000	
Transit Duty on Excise Opium	1,15,000	
Gain on sale proceeds of Excise Opium	55,000	
Fines, Confiscations and Miscellaneous	2,300	
Total ...	25,13,000	
Deduct—Imperial share, three-fourths	18,85,000	
Provincial share, one-fourth	6,28,000	

Budget Estimates for 1898-99 *of the Revenues and Services surrendered to Provincial Uses and Management*—continued.

REVENUES—*continued.*

HEADS.	Budget Estimates, 1898-99.	REMARKS.
	Rs	
VI—Provincial Rates.		
Rates and Cesses on Lands	6,27,000	
VIII—Assessed Taxes.		
Income Tax	14,00,000	
Deduct—Imperial share, one-half	7,00,000	
Provincial share, one-half	7,00,000	
IX—Forest.		
I—Timber and other produce removed from the forests by Government Agency.	10,33,000	
II—Timber and other produce removed from the forests by consumers or purchasers.	2,76,600	
III—Confiscated, drift and waif wood	26,500	
IV—Revenue from forests not managed by Government	2,100	
V—Miscellaneous	27,800	
Total ...	13,66,000	
Deduct—Imperial share, one-half	6,83,000	
Provincial share, one-half...	6,83,000	
X—Registration.		
Fees for Registering Documents	3,02,000	
Fees for copies of Registered Documents	1,00,000	
Miscellaneous	19,000	
Total ...	4,21,000	
Deduct—Imperial share, one-half	2,11,000	
Provincial share, one-half	2,10,000	
XII—Interest.		
Interest on Provincial Loans and Advances ...	2,63,000	
XIII—Post Office.		
District Post Collections	8,000	

Budget Estimates for 1898-99 *of the Revenues and Services surrendered to Provincial Uses and Management*—continued.

REVENUES—*continued.*

HEADS.	Budget Estimates, 1898-99.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	
XVI A—Law and Justice—Courts of Law.		
Sale proceeds of unclaimed and escheated property ...	12,700	
Court Fees realized in cash	6,500	
General Fees, Fines and Forfeitures	3,34,000	
Miscellaneous Fees and Fines	27,200	
Miscellaneous	600	
Total ...	3,81,000	
XVI B—Law and Justice—Jails.		
Jails	5,700	
Jail Manufactures	1,72,300	
Total ...	1,78,000	
XVII—Police.		
Police supplied to Municipal, Cantonment and Town Funds.	5,72,000	
Police supplied to Public Departments, Private Companies and persons.	20,300	
Cash Receipts under the Arms Act	200	
Fees, Fines and Forfeitures	59,500	
Superannuation Receipts	1,200	
Miscellaneous	6,800	
Total ...	6,60,000	
XIX—Education.		
Fees, Government Colleges, General	19,000	
Do., Schools, General	12,000	
Do., Schools, Special	...	
Miscellaneous	1,000	
Total ...	32,000	
XX—Medical.		
Medical School and College Fees	8,000	
Lunatic Asylum Receipts	1,200	
Medicines sold by Civil Surgeons	600	
Contributions...	19,900	
Miscellaneous	1,300	
Total ...	31,000	

Budget Estimates for 1898-99 of the Revenues and Services surrendered to Provincial Uses and Management—continued.

REVENUES—*continued.*

HEADS.		Budget Estimates, 1898-99.	REMARKS.
		Rs.	
XXI—Scientific and other Minor Departments.			
Botanical and other Public Garden Receipts	...	14,100	
Veterinary and Stallion Receipts ...	...	4,500	
Receipts on account of Experimental Cultivation	...	14,000	
Receipts on account of Public Exhibitions and Fairs	...	7,800	
Examination Fees	...	600	
Miscellaneous	...	...	
Total	...	41,000	
XXII—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances.			
Contributions for Pensions and Gratuities ...	...	49,000	
XXIII—Stationery and Printing.			
Stationery Receipts	...	100	
Sales of Gazettes and other Publications ...	...	3,000	
Other Press Receipts	...	41,900	
Total	...	45,000	
XXV—Miscellaneous.			
Unclaimed Deposits...	...	56,000	
Sale proceeds of Darbár Presents ...	...	600	
Sale of old stores and materials	...	2,000	
Fees for Government Audit	...	100	
Rents	...	(a)	
Miscellaneous Fees, Fines and Forfeitures ...	...	8,900	
Miscellaneous	...	40,100	
Contributions	...	6,300	
Total	...	1,14,000	

(a). Shown under "Civil Works."

Budget Estimates for 1898-99 *of the Revenues and Services surrendered to Provincial Uses and Management*—concluded.

REVENUES—*concluded.*

HEADS.	Budget Estimates, 1898-99.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	
XXX—Irrigation—Minor Works and Navigation.		
In charge of Civil Officers	1,33,000	
Do. Public Works Officers	50,000	
Total ...	1,83,000	
XXXII—Civil Works.		
In charge of Civil Officers—		
Tolls	81,000	
Ferry Receipts	1,07,500	
Rents	13,000	
Sales of Lands and Houses	36,600	
Miscellaneous	42,000	
	3,71,000	
In charge of Public Works Officers	50,000	
Total ...	4,21,000	
Contributions from Local to Provincial	6,99,000	
Total Revenue and Receipts ...	2,00,71,000	
GRAND TOTAL INCLUDING OPENING BALANCE ...	2,07,56,000	

Budget Estimates for 1898-99 of the Revenues and Services surrendered to Provincial Uses and Management.

EXPENDITURE.

Heads.			Budget Estimates, 1898-99.	Remarks.
1—Refunds and Drawbacks.			Rs.	
Revenue Refunds	...	...	54,000	
3—Land Revenue.				
Charges of District Administration	...	...	20,44,000	
Survey and Settlement ...	...	...	5,01,200	
Land Records and Agriculture...	...	...	2,56,800	
Allowances to District and Village Officers...		...	36,000	
Total		...	28,38,000	
6—Stamps.				
Charges for the sale of General Stamps	...	...	81,700	
Charges on sale of Court Fees Stamps	...	...	39,300	
Discount on plain paper ...	...	...	10,000	
Stamp Paper supplied from Central Stores		...	90,000	
Total		...	2,21,000	
Deduct—Imperial Share, one-fourth	...	...	55,000	
Provincial share, three-fourths	...	...	1,66,000	
7—Excise.				
District Executive Establishment	...	...	46,000	
Distilleries	...	...	10,000	
Total		...	56,000	
Deduct—Imperial share, three-fourths	...	...	42,000	
Provincial share, one-fourth	...	...	14,000	
8—Provincial Rates.				
Collection of Rates and Cesses—				
Patwáris' share of Mutation Fees	...	...	...	
10—Assessed Taxes.				
Collection of Income Tax ...	...	...	12,000	
Deduct—Imperial share, one-half	...	...	6,000	
Provincial share, one-half	...	...	6,000	

Budget Estimates for 1898-99 *of the Revenues and Services surrendered to Provincial Uses and Management*—continued.

EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

HEADS.	Budget Estimates, 1898-99.	REMARKS.
11—*Forests.*	Rs.	
A—Conservancy and Works—		
I—Timber and other produce removed from the forests by Government Agency.	3,89,200	
II—Timber and other produce removed from the forests by consumers or purchasers.	710	
III—Confiscated, drift and waif wood ...	7,600	
V—Rent of leased forests and payments to shareholders in forests managed by Government.	41,890	
VI—Live and dead stock	5,350	
VII—Communications and buildings... ...	55,850	
VIII—Demarcation, improvement and extension of forests.	42,700	
IX—Miscellaneous	1,700	
	5,45,000	
B—Establishment—		
Salaries	1,29,200	
Establishments	1,49,000	
Allowances	45,800	
Contingencies	25,000	
	3,49,000	
Total ...	8,94,000	
Deduct—Imperial share, one-half	4,47,900	
Provincial share, one-half	4,47,000	
12—*Registration.*		
District Charges	1,26,000	
Deduct—Imperial share, one-half	63,000	
Provincial share, one-half	63,000	
13—*Interest on Ordinary Debt.*		
Interest of Provincial Advance and Loan Accounts ...	2,24,000	
15—*Post Office.*		
District Post Charges	1,62,000	

Budget Estimates for 1898-99 of the Revenues and Services surrendered to Provincial Uses and Management—continued.

EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

HEADS.	Budget Estimates, 1898-99.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	
18—*General Administration.*		
Salary of the Lieutenant-Governor	96,000	
Staff and Household of Lieutenant-Governor ...	22,300	
Tour expenses	59,200	
Civil Secretariat	2,57,200	
Financial Commissioners, &c.	1,57,400	
Commissioners	3,51,000	
Inspector-General of Stamps, Excise and Registration...	55,500	
Legislative Council...	2,400	
Total ...	10,01,000	
19 *A—Law and Justice—Courts of Law.*		
Chief Court	3,76,000	
Law Officers	96,200	
Civil and Sessions Courts	12,25,000	
Courts of Small Causes	38,500	
Criminal Courts	15,95,500	
Refunds	53,800	
Total ...	33,85,000	
19 *B—Law and Justice—Jails.*		
Jails	9,66,000	
Jail Manufactures	1,43,000	
Total ...	11,09,000	
20—*Police.*		
Superintendence	1,30,100	
District Executive Force	26,84,300	
Municipal and Cantonment Police	5,67,000	
Special Police	3,35,900	
Railway Police	2,10,700	
Cattle Pounds	14,600	
Refunds	400	
Total ...	39,43,000	

Budget Estimates for 1898-99 *of the Revenues and Services surrendered to Provincial Uses a πManagement*—continued.

EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

HEADS.	Budget Estimates, 1898-99.	REMARKS.
22—*Education.*	Rs.	
University	29,400	
Direction	51,000	
Inspection	1,52,600	
Government Colleges General	60,700	
Government Schools, General	1,35,400	
Government Schools, Special	1,00,900	
Grants-in-aid	1,97,600	
Scholarships	44,100	
Miscellaneous	4,300	
Refunds	...	
Total ...	7,76,000	
24—*Medical.*		
Medical Establishment	3,36,200	
Hospitals and Dispensaries	66,800	
Sanitation and Vaccination	61,200	
Medical School and College	1,32,300	
Lunatic Asylum	39,000	
Chemical Examiner	2,100	
Refunds	400	
Grants for Medical purposes	1,00,000	
Total ...	7,38,000	
26—*Scientific and other Minor Departments.*		
Provincial Museums...	3,500	
Imperial Institute	500	
Experimental Cultivation	15,500	
Public Exhibitions and Fairs	2,700	
Veterinary and Stallion Charges	40,300	
Botanical and other Public Gardens	28,300	
Inspector of Factories	5,500	
Gazetteer and Statistical Memoirs	2,000	
Registration of Railway Traffic	2,400	
Provincial Statistics	11,000	
Examinations	800	
Miscellaneous	400	
Refunds	100	
Total ...	1,13,000	

Budget Estimates for 1898-99 *of the Revenues and Services surrendered to Provincial Uses and Management*—continued.

EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

HEADS.	Budget Estimates, 1898-99.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	
29—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions.		
Superannuation and Retired Allowances	11,15,000	
Compassionate Allowances	26,300	
Gratuities	7,800	
Pensions for distinguished and meritorious services ...	6,900	
Covenanted Civil Service Pensions	...	
Total ...	11,56,000	
30—Stationery and Printing.		
Stationery purchased in the country	1,28,000	
Government Presses	1,33,500	
Printing at Private Presses	66,700	
Lithography	37,300	
Stationery supplied from Central Stores	96,000	
Refunds	500	
Total ...	4,62,000	
32—Miscellaneous.		
Travelling Allowance to officers attending examinations...	1,800	
Rewards for Proficiency in Oriental Languages and allowance to Language Examination Committees.	7,000	
Cost of Books and Publications...	500	
Donations for charitable purposes	1,800	
Charges on account of European Vagrants	2,000	
Rewards for destruction of wild animals	7,000	
Petty Establishments	12,300	
Special Commission of Enquiry	...	
Irrecoverable temporary loans written off	600	
Contributions	6,000	
Miscellaneous and Unforeseen Charges	...	
Miscellaneous Refunds	...	
Total ...	39,000	

Budget Estimates for 1898-99 of the Revenues and Services surrendered to Provincial Uses and Management—concluded.

EXPENDITURE—*concluded.*

HEADS.	Budget Estimates, 1898-99.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	
43—*Irrigation—Minor Works and Navigation.*		
In charge of Civil Officers	78,000	
In charge of Public Works Officers	47,000	
Total ...	1,25,000	
45—*Civil Works.*		
In charge of Civil Officers	1,54,000	
In charge of Public Works Officers	27,00,000	
Total ...	28,54,000	
Total Expenditure ...	1,96,75,000	
Probable Closing Balance	10,81,000	
GRAND TOTAL ...	2,07,56,000	

REVIEW OF THE REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE COURT OF WORDS IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1897.

Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, in the Revenue (General) Department, No. 223 S., dated Simla, the 11th June 1898.

READ—

The Report on the Administration of Estates under the Court of Wards in the Punjab for the year ending 30th September 1897.

REMARKS.—In view of the early discussion of all matters relating to administration by the Court of Wards which will take place in connection with the Bill now being prepared for the Legislative Council by the Financial Commissioner, the Lieutenant-Governor's remarks on the present Report will be brief.

2. With reference to the remarks in the penultimate clause of paragraph 5, the Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Financial Commissioner that it is most undesirable that the Collector as Court of Wards should have to undertake the management of a number of petty estates such as those appearing in the returns of the Ludhiána District. The Financial Commissioner, however, seems to be under a misapprehension when he says that apparently the intention of Section 18 of the Guardian and Wards Act, 1890, is that the Collector may be compulsorily appointed Guardian of a minor and Manager of his property and is not to have the option of refusing guardianship. Under Section 10 (3) of the Act an application to appoint the Collector to be Guardian must be accompanied by a properly attested declaration of the willingness of the Collector to act, and this provision read with Section 17 (5) makes it clear that no Court can appoint a Collector as Guardian against his will If the Deputy Commissioner of Ludhiána is under any misapprehension on this subject, the position as above stated should be explained to him, and it should be pointed out that the considerations which limit the assumption of jurisdiction by the Court of Wards over minors' estates in ordinary cases apply to cases coming under Act VIII of 1890.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees that Form I A. may be revised by the insertion of an additional column in other to distinguish debts found to exist on the assumption of management from debts incurred subsequently while the estate is under the administration of the Court of Wards.

4. The large balance due to Government on account of the management rate, amounting as it does to more than half the collections of the year, should have been explained.

5. On the subject of investments the Lieutenant-Governor concurs in the remarks of the Financial Commissioner as to the undesirability of laying by large sums of money in Government securities which can be readily converted into cash by a Ward should he, on coming of age, be inclined to indulge in a career of extravagance. A warning on this point is conveyed in paragraph 2 of Revenue Circular No. 57. At the same time His Honor would not regard the acquisition of land by sale or mortgage as the only alternative form of investment.

Attention is called to the orders of the Government of India embodied in paragraph 2 of Revenue Circular No. 57 to the desirability of investing money in agricultural improvements, such as sinking wells and in loans to cultivators for such purposes. No investments of this description are mentioned in paragraph 20 of the Report. Possibly expenditure on improvements has been charged to revenue, but if it has been incurred on really remunerative improvements the Lieutenant-Governor thinks that it may appropriately be included in the return of investments.

6. In regard to the education of Wards, the Lieutenant-Governor would direct attention to the remarks contained in paragraph 16 of the Review of the last Education Report. The Financial Commissioner has no doubt satisfied himself that there are adequate reasons for not sending to the Aitchison College the Wards mentioned on page 11 of the Report as being educated by private tutors.

The Lieutenant-Governor has no hesitation in recording his opinion that for the sons of gentlemen of rank the Aitchison College offers many educational advantages which cannot be obtained elsewhere in the Province, and he is of opinion that all Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners who have the control of the training of such youths should not fail to consider whether a course of training in the College will not secure for them these special advantages.

7. The results of Court of Wards administration in the case of the seven estates released from management during the year cannot be regarded as altogether satisfactory. In fact the Financial Commissioner claims only one success against three failures.

In the remaining cases, however, it cannot be said that the Court of Wards management was otherwise than successful, though the estates not having originally been indebted there was no scope for that particular form of success which consists in the transformation of an indebted estate into a solvent property. As regards those cases in which the Court of Wards failed to clear off the debts during the period of administration, it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor that it is hardly fair to the officers concerned to characterize as failures their attempts to perform what in some cases was impossible. No Court of Wards administration can contend against a state of the law which permits an adult Ward to incur debts without restriction, as the Uchhali Malik did, while his estate is under management. Nor are our officers to blame if anticipations founded on an erroneous estimate of the assets and income of an estate are not fulfilled. At the same time it is most necessary to require that when the probability of such anticipations being falsified is first discovered the scheme of management should be revised so as to reduce expenditure to the lowest point compatible with the situation. In the Uchhali case it appears that apart from the Malik's borrowings the indebtedness of the estate increased under the Court's management. Such a result is undoubtedly unsatisfactory, and *primâ facie* implies laxity of management. Care should be taken that a similar state of things does not arise in another Shahpur case, that of Mitha Tiwána, to which the Financial Commissioner alludes in paragraph 15 of the Report.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the foregoing Remarks be printed and circulated with the Report; also that they be published in the *Punjab Gazette*, forwarded to the Financial Commissioner, and be submitted to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, with the prescribed number of copies of the Report.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor,

M. W. FENTON,

Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab.

Punjab Government Press, Lahore—23-6-98—690.

No. 9 of 1898.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1898.

PART II.

GENERAL.

REPORT ON THE GOVERNMENT AGRI-HORTICULTURAL GARDENS, LAHORE, FOR THE YEAR 1897-98.

THE following report and the remarks of the Lieutenant-Governor thereon are published for information :—

No. 58/A.-H. G., dated 11th June 1898.

From—Captain J. R. DUNLOP-SMITH, President, Government Agri-Horticultural Gardens Committee, Lahore,
To—The Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab.

I HAVE the honor to submit the Annual Report of the Government Agri-Horticultural Gardens, Lahore, for the year ending 31st March 1898.

Statements. 2. The three statements detailed below are submitted as usual :—

Appendix A.—Statement of Income.
Do. B.— Ditto Expenditure.
Do. C.— Ditto Result of Management.

Income. 3. The income of the year under report has risen by Rs. 1,005, or 6·7 per cent., from Rs. 14,936-15-1 last year to Rs. 15,942-2-4.

The income by subscription from districts and non-official subscribers fell off by 12 per cent., and amounted to only Rs. 3,183-10-0 as against Rs. 3,625-3-0 in the previous year. The proceeds of garden produce, &c., however, amounted to Rs. 11,167-4-11 as against Rs. 10,305-8-0 in the previous year, a rise of 8·3 per cent. As there are at least 40 plant-sellers in and about Lahore, and as the season was almost as unfavorable as the last, the result may be accepted as

satisfactory. One thousand six hundred and thirty plants of various kinds valued at Rs. 1,030-1-0 were issued free of charge in exchange to other Government gardens and private individuals, while 886 packets of seed valued at Rs. 294-7-6 were also issued free of charge in exchange to the Royal Botanical Garden, Calcutta, and free to Lahore Botanical Garden. Two thousand and twenty-four pounds of agricultural seeds valued at Rs. 83-15-0 were also issued free of charge to District Officers. The total value of these free issues, Rs. 1,949-3-6 against Rs. 1,900 last year, are as of course not included in the income figures given above, but should be considered in judging of the financial result of the year's working.

Expenditure.

4. The total expenditure for the year under report was Rs. 23,284-11-8 as against Rs. 23,517-5-6 in the previous year, including compensation allowance paid to the Superintendent. The net cost of the garden to Government, after deducting a sum of Rs. 400 for special works which is defrayed from the garden reserve fund, amounted to Rs. 6,942-9-3, or Rs. 2,057-6-9 less than the annual grant of Rs. 9,000. The cost of maintaining the Botanical section of the garden, which yields no income, amounted to Rs. 578-15-6, or Rs. 20 less than last year.

Comparison of monthly accounts with Treasury accounts.

5. The receipts of the garden have been compared with the statement received monthly from the Accountant-General's Office and found to agree. Figures for expenditure have also been verified by the Accountant-General.

General character.

6. The seasons of the year under report were again unfavorable to garden operations. The cold weather, though not severe, was protracted, and materially affected all crops. The canal water-supply was also scant, no water being received for 113 days during the year under report. The spring crops suffered most from irregular waterings, especially the peas, as during the three most critical months—January, February and March—water was only received for 31 days. The nights in March were exceptionally cold and the days hot and dry, and all classes of fruit suffered from the abnormal changes in temperature.

Improvements.

7. Owing to the protracted cold season, the borders on either side of the long drive from the Hall to the south-east gate of the Garden did not make so much display as was hoped would be the case. A piece of high and reh impregnated land above canal water level ($\frac{33}{40}$ of an acre in extent) between the Menagerie mounds and experimental grounds was brought up to canal level and sown with rice, rice being the best crop to grow the first year on reh impregnated land. Unfortunately, however, the crop had to be destroyed, as it was found to be against Municipal rules to grow rice within the limits of the station. About half of this piece of land was properly levelled, manured and sown with common jowár as fodder. The remainder of the ground will be properly levelled and brought under cultivation during the current year. But as the land is very much impregnated with saltpetre, it will take some years before it will grow a good crop.

Experiments.

8. In accordance with extract from bulletin No. 5 of 1896 a number of fruit trees detailed in the following statement were planted out. The trees on being dug up had their roots cut back to two inches, were then packed in straw as for despatch and placed in a closed room, on the third day the packing was taken off and the roots were shortened by another inch. All the roots were thus left only one inch in length. They were then planted in the open ground at once and secured to a state to prevent the wind blowing them over. The oranges, guavas and plums all succumbed to this treatment, but it proved a success with all other kinds of trees, as is proved by the fact that the soil of the Government Garden is very inferior, and that for three months after planting the canal water-supply was quite insufficient. Doubtless even a greater success would be obtained in the hills by this system, where soil and temperature are both so much more favorable.

The following are the statistics of this experiment:—

	Planted.	Succeeded.	Died.	Total.	REMARKS.
Orange	4	o	4	4	
Guava	4	o	4	4	
Pear	4	4	o	4	
Loquat	4	4	o	4	Two trees weakly.
Peach	4	4	o	4	One tree "
Apricot	4	4	o	4	
Plum	4	o	4	4	
Fig	4	2	2	4	One tree weakly.

The ground in which these fruit trees were planted was very poor, and as better ground close to a well will be available for the next planting, the experiment will be repeated.

The reclaimed piece of kallar land near the Menagerie was put under rice, but, as stated above, the crop was not allowed to reach maturity. Country barley was sown in the autumn; the outturn was exceedingly low, giving only an average per acre of 225 lbs.

Egyptian cotton.

9. Seeds of the four varieties of Egyptian cotton mentioned in previous year's reports were sown in March, but, as the following figures show, the average outturn per acre was far below that of previous year:—

	1895.	1896.	1897.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Egyptian, white	634¾	441½	186
Hamauli	874	424¾	184
Mittafifi	718	441½	242½
Lord Cromer's	696¼	364¾	165

The outturn has thus steadily decreased, and, as already stated in previous year's reports, it would appear as if this staple is not at all suitable to the Lahore climate. Sowings of all four varieties were made in September, but, as before, the plants died as soon as the temperature fell to freezing point. One variety, "Abassi," was received from the Agri-Horticultural Society, Madras, on the 25th July 1897; it was sown, though much too late, and the outturn was so small that it is not worth mentioning. However there is sufficient seed for sowing at the proper time this year, when it is proposed to give the crop much less water. It is possible that the failures have been due in some measure to over-irrigation.

Wheat Palestine.

10. The outturn of Palestine wheat during the year under report was very poor, averaging only 414 lbs per acre. This was partly due to an insufficient water-supply and to the difficulty experienced in procuring a sufficient supply of manure.

American corn.

11. During the year under report the yield of 4 out of the 5 varieties of American corn mentioned in last year's report improved largely. Two new varieties "Chester County" and "Mammoth" give promise of success. All 7 varieties were sown in equal quantities and on equal areas on the different dates as per statement given below. In every case, but especially with "Chester County" and "Smedley," the early sowings gave the best results. The chief drawback to sowing early is that land is not often available in time. The average outturns per acre for the two sowings were as under :—

	Sown 15th April.	*Sown 1st June.*
	lbs.	lbs.
White field	2,120	1,227
Smedley	2,463$\frac{3}{4}$	789
Yellow field	1,561$\frac{1}{2}$	950$\frac{1}{2}$

	Sown 24th April.	*Sown 1st June.*
	lbs.	lbs.
White smooth	905	388
Early mastodon	737	543

	New varieties.	
	15th May.	*3rd June.*
	lbs.	lbs.
Mammooth	853$\frac{1}{2}$	194
Chester County	737	215

The comparative average outturn per acre of the two sowings of the 5 varieties reported on in the previous year are as under—

	1896-97.	1897-98.
	lbs.	lbs.
White field	816	1,673$\frac{1}{2}$
Smedley	804$\frac{1}{2}$	1,626
Yellow field	451	1,256
White smooth	1,060	646$\frac{1}{2}$
Early mastodon	537	640

The weight given is that of the dry crops and not of the grains after separation.

Barley and oats.

12. The average outturn per acre of barley and oats as given below is very poor, and is mainly due to the causes mentioned in connection with Palestine wheat. The barley selected was very much damaged by the storm and heavy rain in the middle of February. The comparative average outturn of these grains for the year under report was as follows :—

	Barley.	
	1896-97.	1897-98.
	lbs.	lbs.
Barley selected	659$\frac{1}{2}$	213$\frac{1}{3}$
Government, huskless ...	745	552$\frac{1}{2}$
Cape	1,636$\frac{3}{10}$	698$\frac{3}{4}$
English Chevalier ...	1,862$\frac{2}{5}$	795

	Oats.	
	1896-97.	1897-98.
	lbs.	lbs.
Oats, Algerian	509¼	553
Oats, Prize cluster ...	577	320

Algerian oats gave actually a better outturn than in the previous year.

Agricultural seeds.

13. As already stated, the season was unfavorable, canal water insufficient, and manure hard to obtain.

The average outturn per acre was—

	lbs.
American corn	1,168⅗
Wheat, Palestine	414
Barley, selected	213⅓
" Government, huskless	552½
" Cape	698¾
" English, Chevalier	795
Oats, Algerian	553
" Prize cluster	320

Thaeffe.

14. A plot ·103 of an acre (one kanal) was again sown with this Abyssinian product. It was not cut for fodder as in the previous year because a larger quantity of seed was required. The outturn was 3¼ lbs. of seed as against 0·10 oz. in the previous year, when one-half of the area was cut for fodder twice and the other half once.

Seeds harvested.

15. The total quantity of agricultural seeds harvested during the year under report is as follows :—

	lbs.
American corn	1,929
Cotton seed	140
Wheat, Palestine	128
Barley	551
Oats	180
Thaeffe	3¼

The whole of the American corn, wheat, barley and oats, with the exception of the quantities required for garden sowing, will be distributed to Disttrict officers.

Results of experiments made in various districts with agricultural seeds supplied free from Government Agri-Horticultural Garden.

16. The abstract given below shows the results of experiments made by District officers with seeds distributed to them from the garden :—

Districts.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Cotton.	American corn.
Amritsar	Satisfactory...	...	...	...	...
Gurdáspur	Ditto ...	Satisfactory...	...	...	...
Hazára	Unsatisfactory	...	...	...	...
Karnál	Average ...	Good ...	...	...	...
Jullundur	Unsatisfatory	Fair ...	Unsatisfactory	...	...
Ferozepore	Satisfactory...	Conflicting ...	...	...	...
Mooltan	...	Satisfactory...	...	Fair ...	Unsatisfactory.
Delhi	...	No return ...	...	...	...
Montgomery	...	Unsatisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory...	...
Jhang	...	Average ...	...	Unsatisfactory	...
Dera Gházi Khan	...	Fair ...	...	Ditto	...
Lahore	...	Satisfactory...	Good ...	...	...
Gujránwála	...	Unsatisfactory	...	...	...
Siálkot	...	Unreliable ...	...	...	Unsatisfactory.
Gurgáon	...	Unsatisfactory	...	...	...
Shahpur	...	Ditto ...	...	...	...
Gujrát	...	Good ...	...	...	...
Umballa	...	...	Failure	...	Unsatisfactory.
Rohtak	...	...	Do. ...	...	...
Peshávar	...	...	...	...	Fair.
Lyallpur	...	...	...	Unsatisfactory	Do.
Hoshiárpur	...	...	...	...	Failure.
Ráwalpindi	...	...	...	...	Do.

The reports received are very conflicting and must be pronounced as again unsatisfactory. For instance, one district reports the "Wheat Palestine" did remarkably well on unirrigated land, which had not been used for several years. Another district reports the "Wheat Palestine" requires more water and manure than other kinds of wheat. One district, giving no area, reports that $12\frac{1}{2}$ seers of seed grain gave a return of $5\frac{3}{4}$ maunds, whilst another district reports that 19 seers of seed-grain gave only a return of 2 maunds 19 seers. A third district gives the average outturn per acre at $26\frac{3}{4}$ maunds. I have nothing to add to Mr. O'Dwyer's remarks on this subject in last year's report except to say that some attempt is being made to secure more uniformity of system in different districts.

17. The following is a list of the various plants which have been planted out during the year under report:—

Planting.

Ornamental trees	18
Fruit trees	43
Shrubs and climbers	110
Rose trees	435

18. The display of annuals was again greatly marred by the protracted cold season and by the hot days setting in suddenly, which forced the plants into bloom before they could attain their proper strength and size.

Flowers.

19. These made a very fine display at the beginning of the cold season, when flowers of any kind were very scarce and were on the whole superior to those of previous years. The 42 imported varieties mentioned in last year's report proved to be all good kinds. Out of the 1,600 seedlings previously mentioned, 358 were very fine and quite as good as some imported ones, a few being even superior. Some new colors and quaint shapes were found amongst them. Two hundred and fifty-one plants came into bloom late when the frost had begun. These have not been added to the list, but are kept for test in the ensuing autumn. The remaining seedlings were either too much like others or not good enough in shape or color to be worth retaining. One thousand eight hundred and twenty-three chrysanthemums were sold, realizing Rs. 539-12-0.

Chrysanthemums.

20. To the large stock already existing of these showy bulbous plants, 63 varieties have been added.

Amaryllis.

21. There are now 66 varieties in stock of this hardy, showy, hot weather flowering plant, 24 varieties having been rejected, as although much finer than the old kinds, so many good varieties have sprung up lately that they could only be regarded as inferior. Sixty more varieties are being tested, among them 10 of the so-called orchid flowered Cannas, supposed to give flowers of the enormous dimension of 6 to 7 inches in diameter. Two of the above have bloomed and are fully up to the description given by the introducer.

Cannas.

22. These were again very good, as good if not better than in previous years; but, although the plants were double in number to those of last year, I regret to say that very little of their costly seed was produced. The season apparently was against their producing seed, the nights being cold and the days very hot and dry.

Petunias.

23. As stated in previous reports, these were sickly, and as they did not improve and several died, it was thought best to present the more valuable kinds to the Royal Botanical Garden at Calcutta.

Orchids.

24. Two shows were held during the year under report. The Chrysanthemum Show, which was held on the 24th November, was a very good one, and some very fine exhibits were staged by private individuals. A large group of 200 new varieties exhibited by the Government Agri-Horticultural Gardens was much

Flower shows.

admired. The exhibits of cut-flowers were even better than in previous years. The Vegetable, Fruit and Flower Show was held on 31st March 1898. The exhibits of vegetables and flowers were owing to unfavorable weather not as good as in previous years. The fruits exhibited were both deficient in quality and quantity.

Vegetables.

25. English vegetables were not so good as in previous years, owing no doubt to the exceptional difference between the day and night temperatures, which sometimes was as much as 28°, and also to the very insufficient supply of canal water. The pea crop suffered very much from want of water, when it was coming into bearing.

Imported seeds.

26. Imported seeds, with the exception of asparagus, cabbage, sugar loaf, 1 variety of leek, 2 of lettuce, 2 of onion, 1 of parsnip, turned out well in the Government Agri-Horticultural Gardens. Flower seeds from all sources, English, German and French, were not satisfactory, but as they were all alike in this respect, the failure must have been due more to climatic influences than to the quality of the seeds. If the seeds from one or two firms only had proved unsatisfactory, the fault might have lain with the seeds, but this year the seeds of three different countries and of four different firms proved equally poor.

Seeds collected.

27. The quantities of seeds of all kinds collected during the year under report in the Government Agri-Horticultural Gardens are as given below :—

			lbs.	oz.
Ornamental tree seeds	...	...	180	0
Shrubs and climbers seeds	...	...	83	0
Palm seeds	...	...	144	0
Vegetable seeds	...	...	136	9
Pea seeds	...	...	390	4
Flower seeds	...	...	55	14

Nursery.

28. A very good stock of fruit and ornamental trees, roses, shrubs, palms, chrysanthemums and bulbs of sorts, &c. is available for sale.

Pears.

29. Two varieties of pear tree, "Locoute" and "Kieffer", received three years ago from the Superintendent of the Government Botanical Garden of Sahâranpur, came well into bloom and have set on a few fruits. It is said that the variety "Locoute" ripens good fruit in Sahâranpur. The prospect of the Kieffer is doubtful as yet.

Grafted mangoes.

30. The winter not having been so severe as in the previous year, when a great many mango grafts were killed, only three young trees died. All those that died last year have been replaced, and in most instances by superior varieties. There are now 71 varieties of grafted mango trees on the list. The quantity of fruit produced was very small owing to the trees having suffered so much from frost in the spring of 1897. The mango trees are coming profusely into bloom, but I fear that but little fruit will remain, as the abnormal wave of cold during the middle of May has prevented the sap rising early. If even, however, as a fruit crop mango trees are not as profitable as could be desired, still the sale of grafts, which is fully up to the number that can be propagated, forms a good source of income.

31. *Peaches.* The peach crop was poor both in quantity and quality. Nineteen of the old trees died, as well as several of the young ones. The others did not make sufficient progress to fit them to bear a crop.

32. *Oranges.* The orange crop was but a fair one. Malta oranges were deficient in flavor. The demand for Malta oranges remains good. There was a sufficient stock in hand to meet all demands.

33. *Date trees.* Of the five imported off-sets of Persian dates mentioned in last year's report, the two weakly ones died, but the other three are thriving.

34. *Grape vines.* The crop of grapes was good and well flavored. The four American varieties under test did not bear fruit during the year, so that nothing can be said about them.

35. *Apricots.* The apricot crop was fairly good in quantity and very good in quality, but at the best it is an unreliable fruit for bearing.

36. *Rubus Nivialis.* This variety of a blackberry is fruiting again profusely, but the crop will ripen much later than in the previous year. Nothing further can be said about it than that the plants continue to thrive and give promise of a good yield of fruit. Although it is of most easy growth, not at all particular to soil as long as fully exposed to the sun and bears a good crop of fruit, the demand for plants is practically *nil.*

37. *Agave Rijida var Siralana.* The stock of this hemp-producing plant originally received from the Royal Botanical Garden, Calcutta, continues to thrive and increase. Some of the leaves have attained a length of 5 feet. No demands have been received for young plants.

38. *Catalogues.* New and revised editions of the general plant, fruit tree, rose tree, chrysanthemum and seed lists were printed and circulated during the year under report.

39. *Contributions.* Valuable collections of plants were again received by exchange from the Superintendents of the Royal Botanical Garden, Calcutta, the Government Botanical Garden, Sahâranpur, the Government Agri-Horticultural Gardens, Allahabad, the Government Horticultural Garden, Lucknow, the Annandale Gardens at Simla, and the Secretary of the Agri-Horticultural Society, Calcutta.

40. *Superintendent's tour.* The Superintendent during the year under report visited the Calcutta and Allahabad Gardens. These visits keep the garden in touch with others; useful information is gained, and valuable plants are obtained by exchange.

41. *Conclusion.* The Conservatory in the Gardens is in a very unsafe condition, and is quite beyond repair. What is required is a new building of the proper shape and built of proper materials. The base would be a 5-foot stone wall, and the upper structure would be made of iron and horticultural glass. The cost of the whole might be put roughly at Rs. 8,000, to meet which there is a balance in the Garden Reserve Fund of Rs. 5,549.

Mr. Hein held the office of Superintendent throughout the year, and deserves credit for the generally satisfactory results in spite of the unpropitious season.

Appendix A.

Statement showing the Income of the Government Agri-Horticultural Gardens, Lahore, during the year 1897-98.

No.	Particulars.	Amount. Rs.	A.	P.
1	Local funds and official subscribers	1,269	10	0
2	Non-official subscribers	252	0	0
3	Lahore Municipality grant for Lawrence-Montgomery Gardens	1,662	0	0
4	Garden produce	11,119	6	2
5	Advances recovered	1,591	3	5
6	Miscellaneous	47	14	9
	Total ...	15,942	2	4

LAHORE:
The 11th June 1898.

J. R. DUNLOP-SMITH,
President, Government Agri-Horticultural Gardens Committee.

APPENDIX B.

***Statement showing the Expenditure of the Government Agri-Horticultural Gardens, Lahore, during the year* 1897-98.**

Particulars.	Estimated. expenditure.	Actual expenditure.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
ESTABLISHMENT.		
Office.		
Superintendent and Clerks	5,566 0 0	5,425 2 3
Gardens.		
Permanent Establishment and extra coolies	8,610 0 0	8,670 7 2*
Total ...	14,176 0 0	14,096 9 5
CONTINGENCIES.		
Hire, feed and purchase of cattle	356 0 0	601 7 10
Purchase of plants and seeds	3,400 0 0	2,380 1 0
Carriage of plants and seeds	657 0 0	397 12 9
Advance for despatch of plants and seeds...	800 0 0	1,477 6 5
Canal charges	782 0 0	770 11 0
Pots and manure	800 0 0	936 13 9
Other stores	30 0 0	32 8 0
Maintenance of Garden buildings	600 0 0	468 9 0
Prizes at show	300 0 0	319 0 0
Purchase of tools and implements	40 0 0	30 14 0
Repairing ditto	45 0 0	31 1 3
Purchase of books and periodicals	40 0 0	51 2 3
Binding and stationery	40 0 0	31 3 0
Special works	600 0 0	85 8 5
Other items	442 0 0	1,058 9 11
Printing charges	100 0 0	369 14 8
Official postage	150 0 0	125 7 0
Total Contingencies ...	9,182 0 0	9,168 2 3
Add on account of refund made in September 1897	...	20 0 0
GRAND TOTAL ...	23,358 0 0	23,284 11 8

* The increase is due to compensation for food-grains granted to the Garden Establishment in 1897.

J. R. DUNLOP-SMITH, CAPTAIN,

President, Govt. Agri-Horticultural Gardens Committee.

APPEN

GOVERNMENT AGRI-HORTI

Abstract showing the Results of

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	VEGETABLE SEEDS.				FLOWER	
	Imported Collections.		*Other Collections.*		*Imported Collections.*	
MONTH.	No. of issues.	Value.	No. of issues.	Value.	No. of issues.	Value.
1897.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
April	...	...	2	29 10 0	...	...
May	...	...	...	...	...	...
June	...	...	...	...	...	...
July	6	170 0 0	19	180 1 6	13	215 4 0
August	8	140 0 0	9	86 0 0	8	100 0 0
September	...	...	9	54 0 0	...	...
October	...	...	5	36 4 0	...	...
November	...	...	...	...	...	...
December	...	...	...	...	...	...
1898.						
January	...	...	...	...	...	...
February	...	...	16	187 10 0	...	...
March	...	...	4	26 0 0	...	...
Total ...	14	310 0 0	64	599 9 6	21	315 4 0

DIX C.

CULTURAL GARDENS, LAHORE.

Management for the year 1897-98.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
SEEDS.		OTHER SEEDS.		ROSES, SHRUBS AND POT PLANTS.		FRUIT TREES, &c.		OTHER TREES.	
Other Collections.									
No. of issues.	Value.	No. of packets.	Value.	No. of plants.	Value.	No. of plants.	Value.	No. of plants.	Value.
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
2	16 6 0	870	129 11 0	897	292 12 9	176	67 0 0	...	...
1	4 0 0	171	54 9 0	396	195 6 3	3	7 0 0	...	...
...	...	280	101 5 6	120	52 4 0	11	18 4 0	4	0 14 0
8	101 7 0	342	183 7 9	572	193 11 3	71	48 13 3	...	...
29	141 0 0	1,630	791 14 3	1,737	368 12 3	154	68 14 0	...	...
9	63 0 0	2,258	728 0 0	505	115 5 9	215	99 10 6	...	...
5	29 0 0	1,098	367 1 0	503	165 5 6	30	14 0 8	...	...
1	4 0 0	332	128 13 0	1,591	393 1 3	76	24 12 0	27	10 6 0
...	...	49	13 1 0	1,174	501 14 0	546	183 0 0	...	...
...	...	65	17 14 0	461	517 2 0	555	562 6 0	...	...
27	199 13 0	354	140 8 6	655	370 1 0	2,196	585 10 0	194	32 12 0
4	42 12 0	844	449 9 0	2,592	703 4 11	1,336	574 2 6	...	...
86	601 6 0	8,293	3,105 14 0	11,203	3,869 0 11	5,369	2,253 8 11	225	44 0 0

APPENDIX

GOVERNMENT AGRI-HORTI

Abstract showing the Results of

1	18	19	20	21	22	23
	Dallis and Cut Flowers.		Grass.		Sale of Fruit.	
Month.	No. of issues.	Value.	No. of transactions.	Value.	No. of transactions.	Value.
1897.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
April	12	49 0 0	8	8 0 0	4	207 11 0
May	3	8 0 0	28	32 0 0	...	...
June	1	2 8 0	33	85 0 0	5	3 15 0
July	3	6 0 0	31	29 12 0	112	148 0 0
August	2	1 12 0	33	81 4 0	6	207 7 0
September	2	7 0 0	24	85 6 0	...	...
October...	7	11 7 3	21	93 10 0	...	...
November	29	96 12 0	14	15 4 0	1	202 8 0
December	48	130 5 0	10	12 11 10	...	...
1898.						
January	25	117 7 6	11	14 0 0	...	...
February	31	62 0 0	8	11 0 0	2	5 8 0
March	39	79 3 0	10	13 2 0	2	1,272 8 0
Total ...	202	571 6 9	231	481 1 10	132	2,047 9 0

C—concluded.

CULTURAL GARDENS, LAHORE—*concluded.*

***Management for the year* 1897-98—concluded.**

24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Sale of other produce.		Miscellaneous items not classified.		Advances.			
No. of transactions.	Value.	No. of transactions.	Value.	No. of transactions.	Value.	Total value as per book of daily issue.	Remarks.
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
[illegible]	135 8 6	21	66 7 0	30	57 0 0	1,059 2 3	
2	5 2 0	18	30 13 0	12	32 11 9	369 10 0	
2	10 14 6	11	2 13 6	12	44 5 6	322 4 0	
1	1 0 0	37	27 15 3	32	88 11 6	1,394 3 6	
2	5 0 4	21	5 1 6	33	83 11 8	2,080 13 0	
1	3 4 0	19	20 12 6	21	81 14 3	1,258 3 0	
9	110 6 0	42	13 9 6	22	66 2 10	906 14 9	
2	43 6 6	37	81 8 0	36	79 2 0	1,079 8 9	
3	72 12 0	16	8 2 0	27	229 2 0	1,150 15 10	
5	334 3 0	20	39 10 0	29	274 13 9	1,877 8 3	
...	...	35	103 3 6	49	323 4 0	2,021 6 0	
1	1 0 0	36	96 7 6	50	404 14 0	3,662 14 11	
30	722 8 0	313	496 7 3	353	1,765 13 3	17,183 10 3	

J. R. DUNLOP-SMITH, CAPTAIN,

President, Govt. Agri-Horticultural Gardens Committee, Lahore.

No. 432 S., dated Simla, 6th July 1898.

From—M. W. Fenton, Esquire, Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab,

To—The Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Punjab.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. $\frac{58}{\text{A. H. G.}}$, dated the 11th June 1898, submitting the Annual Report on the Government Agri-Horticultural Gardens, Lahore, for 1897-98, and in reply to convey the following remarks.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to observe that, despite the unfavourable conditions of the season, the income from the sale of garden produce continued to rise steadily during the year under report. It is also satisfactory that the total expenditure on the upkeep of the Gardens should have left untouched over Rs. 2,000 of the annual grant of Rs. 9,000 from Government.

3. The experiments noticed by you in paragraph 8 of the Report, in planting fruit trees under the system recently introduced of closely paring down the roots before planting, are interesting, and it is hoped that better results will be obtained next year. The fruit-growing industry in the Punjab is capable of considerable extension, and much may be done towards this result by a system of experiments such as could easily be carried out in the Gardens.

4. It is to be regretted that the plots sown with Egyptian cotton have continued to show a diminished outturn. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Director of Land Records that the results point to the conclusion that the climate of Lahore, if not of the Punjab generally, is unsuited to the variety of cotton and the experiments should be discontinued.

5. Generally as regards experiments with new staples the Lieutenant-Governor thinks that it would add to the interest and utility of these annual reports if the Director of Land Records and Agriculture would from time to time sum up the results of experiments which have been conducted for a number of years sufficient to admit of a definite conclusion being arrived at. Thus, taking the staples mentioned in the present report, Palestine wheat has now been the subject of experiments in the Gardens since 1887; several of the American varieties of maize mentioned in the Report have been grown in the Gardens since 1885; theff or thaeffe has been experimented with since 1887; new varieties of barley since 1886, and of oats since 1880. Egyptian cotton is mentioned in the reports of each year since 1893. If in any case, as for instance theff, failure is established, the fact should be recorded and further experiments be discontinued. If, on the other hand, any particular variety of cereal or other staple is proved to be distinctly successful the facts demonstrating this success should be set forth, and the steps to be taken to bring the new staple to the notice of agriculturists should be considered. In some cases it may be held that while success of the new variety is established so far as relates to its cultivation in the Gardens a wider area of experiment is necessary before it can be commended to the notice of agriculturists. In any case it is most desirable that in the case of each staple the bearing of the experiments of the year upon the results of previous experiments should be stated and a definite opinion be recorded as to whether experiments should be proceeded with or be discontinued. It is only by a systematic and continuous policy in this matter that any good can be expected to result from this department of the Agri-Horticultural Gardens.

6. It is observed that experiments made by District Officers with several varieties of cereals have again afforded no reliable results. The suggestion made last year that experiments should be made on estates under the Court of Wards is not referred to in the Report, but this subject, and indeed all matters connected with agricultural experiments in the districts, belong more appropriately to the Director's Annual Progress Report than to a report dealing with these particular gardens in Lahore.

7. Mr. Hein again managed the Gardens throughout the year and his work has been very creditable.

M. W. FENTON,

Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab.

THE following is published for general information :—

Report on the working of the Factories Act in the Punjab during the year 1897.

1. During the year 1897 there were in the Punjab 105 factories worked with steam power and 2 worked by manual labour which are shown in Statement I as coming within the scope of the Act. In the District statements for Umballa and Delhi 3 factories, *viz.*, the Upper India Steam Flour Mills, Umballa Cantonment, the New Iron Factory, Delhi, and the West Patent Press Company, Limited, Delhi, are shown in which the daily average of operatives did not amount to 20. With regard to the New Iron Factory, Delhi, the Deputy Commissioner reports that it has been ascertained on inspection that more than 20 persons are at times simultaneously employed in the factory. In the report for last year it was noticed that the daily average of operatives in the Upper India Steam Flour Mills, Umballa Cantonment, and the West's Patent Press Company, Limited, Delhi, were below 20, and the Deputy Commissioners were called upon for an explanation. In the first factory the Deputy Commissioner reports that it has been ascertained from inspection that as a rule more than 20 persons simultaneously are employed. In the second factory the daily average of operatives shown in the returns which accompanied the Factories Report for the year 1896 represented the number of hands regularly employed in the factory. In the cotton season, however, which is the factory's working season, the number of hands employed is considerably over 20 per day.

2. *Inspections.*—All these factories, with the exception of the 7 noted on the margin, were inspected at one time or the other in the course of the year. Sixteen were inspected once only, 31 twice, 12 three times, and 41 more than three times. The number of inspections of the Shám Dás Sundar Dás Wála Cotton Factory at Chunián, Lahore District, ought to have been given. It is stated that it was inspected occasionally by the Tahsíldár.

1. The Delhi Cotton Ginning Factory.
2. The New Iron Factory, Delhi.
3. Commissariat Boosa Press, Umballa Cantonment.
4. Chota Lál Wála Cotton Ginning Factory, Lahore.
5. Múl Chand Brij Lál Wála Cotton Ginning Factory, Lahore.
6. Sakhdeo Bux Mooltan Chand Cotton Ginning Factory and Press.
7. Cotton Ginning Factory, Montgomery.

3. *Delhi District.*—There were 14 factories in the district which came within the scope of the Act. Of these 12 were inspected by Medical and other officers. The two factories not inspected were recently brought on the register. The sanitary conditions of the factories were generally good, except in one or two of the factories, the Managers of which removed all the defects when pointed out by the Inspecting Officers. Separate latrines are provided for females in those factories in which females are employed, and these latrines are in most cases pacca. The total number of hands employed was 2,252, of whom only 198 were females. The latter are mostly employed on cotton cleaning. Children are almost entirely employed in the cotton factories, and have been all duly certified to by the Civil Surgeon. The operatives are well treated and no complaints have been received.

4. *Hissar District.*—There were 10 factories in this district during the year under report. The Deputy Commissioner inspected the factory at Hissar twice and the factory at Hánsi once. The Civil Surgeon in his capacity of Inspector visited all the factories.

5. *Karnál District.*—There were 3 factories brought within the scope of the Act during 1897, and each was inspected once and twice respectively by the Deputy Commissioner and Civil Surgeon. The results of the inspections were

not satisfactory. Sanitary arrangements were found defective, and portions of the machinery had not been properly fenced in. The Managers were warned that they must effect a prompt removal of the defects brought to light, and from the reports subsequently received it is satisfactory to learn that substantial improvements have been made. The factories furnished employment for 397 hands, 300 of whom were women and 35 children.

6. *Umballa District.*—There were 5 factories at work in 1897 as against 4 in the previous year. The Commissariat Boosa Press was brought within the scope of the Act in February 1898, but as statements of its working were submitted by the Chief Commissariat Officer for the half year ending 31st December 1897, it has been included in the present report. This factory was consequently not inspected during the year 1897, and the reason for its not having been brought under the Act earlier was owing to the late receipt of particulars. Electric lights are used in the Upper India Steam Flour Mills. The Deputy Commissioner inspected 2 and the Medical Officer 4 factories. The results of the inspections showed that the arrangements in all factories were generally satisfactory. The buildings are well ventilated and the water-supply sufficient and good. The latrine accommodation was sufficient and sanitary arrangements generally good.

7. *Gurgaon District.*—Two new factories were opened during the year 1897, bringing the total number of factories up to 4. The inspection of the Civil Surgeon brought to light that Sunday is not a recognised holiday at the Rewári Cotton Press, and as the Press has not been exempted under Section 5 (2) of the Act, the proprietor has been warned to observe Sunday as a general holiday in future. The Cotton Press and Cotton Cleaning Factory at Palwal were inspected once each by the Civil Surgeon and twice each by the Tahsíldár. The 2 factories at Rewári were inspected three and four times by the Civil Surgeon. Good drinking water is supplied to the labourers from wells. There are no latrines in the Rewári Cotton Press. In April 1897 a fire broke out in the Rewári Ginning Factory, and 150 maunds of cleaned and 20 maunds of uncleaned cotton were burnt.

8. *Mooltan District.*—There are 20 factories in the district, all of which, with the single exception of the Railway Workshops, are cotton factories. The sanitary condition of all the factories, except the Railway Workshops, was reported to be only fair, and the Managers are said not to be as careful of the cleanliness of the factories as they should be. All inspections were made by the Civil Surgeon, who inspected 1 factory twice and 18 more than three times. One factory was not inspected during the year. Only two or three factories are employed simultaneously in the winter, and in the summer most of them are closed. The Managers sometimes employ under-aged children and allow them to work on the ginning seats while the machinery is in motion. This is against rules and dangerous. The persons concerned have been warned by the Deputy Commissioner.

9. *Montgomery District.*—There are now 4 cotton-ginning factories in this district,—1 each at Montgomery and Okára and 2 at Dipálpur. The factory at Okára and one of the factories at Dipálpur were inspected twice and once respectively by the District Magistrate. The Assistant Surgeon inspected the 2 factories at Dipálpur twice each and the Okára Factory four times. The factory at Montgomery was not inspected during the year.

10. *Lahore District.*—There are two classes of factories in the Lahore District, *viz.*, Government factories and private factories. The Government factories consist of 7 Railway Workshops and 2 other factories, *viz.*, the Oil Mills and Printing Press belonging to the North-Western Railway. They are all situated in

the North-Western Railway premises and employ on an average 3,700 operaitves daily. The number of private factories which come within the scope of the Act is 21 as against 16 last year, all but 5 of which are cotton-ginning factories. Of the private factories, 9 are in Lahore, 1 near Ráewind, 1 at Kot Rádha Kishen, 3 at Kasúr and 7 at Chuniáu. Nine of the private factories employ more than 50 operatives per diem and fall directly under the provisions of the Act. The total number of operatives employed in private factories amounted to 1,238. The Punjab Oil and Flour Mills, the Mela Rám Cotton Mills, and the Mufid-i-'Am Press worked continuously throughout the year. The cotton-ginning factories work on an average for some six months in the year from 15th October to 15th April. All the Government factories and almost all the private factories were formally inspected by the Civil Surgeon (the Joint Inspector), the Deputy Commissioner and the Assistant Inspector, and the defects noticed were pointed out to the Managers. The sanitary arrangements are on the whole good, and adequate latrine accommodation is provided except in the case of one or two private factories. The water-supply is abundant. Wages are good in both classes of factories and compare favourably with those earned by the agricultural and labouring classes. The machinery has been adequately protected.

11. *Jhang District.*—There is only 1 cotton-ginning factory in this district worked by steam, and a hydraulic cotton press is combined with it. The factory was inspected by the Joint Inspector twice during the year. The factory building is well ventilated. The sanitary arrangements were at first defective and objectionable, but have since been improved. Satisfactory arrangements have been made for the supply of pure water. The machinery is unprotected, but orders have been issued by the Deputy Commissioner for suitable fencing to be provided.

12. *Amritsar District.*—There are in Amritsar 4 factories which come within the scope of the Act. The name of the Amritsar Metal Factory has been changed to the Hari Rám Lakhmi Chand Cotton Factory. The Government Forage Works was very busy owing to the frontier operations. All the factories were inspected during the year, and the sanitary conditions continue satisfactory.

13. *Gurdáspur District.*—There are only 2 factories that come within the scope of the Act. The New Egerton Mills at Dháriwál were inspected by the Assistant Commissioner. The certifying Surgeon inspected both factories during the year. The dangerous parts of the machinery are guarded and fenced off. The water-supply is reported to be good and abundant, and the sanitary arrangements good.

14. *Ráwalpindi District.*—During the year under report there were, as in the previous year, 9 factories in this district, 6 of which are Government and 3 private factories. Each of the factories, with the exception of the North-Western Railway Workshops, was inspected by the Deputy Commissioner. The Medical Officer inspected each factory four times during the year. The sanitary arrangements, ventilation and water-supply are reported as satisfactory.

15. *Peshâwar District.*—There are 2 factories in this district, both cotton cleaning ones. They were each inspected twice by the Tahsíldár of Peshá-war, who found them in good order. They work for six months from October to March, as sufficient cotton is not produced in the district to admit of their working throughout the year. The sanitary arrangements of the factories are reported satisfactory, the machinery is well fenced in, and the mills properly geared.

16. *Sanitary condition and sanitary arrangements.*—The sanitary conditions and sanitary arrangements of the factories in the Province are reported to be generally satisfactory with the exceptions noted above.

17. *General health of operatives.*—The health of the operatives is reported to have been good during the year.

18. *Wages and general condition of operatives.*—In the Umballa District the operatives are reported to be well paid. In the Rúpar Workshops coolies get 4 annas a day and skilled artizans from 6 annas to Re. 1.

In Delhi wages are as high as could be earned by this class of worker in any other trade, and there is considerable competition for employment in the factories.

In Gurgaon wages vary from 3 to 4¼ annas a day for men and from 1¾ to 3 annas for women.

In Peshâwar men get 6 annas and women 4 annas a day.

In Gurdâspur the wages vary from Rs. 3 to Rs. 50 per mensem according to work and capacity.

In Jhang men get from 4 to 5 annas and women and children from 2 to 3 annas a day.

In Montgomery the wages for men vary from 4 to 5½ annas, for women from 3 to 4 annas, and for children from 2 to 4 annas.

The Railway employés in the Government factories at Lahore receive pay at the highest rates prevailing in the Province. In the private factories men receive from Rs. 7 to Rs. 16 a month, women Rs. 5 a month or 2½ annas a day, and children 2 annas or less a day.

No details of the wages paid have been received from the districts of Hissar, Karnâl, Ráwalpindi or Amritsar.

The general condition of the operatives is reported good.

19. *Employment of women and children.*—1,934 women and 836 children were employed in the different factories during the year. They were mostly employed in cotton factories. The rule as to the employment of children under the age of nine years has been observed in all factories, except 3 in the Mooltan District.

20. *Fencing of machinery and mill gearing.*—With one exception, *viz.*, the Cotton Ginning Factory in the Jhang District, the machinery in all factories is properly fenced in and the mills geared.

21. *Prosecutions.*—In the Lahore District two persons were fined under the Factories Act for not submitting their returns punctually during the year under report.

22. *Accidents.*—There were 51 accidents during the year under report, of which 2 were fatal, 7 serious and 42 minor. These accidents occurred in the following factories :—

	Fatal.	*Serious.*	*Minor.*
Hissar Cotton Mills	...	...	1
Krishna Mills, Delhi	...	...	1
Delhi Cloth and General Mills ...	...	...	1
Biscuit Manufactory	...	...	1
Mela Rám Cotton Mills, Lahore ...	...	1	...
Múl Chand Brij Lál Wála Cotton Ginning Factory, Lahore	1	...	...
North-Western Railway Workshops, Lahore	...	2	33
Compressed Forage Works, Amritsar	...	1	...
Sugar Works, Sujánpur (Gurdáspur District)	1	...	...
North-Western Railway Workshops, Ráwalpindi	...	1	5
Commissariat Steam Flour Mill and Bakery, Ráwalpindi	...	1	...
Arsenal Workshops, Ráwalpindi ...	...	1	...
Total ...	2	7	42

The circumstances of the fatal accident in the Sugar Works at Sujánpur were these. On the 28th of May 1897 at midnight a still took fire and burst, whereby one man was seriously burnt about the body and had his leg fractured. He succumbed to his injuries the following day. Three other men were also slightly burnt.

In the Múl Chand Brij Lál Wála Cotton Ginning Factory, Lahore, a boy of 16 years of age, who used to attend the factory to learn Mistri's work, came under the shaft and was killed.

In the Compressed Forage Works, Amritsar, on 17th December a workman had part of his hand cut away by the chaff-cutter roller.

In the North-Western Railway Workshops, Ráwalpindi, a Khalási named Daláwar Khán and four others were carrying a buffer plate of an engine by means of ropes and a bamboo. One of the men made a false step and allowed the bamboo to slip from his shoulder, when the plate fell on Daláwar Khán's foot and crushed it.

Two serious accidents took place in the Ráwalpindi Arsenal Works and the Commissariat Steam Flour Mill and Bakery. In the first case Fakír Muhammad, a Mistri, was working a circular saw in the Arsenal Workshops cutting off the corners of a square piece of wood which his right hand was trying to keep in place. He tried to cut quite to the end of the wood, and the result was that it slipped and three of his fingers were cut off. In the second case a workman named Pír Bakhsh, while cleaning the rollers of the moulding machine, touched the break which set the rollers in motion, and thus his hand got between the rollers and was so crushed that it had to be amputated.

No details have been given of the serious accidents that occurred in the Railway Workshops and the Mela Rám Cotton Mills at Lahore.

23. The modifications in the forms which accompany this report, ordered in the letter from the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 262, dated 7th March 1898, will be adopted next year. They were received too late for action this year.

FORM I.

Statement to accompany Annual Provincial Report on the working of the Factories Act.

Name (and locality) of Factory.	Nature of industry.	Nature of moving power.	Amount of moving power.	Average daily number of operatives employed. Adults. Males.	Adults. Females.	Adults. Total.	Children. Males.	Children. Females.	Children. Total.	Total columns 8 and 11.	Whether the Factory is worked mainly (1) by shifts, or (2) by midday stoppages, or (3) otherwise.	Whether a general holiday is ordinarily given (1) on Sundays, or (2) on varying week days, or (3) whether Factory exempted under Section 5 B (2) (c), or (4) under Section 5 B (2) (d) of the Act, or (5) otherwise worked.	Number of accidents reported during the year. Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	Number of inspections held during the year. By Magistrates.	By special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officer.	By other officers (if any).	Total.	Remarks.
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
DELHI DISTRICT.																						
Delhi Cloth and General Mills.	Spinning and weaving.	Steam ...	Two 600 H. P.	597	64	661	54	...	84	745	By midday stoppages.	(1) Sunday holiday.	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	2	
Delhi Cotton Mills ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	650 H. P. ...	564	25	589	55	1	56	645	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills.	Flour milling	Do. ...	Two 60 H. P.	65	...	65	...	...	...	65	No daily stoppage. If factory is worked beyond 12 hours 2 sets of men are employed.	Ditto and certain Hindu and Muhammadan holidays.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	
Delhi Cotton Ginning Factory	Cotton Ginning.	Do. ...	19 H. P. ...	18	17	35	...	...	...	35	By midday stoppages.	Sundays ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Delhi Iron Works ...	Casting and Sugar Mills	Do. ...	12 H. P. and also hand power.	60	...	60	3	...	3	63	By daily stoppages.	Exempted under 5 B (2) (*c*) during Sept. Oct., Nov. and December.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
Grand Iron Works ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Not reported	80	...	80	...	...	...	80	Midday stoppages.	Ditto Hindu and Muhammadan festivals are given	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	
Ganesh Flour Mills ...	Flour milling	Do. ...	250 H. P. ...	74	2	76	...	...	...	76	By shifts ...	Sunday holiday.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	

Abstract (District Totals).

Total number of Factories	14
Cotton Mills ...	3
Flour Mills ...	2
Cotton Press ...	1
Iron Works or Foundries.	*3
Cotton cleaning Factories.	2
Other Factories ...	†3
Total ...	14
Number of Factories inspected once during the year.	5
Ditto twice ...	6
Ditto three times	1
Ditto more than three times.	0
Ditto not inspected...	2
Total ...	14

*Two of these are also do sugar-cane pressing.

†1. Yarn glazing and thread making.
2. Polishing sewing thread.
3. Biscuit manufactory.

8	Casting Iron Factory ...	Iron Factory and Sugar Mills.	Do. ...	12 H. P. ...	81	...	81	5	...	5	86	By midday stoppages.	Hindu and Muhammadan festivals.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
9	Biscuit Manufactory and General Steam Bakery Company, Limited.	Biscuits, Cakes Bread and General Pastry.	Do. ...	50 H. P. ...	49	...	49	...	...	...	49	By shifts ...	Exempted under Section 5 B (1) (2).	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1
10	City Iron Factory ...	Yarn glazing and thread making.	Do. ...	10 H. P. ...	15	20	35	...	...	...	35	By midday stoppages.	Hindu and Muhammadan festivals. Work not regular.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
11	Cotton Ginning Mills ...	Cotton cleaning.	Do. ...	15 H. P. ...	27	20	47	...	...	...	47	By shifts ...	Sunday holiday.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
12	Krishen's Mills ...	Spinning ...	Do. ...	600 H. P. ...	239	49	288	7	...	7	295	Midday stoppages.	Ditto ...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	2
13	New Iron Factory ...	Polishing sewing thread.	Do. ...	8 H. P. ...	7	...	7	8	...	8	15	Ditto ...	Friday ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	West's Patent Press Company, Limited, Delhi.	Cotton pressing.	Do. ...	8 H. P. ...	14	...	14	2	...	2	16	No daily stoppages. Only 6 working hours a day.	Sundays and on Hindu and Muhammadan festivals and when no cotton is ready for pressing.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Total ...	...	...	...	1,890	197	2,087	164	1	165	2,252	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	13	7	20

HISSAR DISTRICT.

1	Hissar Cotton Mills ...	Cotton ginning and pressing.	Steam ...	80 H. P. ...	250	60	310	19	10	29	339	By shifts ...	On Sundays...	...	...	1	1	2	...	4	1	7
2	Dal Chand Mohan Lál, Hánsi	Cotton ginning.	Do. ...	40 H. P. ...	90	13	103	20	14	34	137	Midday stoppages.	General holiday is ordinarily given.	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	4
3	Choth Ráj Fatteh Chand Company, Hánsi.	Ditto ...	Do. ...	25 H. P. ...	74	12	86	3	4	7	93	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
4	Narsing Cotton Company, Hánsi.	Ditto ...	Do. ...	30 H. P. ...	50	20	70	...	...	...	70	Ditto ...	A general holiday is given on 4 or 5 days in each month.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
5	Madho Prasad Jugal Kishore, Bhiwáni.	Ditto ...	Do. ...	20 H. P. ...	46	26	72	...	...	...	72	Ditto ...	Sundays generally.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
6	Press Company Limited, Bhiwáni.	Ditto ...	Do. ...	20 H. P. ...	43	...	43	...	...	...	43	Shifts ...	Sundays ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
7	Delhi Cotton Ginning Company, Limited, Branch Bhiwáni.	Ditto ...	Do. ...	16 H. P. ...	104	25	129	...	...	...	129	Midday stoppages.	Sundays generally.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1

ABSTRACT (DISTRICT TOTALS).

Total number of Factories ...	10
Cotton Mills ...	7
Cotton Presses ...	2
Turning, Fitting and Blacksmiths' shops.	1
Total ...	10
Number of Factories inspected once during the year.	4
Ditto twice ...	3
Ditto three times ...	0
Ditto more than three times.	3
Total ...	10

FORM I—CONTINUED.

Statement to accompany Annual Provincial Report on the working of the Factories Act—continued.

Serial No. of Factory.	Name (and locality) of Factory.	Nature of industry.	Nature of moving power.	Amount of moving power.	Average daily number of operatives employed. Adults. Males.	Adults. Females.	Adults. Total.	Children. Males.	Children. Females.	Children. Total.	Total columns 8 and 11.	Whether the Factory is worked mainly (1) by shifts, or (2) by midday stoppages, or (3) otherwise.	Whether a general holiday is ordinarily given (1) on Sundays, or (2) on varying week days, or (3) whether Factory exempted under Section 5 B (2) (c), or (4) under Section 5 B (2) (d) of the Act, or (5) otherwise worked.	Number of accidents reported during the year. Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	Number of inspections held during the year. By Magistrates.	By special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officer.	By other officers (if any).	Total.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
												HISSAR—CONCLUDED.											
8	Sirsa Leco. Engine shed workshop.	Locomotive repair.	Steam ...	6 H. P. ...	46	...	45	...	...	...	46	Midday stoppages.	Sundays ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	21	
9	Jain Cotton Mills Company, Hánsi.	Cotton ginning.	Do. ...	20 H. P. ...	29	18	47	5	4	9	56	Ditto ...	Sundays ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	
10	Pirbhu Diál Banke Mal, Hánsi.	Cotton pressing.	Do. ...	15 H. P. ...	45	...	45	...	...	...	45	Works only in the day time from 6 A. M. to 6 P. M.	No general rule for holidays.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	
	Total ...	...	...	...	777	174	951	47	32	79	1,030	...	...	1	1	...	2	3	...	26	...	29	
												KARNAL DISTRICT.											
1	Shermukh Roy Shahpurja's Cotton Ginning Factory, Pánipat.	Cotton cleaning.	Steam ...	40 H. P. ...	31	300	331	35	...	35	366	Midday shifts	8 days holidays at end of each month.	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	3	
2	West's Patent Cotton Press, Pánipat.	Cotton pressing.	Do. ...	40 H. P. ...	31	...	31	...	...	...	31	Midday stoppages.	No holiday is given on Sunday. Worked only 7 days in November and 8 days in December 1897.	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	3	
	Total ...	...	...	...	62	300	362	35	...	35	397	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	6	

ABSTRACT (DISTRICT TOTALS).

Total number of Factories ...	2
Cotton cleaning ...	1
Cotton Pressing ...	1
Total ...	2
Number of Factories inspected three times.	2
Total ...	2

UMBALLA DISTRICT.

1	Rúpar Werkshop and Iron Foundry (S. Canal).	Iron and wood work.	Steam ...	18 H. P. ...	118	...	118	...	...	...	118	By midday stoppages.	On Sundays provided on festival occurs 3 days before or after.	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2
2	Commissariat Flour Mill, Umballa Cantonment.	Flour Mill ...	Do. ...	14 H. P. ...	24	...	24	...	...	...	24	Worked from 6 A. M. to 4 P. M.	On Sundays	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
3	West's Patent Press, Umballa City.	Cotton Press	Do. ...	20 H. P. ...	37	50	87	...	...	...	87	By shifts and stoppages.	On varying week days.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
4	Upper India Steam Flour Mills, Umballa Cantonment.	Flour grinding	Do. ...	35 H. P. ...	17	2	19	...	...	...	19	By midday stoppages.	Ditto ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	4
5	Commissariat Bhúsa Press, Umballa Cantonment.	Bhúsa Press...	Do. ...	8 H. P. ...	33	...	33	...	...	...	33	Stoppages from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M.	General holiday on Sunday.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	229	52	281	...	...	...	281	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	7	...	10

ABSTRACT (DISTRICT TOTALS).

Total number of Factories... 5

Flour Mills ... 2
Cotton Press ... 1
Iron Foundry ... 1
Bhúsa Press ... 1

Total ... 5

Number of Factories inspected once during the year. 0
Ditto twice ... 3
Ditto more than thrice 1
Ditto not inspected ... 1

Total ... 5

GURGAON DISTRICT.

1	Cotton Press, Rewári ...	Cotton Press	Steam ...	16 H. P. ...	46	15	61	...	...	...	61	By midday stoppages.	On Sundays...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
2	Cotton cleaning Factory, Rewári.	Cotton cleaning.	Do. ...	25 H. P. ...	22	23	45	...	...	...	45	Ditto ...	On varying week days.	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
3	Cotton cleaning Factory, Palwal.	Ditto ...	Do. ...	150 H. P. ...	20	50	70	...	...	...	70	Ditto ...	No general holiday given.	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3
4	Cotton Press, Palwal ...	Cotton Press	Do. ...	50 H. P. ...	36	...	36	...	...	...	36	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3
	Total ...	...	...	...	124	88	212	...	...	...	212	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	9	...	13

ABSTRACT (DISTRICT TOTALS).

Total number of Factories... 4

Cotton Presses ... 2
Cotton cleaning factories. 2

Total ... 4

Number of factories inspected three times during the year. 3
Ditto more than three times. 1

Total ... 4

FORM I—CONTINUED.

Statement to accompany Annual Provincial Report on the working of the Factories Act—continued.

Serial No. of Factory.	Name (and locality) of Factory.	Nature of industry.	Nature of moving power.	Amount of moving power.	AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF OPERATIVES EMPLOYED. Adults. Males.	Adults. Females.	Adults. Total.	Children. Males.	Children. Females.	Children. Total.	Total columns 8 and 11.	Whether the Factory is worked mainly (1) by shifts, or (2) by midday stoppages, or (3) otherwise.	Whether a general holiday is ordinarily given (1) on Sundays, or (2) on varying week days, or (3) whether Factory exempted under Section 5 B (2) (c), or (4) under Section 5 B (2) (d) of the Act, or (5) otherwise worked.	NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS REPORTED DURING THE YEAR. Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS HELD DURING THE YEAR. By Magistrates.	By special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officer.	By other officers (if any).	Total.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
												MOOLTAN DISTRICT.											
1	Seth Sukhdeo Bakhsh & Co. at Taraf Ravi.	Cotton ginning.	Steam ...	25 H. P. ...	46	45	91	...	...	...	91	By midday stoppages.	On Sundays as a rule and on varying week days when necessary.	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7	ABSTRACT (DISTRICT TOTALS). Total number of Factories...20
2	Siri Mahráj & Co. at Taraf Ravi.	Ditto ...	Do. ...	16 H. P. ...	15	14	29	...	...	...	29	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8	Cotton Ginning Factories. 15
3	Sachi Company ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	25 H. P. ...	48	40	88	...	...	...	88	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8	Cotton Presses ... 2
4	Seth Chet Rám & Co. ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	20 H. P. ...	35	18	53	...	...	...	53	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7	Iron Works Foundries ... 1
5	Bhamba Rám Rangu Rám Company.	Ditto ...	Do. ...	20 H. P. ...	37	28	65	...	...	...	65	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7	Both Ginning and Press 2 Total ... 20
6	Chimandás Tek Chand & Co.	Ditto ...	Do. ...	25 H. P. ...	50	30	80	...	...	..	80	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8	Number of Factories inspected during the year—
7	Sat Naráin Company ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	30 H. P. ...	50	36	86	...	...	...	86	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7	Twice ... 1
8	Rája Walch Dás & Co. ...	Cotton Press	Do. ...	40 H. P. ...	75	...	75	...	...	...	75	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7	
9	Bhái Gurdit Singh at Cantonment Station.	Cotton ginning.	Do. ...	16 H. P. ...	28	26	54	4	6	10	64	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7	More than thrice ... 18 Total ... 19
10	Seth Chaimandás & Co. ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	20 H. P. ...	35	26	61	2	1	3	64	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8	Not inspected during year ... 1
11	Railway Workshop ...	Repairing engines, &c.	Do. and labour.	...	246	...	246	...	...	...	246	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7	Total ... 20

12	Nehban Dás & Co. ...	Cotton ginning.	Steam ...	7 H. P. ...	18	16	34	...	...	...	34	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
13	New French Press Company	Cotton press and ginning.	Do. ...	45 H. P. ...	59	48	107	...	...	...	107	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8
14	Chet Rám Dassu Rám & Co.	Press ...	Do. ...	20 H. P. ...	40	22	62	...	...	...	62	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8
15	S. Jetha Nand & Co. ...	Ginning ...	Do. ...	35 H. P. ...	48	39	87	5	5	10	97	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
16	Shiwji Maháráj ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	20 H. P. ...	40	46	86	2	3	5	91	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
17	Sukhdeo Bux, Multan Chand & Co.	Cotton pressing & ginning.	Do. ...	20 H. P. ...	27	21	48	...	...	...	48	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Wallah Dás Jevan Dás ...	Ginning ...	Do. ...	20 H. P. ...	24	23	47	...	...	...	47	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
19	Jangal Dás & Co. ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	20 H. P. ...	43	38	81	...	...	...	81	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
20	Darji Maháráj ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	20 H. P. ...	26	22	48	...	...	...	48	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8
	Total ...	...	...	...	990	538	1,528	13	15	28	1,556	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	...	38

MONTGOMERY DISTRICT.

1	Cotton Factory, Okára ...	Cotton ginning and pressing.	Steam ...	300 H. P. ...	70	39	109	1	1	2	111	Worked by shifts and generally stopped at midday for half an hour.	Wednesday and Thursday in every alternate week are observed as holidays.	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	6
2	Cotton Factory, Montgomery	Cotton ginning.	Do. ...	20 H. P. ...	15	20	35	1	...	1	36	By midday stoppages.	One day in the week is observed as a holiday.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Cotton Factory outside Dipálpur.	Ditto ...	Do. ...	20 H. P. ...	33	14	47	7	6	13	60	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	3
4	Cotton Factory inside Dipálpur.	Ditto ...	Do. ...	20 H. P. ...	18	11	29	2	3	5	34	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
	Total ...	...	...	...	136	84	220	11	10	21	241	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	8	...	11

ABSTRACT (DISTRICT TOTALS).

Total number of Factories	4
Cotton cleaning Factories	4
Total ...	4
Number of Factories inspected twice during the year.	1
Ditto thrice ...	1
More than three times ...	1
Total ...	3
Not inspected ...	1
Total ...	4

FORM I—CONTINUED.

Statement to accompany Annual Provincial Report on the working of the Factories Act—continued.

Serial No. of Factory.	Name (and locality) of Factory.	Nature of industry.	Nature of moving power.	Amount of moving power.	Average daily number of operatives employed. Adults. Males.	Adults. Females.	Adults. Total.	Children. Males.	Children. Females.	Children. Total.	Total columns 8 and 11.	Whether the Factory is worked mainly (1) by shifts, or (2) by midday stoppages, or (3) otherwise.	Whether a general holiday is ordinarily given (1) on Sundays, or (2) on varying week days, or (3) whether Factory exempted under Section 5 B (2) (c), or (4) under Section 5 B (2) (d) of the Act, or (5) otherwise worked.	Number of accidents reported during the year. Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	Number of inspections held during the year. By Magistrates.	By special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officer.	By other officers (if any).	Total.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	LAHORE DISTRICT.																						
	GOVERNMENT FACTORIES.																						
1	Engineers shop	Signal, interlocking and general engineering shop.	Steam ...	18 H. P. ...	206	...	206	10	...	10	216	By stoppages	General holiday on Sunday, Saturday half holiday.	...	...	2	2	–	...	4	...	4	
2	Iron Foundry and Brass Foundry.	Iron and Brass moulding.	Do. ...	20 H. P. ...	190	...	190	...	...	...	190	Ditto ...	Generally a holiday on Sunday, but in the event of any special work men get overtime.	...	2	31	33	...	...	2	...	2	The number of accidents shown here represents the total number of accidents which occurred in all.
3	Boiler Shop	Steam boiler-work (erecting and repairing locomotive and other boilers).	Do. ...	20 H. P. ...	245	...	245	...	...	...	245	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...	*Vide* above.			...	...	2	...	2	
4	Erecting, Fitting and Tools Shop.	Fitting, erecting and repairing engines and turning, planing, shaping, slotting and drilling.	Do. ...	50 H. P. ...	650	...	650	...	...	...	650	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...	Ditto			...	...	2	...	2	

ABSTRACT (DISTRICT TOTALS).

Cotton ginning Factories	17
Flour mill ...	1
Printing Presses ...	2
North-Western Railway Loco. Shops ...	7
North-Western Railway Oil Mills ...	1
Cotton Mills ...	1
Do. Presses ...	1
Total ...	30

Number of Factories inspected during the year—

Once	6
Twice ...	12
Thrice ...	4

5	Blacksmiths' Shop, Lahore, North-Western Railway.	General blacksmiths' work.	Do. ...	20 H. P. ...	267	...	267	...	...	...	267	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...		Ditto		...	...	2	...	2	More than three times 6 Total ... 28 Not inspected ... 2 Total ... 30 One factory, the Shám Dás Sundar Dáswála Cotton ginning factory at Chúnián, is said to have been inspected several times by the Tahsíldár.
6	Carriage Shops, Lahore, North-Western Railway.	Carriage and wagon building.	Do. ...	50 H. P. ...	1,444	...	1,444	...	...	...	1,444	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...		Ditto		...	...	2	...	2	
7	General store-yard and stores manufactory.	Painters', tinkers' and joiners' shop.	Manual ...	One 5 ton and one 2 ton handcranes.	227	...	227	24	...	24	251	Ditto ...	Sundays ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	
8	North-Western Railway Oil Mills.	Manufacture of oil.	Steam ...	...	83	7	90	...	...	...	90	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	
9	North-Western Railway Printing Press, Lahore.	Printing ...	Do. ...	120 H. P. ...	295	...	295	52	...	52	347	By midday stoppages.	Ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	

Private Factories.

10	Punjab Oil and Flour Mills, Lahore.	Expressing oil and grinding wheat, &c., into flour.	Steam ...	One 30 H. P. one 20 H. P. one 15 H. P.	41	...	41	21	...	21	62	By stoppages	General holiday on Sunday or on other week day.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
11	Bhawáni Saháí Banka Malwála Cotton ginning Factory at Kasúr in the Lahore District.	Cotton ginning	Do. ...	20 H. P. ...	21	3	24	13	8	21	45	By midday stoppages.	Sunday is not observed as a holiday. The factory is, however, closed for a fortnight for washing.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
12	Chuhar Malwála Cotton-ginning Factory at Chúnián, Lahore District.	Ditto ...	Do. ...	12 H. P. ...	27	...	27	9	...	9	36	Ditto ...	Sunday is observed as a general holiday.	...	...	...	...	2	...	6	...	8
13	Dewa Singh Bhagat Singhwála Cotton ginning Factory, Dhobi Mandi, Anárkali, Lahore.	Ditto ...	Do. ...	35 H. P. ...	20	40	60	...	...	...	60	Shifts ...	No holiday on Sunday.	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	3
14	Atma Rám Behári Lálwála Cotton ginning Factory at Kot Rádha Kishen, Chúnián, Lahore District.	Cotton ginning	Do. ...	25 H. P. ...	30	39	69	3	1	4	73	By shifts as well as stoppages.	Sunday not observed as a holiday, but factory is closed for one day in the week.	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	3

FORM I—CONTINUED.

Statement to accompany Annual Provincial Report on the working of the Factories Act—continued.

Serial No. of Factory.	Name (and locality) of Factory.	Nature of industry.	Nature of moving power.	Amount of moving power.	Average daily number of operatives employed. — Adults. — Males.	Adults. — Females.	Adults. — Total.	Children. — Males.	Children. — Females.	Children. — Total.	Total columns 8 and 11.	Whether the Factory is worked mainly (1) by shifts, or (2) by midday stoppages, or (3) otherwise.	Whether a general Holiday is ordinarily given (1) on Sundays, or (2) on varying week days, or (3) whether Factory is exempted under Section 5 B (2) (c), or (4) under Section 5 (B) (2) (d) of the Act, or (5) otherwise worked.	Number of accidents reported during the year. — Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	Number of inspections held during the year. — By Magistrates.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officer.	By other officers (if any).	Total.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
												LAHORE DISTRICT—concluded.											
												Private Factories—concluded.											
15	Naráin Singhwála Cotton-ginning Factory near Ráewind, Lahore District.	Cotton-ginning	Steam ...	20 H. P. ...	37	29	66	...	...	...	66	Midday stoppages.	General holiday on Sunday.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	
16	Chirág Dínwála Cotton-ginning Factory at Kasúr.	Ditto ...	Do. ...	12 H. P. ...	18	4	22	4	2	6	28	By midday stoppages.	Friday is observed as a general holiday.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
17	Háji Muhammad Faríd and Amír Dínwála Cotton-ginning Factory at Kasúr.	Ditto ...	Do. ...	30 H. P. ...	24	21	45	...	...	...	45	By shifts and stoppages.	No Sunday holiday, but the factory is closed 2 to 3 days in a month for cleaning, &c.	...		...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
18	Guláb Singhwála Cotton-ginning Factory at Lahore.	Ditto ...	Do. ...	20 H. P. ...	60	31	91	...	...	...	91	Midday stoppages.	Four holidays given in a month.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
19	Mufíd-i-'Am Printing Press, Lahore.	Lithographic and tipographic printing	Do. ...	10 H. P. ...	72	...	72	...	...	...	72	Works for 9 hours daily with midday stoppage.	Closed on Sundays and big festivals of Hindús and Muhammadans.	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	

20	Kishan Chand Shankar Dáswála Cotton-ginning Factory at Chunián, Lahore District.	Cotton-ginning	Do. ...	12 H. P. ...	28	...	28	11	...	11	39	By midday stoppages.	General holiday on Sunday.	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	6	
21	AtharMalwála Cotton-ginning Factory at Chúnián.	Ditto ...	Do. ...	12 H. P. ...	*20	...	20	10	...	10	30	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	*This factory remained closed during the whole year 1897. Twenty-one commenced working from 4th December 1897.
22	Chuhar Gopiwála Cotton ginning Factory Chunian.	Ditto ...	Do. ...	12 H. P. ...	26	...	26	11	...	11	37	Ditto	Ditto ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	3	
23	Shamboo Dáswála Cotton-ginning Factory, Lahore.	Ditto ...	Do. ...	25 H. P. ...	†27	21	48	...	...	...	48	By stoppage	Ditto ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	†This factory worked from 1st January to the end of April 1897.
24	Mela Rám Cotton Mills Lahore	Ginning, spinning and weaving.	Do. ...	500 H. P. ...	163	39	202	32	...	32	234	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...	1	...	1	3	1	4	...	8	
25	Mul Chand Brij Lálwála Cotton-ginning Factory, Lahore	Cotton-ginning	Do. ...	25 H. P. ...	28	31	59	...	...	...	59	Midday stoppage.	Closed for four days in the month for washing.	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
26	Jowála Shankerwála Cotton-ginning Factory, Chunián.	Ditto ...	Do. ...	16 H. P. ...	23	...	23	14	...	14	37	Ditto ...	General holiday on Sunday.	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	
27	Harmukh Rái Gobind Rám Hydraulic Cotton Press Lahore.	Cotton Press	Do. ...	20 H. P. ...	50	...	50	...	...	...	50	Works for six months in the year. Men are not shifted.	Closed for one week in the months.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
28	Chota Lálwála Cotton-ginning Factory, Lahore.	Cotton-ginning	Do. ...	25 H. P. ...	32	23	55	...	...	...	55	Midday stoppage.	Sunday is not obsrved as a general holiday.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
29	Shám Dás Sundar Dáswála Cotton-ginning Factory at Chuniáu.	Ditto ...	Do. ...	12 H. P. ...	23	5	28	5	6	11	39	Ditto ...	Sunday is observed as a general holiday.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	The Tahsíldár inspected occasionally. Number of times not stated.
30	Gopi Rám Salámat Malwála Cotton-ginning Factory Chunian.	Ditto ...	Do. ...	12 H. P. ...	22	...	22	10	...	10	32	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	6	
	Total ...	...	...	...	4,399	293	4,692	229	17	246	4,938	...	...	1	3	33	37	20	1	52	1	74	

JHANG DISTRICT.

1	Siri Guru Nának Company Cotton Press.	Cotton-ginning and pressing.	Steam ...	30 H. P. ...	50	50	100	...	4	4	104	By stoppage	No general holiday. Four days in a month on varying week days are given.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	Cotton ginning combined with Cotton Press. 1 Total ... 1 Number of factories inspected twice. 1 Total ... 1

FORM I—CONTINUED.

Statement to accompany Annual Provincial Report on the working of the Factories Act—concluded.

Serial No. of Factory.	Name (and locality) of Factory.	Nature of industry.	Nature of moving power.	Amount of moving power.	Average daily number of operatives employed: Adults: Males.	Adults: Females.	Adults: Total.	Children: Males.	Children: Females.	Children: Total.	Total columns 8 and 11.	Whether the Factory is worked mainly (1) by shifts, or (2) by mid-day stoppages, or (3) otherwise.	Whether a general holiday is ordinarily given (1) on Sundays, or (2) on varying week days, or (3) whether Factory is exempted under Section 5 B (2) (c), or (4) under Section 5 (2) B (d) of the Act, or (5) otherwise worked.	Number of accidents reported during the year: Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	Number of inspections held during the year: By Magistrates.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officer.	By other officers (if any).	Total.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
								AMRITSAR DISTRICT.															
1	Compressed Forage Works, Amritsar.	Forage pressing.	Steam ...	25 H. P. ...	67	...	67	...	...	...	67	Midday stoppages.	Sundays and principal Hindu and Muhammadan holidays.	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	Number of factories inspected during the year— Once ... ... 1 Twice ... ... 2 More than 3 times ... 1 Total ... 4
2	Municipal shops ...	Repairs and renewals of sanitary and other appliances.	Do. ...	14 H. P. ...	64	...	64	...	...	...	64	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12	
3	Jái Singh Rái Dholan Dás Factory.	Rice and flour mills.	Do. ...	24 H. P. ...	31	12	43	...	...	...	43	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	
4	Hari Rám Lakhmi Chand Cotton-ginning Factory.	Cotton-ginning	Do. ...	30 H. P. ...	30	28	58	...	...	...	58	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	
	Total ...	...	...	...	192	40	232	...	...	...	232	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	17	17	

GURDASPUR DISTRICT.

1	The New Egerton Woollen Mills Company, Dháriwál.	Woollen manufacture.	Water and steam.	240 H. P. ...	709	62	771	196	10	206	977	By midday stoppages.	Holiday allowed on Sundays.	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	5
2	Sugar Works, Sujánpur ...	Sugar and spirits.	Do.	Not reported	117	17	134	8	1	9	143	By shifts ...	Exempted from restrictions of law as to Sunday labor	1	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	3
	Total ...	...	...	...	826	79	905	204	11	215	1,120	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	7	...	8

Abstract (District Totals).

Total number of Factories—

Woollen Mill ... 1
Sugar Mill ... 1

Total ... 2

Number of Factories inspected—

Thrice ... 1

More than thrice during the year ... 1

Total ... 2

RAWALPINDI DISTRICT.

1	Murree Brewery Company, Limited, Goragali.	Brewing and malting.	Steam ...	10 H. P. ...	286	...	286	...	...	...	286	In winter there are two shifts in 24 hours. In summer there is no night work. An hour is always given at midday.	The brewing and malting are exempted from the Sunday clause, but all men leave work at 12 noon on Sundays except those in charge of malt-house and fermentation in the winter months.	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	5
2	Murree Brewery Company, Limited, Ráwalpindi.	Ditto ...	Do. ..	12 H. P. ...	189	...	189	...	...	...	189	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	5
3	North-Western Railway Workshops, Ráwalpindi.	Repairs of engines and vehicles.	Do. ...	One 50 H. P.; One 20 H. P., and One 25 H. P.	1,048	...	1,048	...	...	...	1,048	By midday stoppages.	Sundays and Gazetted holidays are given.	...	1	5	6	...	...	4	...	4

Abstract (District Totals).

Total number of Factories—

Breweries ... 2
Flour mill ... 1
Iron works ... 2
Other factories ... 4

Total ... 9

Number of Factories inspected—

More than three times during the year ... 9

Total ... 9

FORM I—CONCLUDED.

Statement to accompany Annual Provincial Report on the working of the Factories Act—concluded.

Serial No. of Factory.	Name (and locality) of Factory.	Nature of industry.	Nature of moving power.	Amount of moving power.	Average daily number of operatives employed. Adults. Males.	Adults. Females.	Adults. Total.	Children. Males.	Children. Females.	Children. Total.	Total columns 8 and 11.	Whether the Factory is worked mainly (1) by shifts, or (2) by mid-day stoppages, or (3) otherwise.	Whether a general holiday is ordinarily given (1) on Sundays, or (2) on varying week days, or (3) whether Factory is exempted under Section 5 B (2) (c), or (4) under Section 5 B (2) (d) of the Act, or (5) otherwise worked.	Number of accidents reported during the year. Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	Number of inspections held during the year. By Magistrates.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officer.	By other officers (if any).	Total.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
												RAWALPINDI DISTRICT.											
4	Commissariat Steam Flour Mill and Bakery.	Flour and bread making.	Steam ...	25 H. P. ...	82	...	82	...	...	...	82	Shifts ...	Sunday is given as a holiday in the Flour Mill only.	...	1	...	1	1	...	4	*14	19	* Two inspections were made by the Chief Mechanical Engineer and 12 by the Medical Officer on duty in Cantonments.
5	Executive Engineer, Military Works, Workshops at Ráwal-	Making of Barrack room and Hospital furniture and Manufacture of mortar.	Do. ...	Two 12 H. P.	100	...	100	8	...	8	108	Midday stoppages.	Sunday given as a holiday.	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	†...	5	† The Superintending and Executive Engineers inspected the Workshops during the year, but the number of visits has not been given.
6	Ráwalpindi Arsenal Workshops.	Manufacture, &c., of Military equipment.	Do. ...	One 8 H. P. and two 12 H. P.	327	...	327	27	...	27	354	By midday stoppages.	On Sundays and gazetted holidays.	...	1	...	1	1	...	4	‡3	8	‡ These inspections were made by Medical Officer, by Director-General and Inspector-General of Ordnance.
7	Búta Singh's Tent Factory at Ráwalpindi.	Manufacture of tents and camp furniture.	Manual ...	...	223	12	235	8	...	8	243	Ditto ...	On Sundays	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	5	
8	Gas Works, Ráwalpindi Cantonment.	Manufacture of gas.	Steam ...	8 H. P. ...	25	...	25	...	...	...	25	Ditto ...	Sunday given as a holiday except to firemen.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	5	

9	Water Works, Cantonment.	Ráwalpindi	Supplying water to Cantonment.	Do. ...	Two 42 H. P. Two 8 H. P.	72	...	72	...	...	...	72	Midday stoppages.	Sunday given as a holiday.	...	...	...	...		...	4	...	5	
	Total ...		...	...	...	2,352	12	2,364	43	...	43	2,407	...	...	...	3	5	8	8		32	21	61	

PESHAWAR DISTRICT.

1	Abdul Karím and Cos.' Cotton-cleaning Factory, near Haveli Shakur Khán's Gate, Peshá-war City.		Cotton-cleaning.	Steam ...	10 H. P. ...	22	6	28	...	...	...	28	Middle stoppages.	General holiday on Sunday.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	Worked for six months in the year.
2	Harji Mal's Cotton cleaning Factory, near Rámdás Gate, Peshawar City.		Ditto ...	Do. ...	16 H. P. ...	41	21	62	...	...	...	62	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	... Ditto.
	Total ...		...	...	...	63	27	90	...	...	...	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...

FORM II.

Statement to accompany Annual Provincial Report on the working of the Factories Act.

PART A.—ENUMERATION OF FACTORIES.

	Jhang.	Karnál.	Hissar.	Gurgaon.	Delhi.	Umballa.	Mooltan.	Montgomery.	Lahore.	Amritsar.	Gurdáspur.	Ráwalpindi.	Peshâwar.	Total.	Total for the year 1896.	Total for the year 1895.	REMARKS.
Number of Factories within the scope of the Act—																	
1. Government and Municipal Factories—																	
Arms and Ammunition	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Arsenals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	
Canal Foundry and Workshops ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	
Carpentry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Clothing Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Dockyards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Flour Mills	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	*1	...	†2	2	1	*Is also a Bakery. †One is also a Bakery.
Gun Carriage Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Gun Powder Factory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Iron Works and Foundries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	Is also a Brass Foundry.
Mints	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Municipal Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	
Oil Mills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	
Opium Factory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Printing Presses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	
Railway Workshops	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	1	...	5	5	5	
Sappers and Minors Workshops ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Telegraph Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Repairing Engines, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Boilers (Erection and Repairs)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	
Brass Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Gas Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	
General Engineering Workshops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	2	2	
General Stores Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	‡1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	*Worked by hand cranes.
Water-Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	
Fodder Presses	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	
Total	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	9	1	...	6	...	20	21	13	
2. All other Factories—																	
(i) Worked by steam—																	
Art furniture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Biscuit Manufactory	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
Bone Mills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Breweries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	2	
Brush Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Cement Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Chemical Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Coach Building	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Coffee Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Cotton Cleaning Factories	†1	1	‡7	2	2	...	§17	‖4	17	1	...	...	2	54	40	27	† Cotton Press combined. ‡ One is also a Cotton Press. § Two are also Cotton Presses. ‖ One is also a Cotton Press.
Cotton Mills	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	3	3	
Cotton Presses	...	1	2	2	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	10	7	5	
Distilleries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Dockyards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Domestic Utensils	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Dye Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Flour Mills	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	¶1	**1	...	...	...	5	4	3	¶ Is also an Oil Mill ** Also Rice Mill.

FORM II—CONTINUED.

Statement to accompany Annual Provincial Report on the working of the Factories Act.

PART A.—ENUMERATION OF FACTORIES—*concluded.*

	Jhang.	Karnál.	Hissar.	Gurgaon.	Delhi.	Umballa.	Mooltan.	Montgomery.	Lahore.	Amritsar	Gurdáspur.	Ráwalpindi.	Peshâwar.	Total.	Total for the year 1896.	Total for the year 1895.	REMARKS.
2. All other Factories—*concluded.*																	
(*i*) Worked by steam—*concluded.*																	
Forage Press	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	
Gass Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
General Engineering Workshops	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	
Hosiery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ice Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Iron Works and Foundries	...	...	...	...	*5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	4	* Three are also Sugarcane Mills and two do yarn glazing and thread polishing.
Jute Mills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Jute Presses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Leather Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Match Factory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mathematical Instrument Makers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Oil Mills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Paper Mills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Pottery Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Printing Presses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	
Railway Workshops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Rice Mills...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Rope Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Shallac Factory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Silk Mills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Stone Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sugar Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	*1	1	1	*Also manufactures spirits.
Sugarcane Mills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Tile Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Timber Saw Mills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Tramway Workshops...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Water Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Weaving Mills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Woollen Mills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	
Workshops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	1	2	10	4	14	2	19	4	21	3	2	2	2	86	67	48	
(*ii*) Not worked by steam—																	
Breweries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Cotton cleaning factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Cotton Mills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Cotton Presses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Dockyards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
General Engineeing Workshops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Jute Mills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Jute Presses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Iron works and foundries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Umbrella Factory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Metal Factory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Tent Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	
3. Other factories within the scope of the Act—																	
Tent Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total Number of Factories ...	1	2	10	4	14	5	20	4	30	4	2	9	2	107	89	61	

FORM II—CONTINUED.

Statement to accompany Annual Provincial Report on the working of the Factories Act.

PART B.—INSPECTIONS, NUMBER OF OPERATIVES, SHIFTS AND HOLIDAYS.

	Jhang.	Karnál.	Hissar.	Gurgaon.	Delhi.	Umballa.	Mooltan.	Montgomery.	Lahore.	Amritsar.	Gurdáspur.	Ráwalpindi.	Pesháwar.	Total.	Total for the year 1896.	Total for the year 1895.	REMARKS.
1. Number of Factories shown in Part A—																	
Inspected during the year—																	
Once only	...	...	4	...	5	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	16	15	13	
Twice but not three times	1	...	3	...	6	3	1	1	12	2	...	...	2	31	11	14	
Three times	...	2	...	3	1	...	...	1	4	...	1	...	...	12	22	7	
More than three times	...	...	3	1	...	1	18	1	*6	1	1	9	...	41	39	27	* One factory in the Lahore District is said to have been inspected occasionally by the Tahsíldár.
Total ...	1	2	10	4	12	4	19	3	28	4	2	9	2	100	87	61	
Not inspected during the year	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	7	2	...	
Total number of Factories	1	2	10	4	14	5	20	4	30	4	2	9	2	107	89	61	
2. Average daily number of operatives employed in the Factories shown in Part A—																	
Adults—																	
Males	50	62	777	124	1,890	229	990	136	4.399	192	826	2,352	63	12,090	11,637	8,999	
Females	50	300	174	88	197	52	538	84	293	40	79	12	27	1,934	1,282	757	
Total ...	100	362	951	212	2,087	281	1,528	220	4.692	232	905	2,364	90	14,024	12,919	9.756	

Children—																
Males	...	35	47	...	164	...	13	11	229	...	204	43	...	746	595	431
Females	4	...	32	...	1	...	15	10	17	...	11	...	...	90	47	39
Total ...	4	35	79	...	165	...	28	21	246	...	215	43	...	836	642	470
Total average daily number ...	104	397	1,030	212	2,252	281	1 556	241	4,938	232	1,120	2,407	90	14,860	13,561	10,226
3. Number of Factories shown in Part A—																
Worked mainly by—																
Shifts or sets	...	1	2	...	3	1	...	1	3	...	1	3	...	15	15	12
Midday stoppages	1	1	7	4	9	2	20	3	25	4	1	6	2	85	70	48
Otherwise	...	...	1	...	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	7	4	1
Total ...	1	2	10	4	14	5	20	4	30	4	2	9	2	107	89	61
4. Number of factories shown in Part A—																
In which a general holiday is ordinarily given—																
On Sundays	...	...	5	1	8	3	20	...	20	4	1	7	2	71	63	47
On varying week days	...	...	2	1	3	2	...	3	4	...	...	...	...	15	12	8
Exempted—																
Under Section 5 B (2) (*c*)	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	7	5	5
Under Section 5 B (2) (*d*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Worked otherwise, *i.e.*, not falling under any of the previous heads.	1	2	2	2	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	14	9	1
Total number of Factories ...	1	2	10	4	14	5	20	4	30	4	2	9	2	107	89	61

FORM II—CONCLUDED.

Statement to accompany Annual Provincial Report on the working of the Factories Act.

PART C.—ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

	Karnál.	Hissar.	Gurgaon.	Delhi.	Umballa.	Mooltan.	Montgomery.	Lahore.	Amritsar.	Gurdáspur.	Ráwalpindi.	Peshâwar.	Total.	Total for the year 1896.	Total for the year 1895.	REMARKS.
1. Number of accidents during the year in Factories shown in Part A—																
Fatal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	9	4	
Serious	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	3	...	7	10	12	
Minor	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	33	...	...	5	...	42	38	52	
Total ...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	37	1	1	8	...	51	57	68	
2. Number of persons convicted during the year in respect of Factories shown in Part A—																
Under Section 15 (1) of the Factories Act, clauses—																
(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(b)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(c)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(d)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(e)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(f)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(g)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(h)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(i)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Under Section 15 (2) of the Factories Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	
Total number of persons convicted ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	

H. J. MAYNARD,

Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab.

REVIEW OF THE REPORT ON THE SANITARY ADMINISTRATION OF THE PROVINCE FOR THE YEAR 1897.

Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, in the Home (Medical and Sanitary) Department, No 425 S., dated the 5th of July 1898.

READ—

The Report on the Sanitary Administration of the Province for the year 1897 by Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. C. ROE, Sanitary Commissioner of the Punjab.

REMARKS.—The year 1897 was on the whole a healthy one despite the prevalence of scarcity. With the exception of the outbreak of bubonic plague, which is noticed below, no disease of an unusual character prevailed. There was a diminution in the mortality from small-pox. The birth-rate, as noted below, maintained the high figure it has shown during the past few years. In accordance with the recent orders of the Government of India, as contained in its letter No. 379, dated the 24th of February 1898, details relating to towns and thánás have been omitted from Forms Nos. I and II, the totals for the districts only being given. Form No. VI, which formerly supplied information regarding the large Municipal towns only, has, in compliance with instructions from the same authority (Home Department letter No. 15, dated 8th January 1897), been enlarged so as to embrace all the Municipal towns in the Punjab, at present 151 in number. A new statement (No. XI) showing the chief sanitary defects in Municipal towns is also given as requested in the orders of the 24th of February 1898.

Paragraphs 1 to 24 of the Report.

2. *Births and Deaths.*—The number of births registered during the year 1897 was less by 10,069 than in the previous year, but the birth-rate amounted to 42·6 per 1,000 of population, which was again the highest birth-rate recorded in any Province in India—a circumstance attributed by the Sanitary Commissioner to the system recently introduced in the Punjab of checking the chaukídárs' memorandum books by the new Divisional Inspectors of Vaccination and by Vaccinators. The districts showing the highest birth-rates vary somewhat from year to year; nevertheless some districts maintain a fairly high standard continuously. The following list shows the order of merit of the best districts in this respect for five years :—

High birth-rates.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
1st ...	Gurgaon ...	*Gujránwála* ...	*Gujránwála* ...	*Gujránwála* ...	Jhang.
2nd ...	*Karnál* ...	Amritsar ...	Jhang ..	Ferozepore ...	*Gujránwála.*
3rd ...	Delhi ...	*Karnál* ...	Gurgaon ...	Jhang ...	*Karnál.*
4th ...	Rohtak ...	Gurgaon ...	Rohtak ...	Siálkot ...	Molotan.
5th ...	Ludhiána ...	Siálkot ...	Ferozepore ...	Gurgaon ...	Ferozepore.

3. There is a much greater variation in districts showing the highest death-rates :—

High death-rates.	1893.	1894	1895.	1896.	1897.
Highest ...	Amritsar ...	Jullundur ...	*Umballa* ...	*Umballa* ...	Dera Ismail Khan.
2nd ...	Lahore ...	Amritsar ...	Delhi ...	Karnál ...	Hissar.
3rd ...	Gurdáspur ...	Gurdáspur ...	Karnál ...	Kángra ...	Muzaffargarh.
4th ...	Siálkot ...	*Umballa* ...	Kángra ...	Ráwalpindi ...	Bannu.
5th ...	Ludhiána ...	Hoshiárpur ...	Ráwalpindi ...	Delhi ...	Karnál.

Umballa here takes the lead as the unhealthiest district generally.

4. The death-rate in Hissar averaged about 30 for ten years past, but in 1897 it rose to 45. This is doubtless attributable to scarcity, though the Famine Report shows that only two deaths were directly due to starvation, and these doubtfully so. There was considerable mortality among children under 10 and persons of 50 and more. Taking the ratios per 1,000 of population, the figure in the case of children was 24 in Hissar as against 18 in the Province as a whole, in the case of old people 11·5 as against 6. The high birth-rates in Gujránwála and Jhang are probably due to the large immigration owing to the Chenab Canal which has taken place in these districts since the last census.

Paragraph 15.

5. The probability of a healthy year being followed by one with a high birth-rate seems to be borne out when the figures for the whole Province are taken—thus 1892 was a very unhealthy year with a death-rate of 49·4. In 1893 the birth-rate fell to 34·9. The death-rate in 1893 was low, 28·13, and in 1894 the birth-rate rose to 43·9. These are typical instances. For the past five years there has been no undue unhealthiness. The births as related to preceding death-rates were as follows:—

Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.	Births	Deaths.	Births	Deaths.	Births.
1892.	1893.	1893.	1894.	1894.	1895.	1895.	1896.	1896.	1897.
49·4	34·9	28·1	43·9	37·0	43·8	29·2	43·04	31·5	42·6

6. In respect to the matter of the infliction of fines for neglect to register births and deaths it is observed that there is still some variation in the amount of fine inflicted. The Lieutenant-Governor hopes that the effect of his remarks in paragraph 5 of the Review of the Report for 1896 (which were not published till July 12th, 1897) will be seen in the figures of fines for violations of registration bye-laws for the year 1898. It was not to be expected that they would influence the figures for 1897.

Paragraph 25.

7. With reference to the remarks regarding the failure of Tahsíldárs and Naib Tahsíldárs to detect omissions in the registers of village chaukídárs, the Lieutenant-Governor in paragraph 7 of last year's Review observed that it would be interesting to know precisely what is meant by an omission and whether it is everywhere similarly understood. The object is to discover whether supervising officers on finding a single column in the register blank record this as an omission notwithstanding the fact that other particulars of the occurrence are furnished. The attention of the Sanitary Commissioner is drawn to last year's remarks on the subject.

Paragraph 27.

8. *Chief diseases.*—The table in paragraph 30 shows that, with the exception of the increase in fever, the year as above noted was a healthy one. Even fever, which gave an average of 24·2 deaths in the previous ten years, reached only 20·5 in 1897.

Paragraphs 30 to 40.

9. *Plague.*—The epidemic of plague which broke out in the Nawashahr Tahsíl of Jullundur, and spread into the Garhshankar Tahsíl of Hoshiárpur in the cold weather of 1897, will receive separate consideration on a detailed report which is awaited from the local authorities. It is sufficient to say here that, though the source alleged in the Report on the Sanitary Administration as that from which the disease was introduced may be the true one, this is not certain, and it seems quite as probable that the Ráwals, who have a home in Khatkar Kalán and who are notorious wanderers, may have brought plague with them from Poona or Bombay. It may be added that the efficacy of the plan which was

adopted of arranging for the evacuation of the site of each village attacked was amply demonstrated, though it varied in degree according to the promptitude with which outbreaks were discovered and the remedial measures applied. The Lieutenant-Governor is not aware of the Sanitary Commissioner's reasons for thinking that two, or possibly three, villages were infected with plague before it was realized that the disease had made its appearance ; but the subject will be elsewhere discussed.

10. *Cholera.*—Hissar was the only district in which cholera of even mild importance was seen. Fortunately it did not spread as might have been expected in a famine area. Apparently its focus was Bhiwáni, but there seems nothing to show how Bhiwáni became affected.

11. *Small-pox.*—This year affords no marked exception to previous experience as to the way in which the disease works in the Punjab. Of the total deaths, 61 per cent. on an average occurred in the last five years among children between 1 and 12 years of age. In 1897 from a total of 16,077 deaths 8,549 were amongst children. The need for efficient vaccination of children seems clear from this state of things.

Annual Form VIII, page XXV.

12. *Bowel complaints.*—The prevalence of bowel ailments in Hissar and in some other districts of the Delhi Division is what was to be expected ; they always are associated with famine.

13. As regards the general effect on the public health produced by the introduction of drainage and water-work schemes, it may be said that structural improvements under the head "Drainage" may in one place mean sewage schemes, in another only surface drainage, in another removal of water-logging, &c. Without details for each place it would be useless to attempt to draw any conclusions from the figures in this table regarding results from drainage ; but taking only places to which good water has been supplied one finds the following results, arranging the figures before and after the supply in neighbouring columns :—

Paragraph 57.

	Cholera.		Small-pox.		Fevers.		Dysentery, &c.	
	After water-supply.	Before.	After water-supply.	Before.	After water-supply.	Before.	After water-supply.	Before.
Delhi ...	0·06	0·42	1·22	0·59	21·24	26·72	1·68	1·94
Umballa ...	0·13	0·54	1·25	0·38	11·33	19·32	5·13	6·40
Lahore ...	0·58	1·87	0·91	1·55	19·81	27·79	1·50	2·26
Dalhousie ...	...	...	0·30	...	9·58	9·59	1·86	2·43
Ráwalpindi ...	1·10	0·45	0·44	0·07	22·72	16·37	2·56	3·38
Murree ...	0·35	0·68	...	0·36	18·35	14·79	1·72	0·94
Kálka ...	0·46	1·70	0·07	0·18	16·64	15·24	2·45	3·88
Abbott-abad ...	0·67	0·62	0·17	...	10·09	8·92	0·34	0·72
Haripur ...	0·30	4·04	3·30	0·24	14·10	17·28	0·70	2·32

From this it would seem that in all the diseases noted except small-pox (which is not a water-borne disease) there has been a diminished death-rate in the majority of instances since good drinking water has been supplied. It is, however, premature to make any positive statement. What is noteworthy is that in Delhi, Umballa and Lahore there has been decided improvement.

14. The following statement referred to by the Sanitary Commissioner in paragraph 57 of his Report as showing the death-rates from principal diseases in the town of Peshâwar before and after the completion of a drainage and water-supply did not accompany the Report, but has been received since :—

	Date of completion of works of		Average annual death-rate since the completion of the water-supply.				Average annual death-rate after the completion of the drainage, but before the completion of the water-supply.				Average annual death-rates for the five years preceding the completion of drainage.			
	Drainage	Water-supply.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.
Peshâwar City	1888	1892	0·76	1·89	22·37	1·31	1·40	1·90	22·57	1·65	1·38	4·19	19·26	1·91

From these statistics it will be seen that there has been improvement in the public health except in the matter of "fever," in which there has apparently bee an increase.

Paragraph 67.

15. With reference to the endeavours that have been made to combat the annualy mortality from fever by bringing quinine within the reach of the population and especially of those living at places far distant from our dispensaries, by (*a*) free distribution, (*b*) postal agency, it may be noted that in the autumn of 1894 His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor (Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick) sanctioned as an experimental measure a scheme put forward by the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals for the sale of quinine through Postal agency to the people of the plains districts of the Delhi Division. The scheme was based on lines that had been reported to be successful in Bengal, *i.e.*, the consumer was to pay Re. 1-9-6 for a packet of 102 powders of five grains each, of which Re. 1-8-0 was to be payable to Government, and 1 anna 6 pies to be retained by the postal vendor as commission. The experiment failed ; the consensus of opinion by those having the best knowledge on the subject being that the scheme had been unduly handicapped by having had to contend, side by side, with a separate scheme under which a free distribution of the drug was made by Government agency, such as Lambardárs, Zaildárs, Vaccinators, &c., &c., and that if it was ever to be a success the gratuitous distribution of quinine should be put a stop to except in the case of patients attending the dispensaries where the dispensing of the drug gratis, or upon payment, should be exactly the same as in the case of other drugs. On the other hand, it was felt that a too rigid adherence to any such rule might prevent the drug reaching the really indigent living at a distance from the dispensaries. Sir Mackworth Young is, however, very unwilling that the experiment of placing quinine within easy reach of the people by sale through Postal agency should be abandoned without further trial, and a new scheme is therefore in course of preparation under which the free distribution outside dispensaries, particularly in the most unhealthy tracts, will not be altogether stopped, b ut the system be so regulated, and in some cases be perhaps stopped

altogether, so as to give sale through the Post Offices a fairer trial. The scheme when matured will be tried again in the plains districts of the Delhi Division and also in the Lahore Division.

Paragraph 69.

16. With regard to the matter of encouragement of village sanitation, it may be noted that in the month of December 1897 a Circular was issued to the Commissioners and Superintendents of the Cis-Indus Divisions pointing out that the original proposal of the Sanitary Board was not for the reward of individuals with khillats, but for the reward of entire village communities. His Honor expressed an opinion that a scheme of the kind by which the native energy of villages would be called out and all villages would have an inducement to improve their sanitation might produce encouraging results, and he accordingly desired that the experiment should be tried of a District Board offering to pay a considerable fraction of the revenue demand of the one village in each tahsíl which showed the best results during the current year (1898), the adjudicators being the Deputy Commissioner and the Civil Surgeon aided by one or two native officials. The Lieutenant-Governor will be glad if the Sanitary Commissioner will bear in mind that a full report of the action taken and its results is to be submitted as early in the year 1899 as possible. The Sanitary Commissioner should arrange for the submission of this report and for brief mention of the subject in his Sanitary Report for this year.

17. The thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor are due to Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Crawford Roe for this Report and for his work during the year.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the foregoing Remarks be circulated with the Report and forwarded with the usual number of copies of the Report to the Government of India; also that the Review be published in the *Punjab Government Gazette.*

Ordered also, that a copy be forwarded to the Sanitary Commissioner, Punjab, for information and guidance in regard to the points indicated.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor,

H. J. MAYNARD,

Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab.

Punjab Government Press, Lahore—14-7-98—590.

No. 10 of 1898.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

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PART II.

GENERAL.

REVIEW OF THE ANNUAL REPORT ON THE LAHORE VETERINARY COLLEGE FOR THE YEAR 1897-98.

THE following is published for general information :—

Letter No. 569 S., dated 19th July 1898, from M. W. FENTON, Esquire, Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab, to the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Punjab.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1121, dated 23rd June 1898, forwarding the Annual Report on the Lahore Veterinary College for the year 1897-98.

2. During the year under report the English Professor of the College (Veterinary-Lieutenant Sullivan) was transferred to Ajmere, and for five months the Principal, Veterinary-Captain Pease, was compelled to work single-handed. It is highly creditable to the latter that despite this deprivation the educational work of the College as evidenced by the results of the last examination, held in April of this year, was more successful than in previous years.

3. The growing popularity of the Veterinary profession among the natives is proved by the large numbers of candidates who presented themselves at the Entrance Examination. It is observed that the number of those among the candidates who had previously passed the Entrance Examination of the Punjab University was greater than in former years. The Principal again remarks of this class of student that they are not accustomed to animals and are unlikely to succeed in the Veterinary profession. This is a matter of regret, as the need for a class of graduate with higher educational qualifications is much felt, and a more advanced standard of education will be imperatively necessary if a new course of study involving a stay of three years at the College is introduced. In regard to this matter it has been intimated that the arrangements for a third year's course originally made by Veterinary-Captain Nunn are not those which commend themselves to Veterinary-Captain Pease, and accordingly Government will take no further action in this matter until you submit revised

proposals. It would be interesting, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks, had the caste and status of the Entrance-pass men been mentioned. In this connection it may be remarked that the class of men from which the College draws the majority of its students has not been alluded to in the Report. The Lieutenant-Governor finds a difficulty in accepting the view that the passing of the Entrance Examination of the Punjab University is in itself a sign that the candidate thus qualified is incapable of becoming a good Veterinary Officer. The subject should be further investigated, as it may be necessary to suggest to District Boards and such local authorities, who provide scholarships at the school, to exercise a certain discrimination as to the caste and antecedents of the candidates whom they may select for scholarships.

4. The question referred to in paragraph 3 of the review of last year's Report, *viz.* whether in view of the increasing competition for instruction at the College fees should not be charged to private students, is not mentioned in this year's report. The subject should therefore be made the subject of a special report as soon as possible.

5. The Final Examination was held last April with satisfactory results. Of the 43 students who presented themselves before the Examiners 38, or 88 per cent., passed—a far better percentage than that of last year. A special feature of the examination was the efficiency shown by the students in equine medicine and surgery.

These gratifying results are no doubt to be attributed to the improvements in the system of teaching organized by the Principal and to his energy in producing suitable vernacular text-books for the use of students. The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to observe that a practical surgery class has been introduced during the year. Instruction in this branch of Veterinary science cannot fail to enhance greatly the usefulness of the graduates.

6. The question of a segregation hospital for infectious diseases is mainly one of funds, but until a project and estimate are put before Government the claims of such a building cannot even be noted in the list of works awaiting provision of funds. The preparation of such a project is no doubt receiving attention.

7. It is satisfactory that the demand for qualified Veterinary Assistants should have been maintained as in former years. With the reorganization of the Subordinate Civil Veterinary Establishment, in regard to which proposals have recently been submitted to the Government of India, the prospects of the College graduates will be greatly improved. The scheme under which a record of passed Veterinary Assistants is maintained by the Principal is an excellent one, and must tend to keep alive the interest of old pupils in the College, besides affording valuable information to the authorities who from time to time require to employ graduates of the College.

8. With reference to the remarks in paragraph 6 of last year's review the Lieutenant-Governor observes that little has been done in the present Fepo to exhibit the income and expenditure of the school in greater detail. The large sum of Rs. 6,135 is shown as one item, "Contingencies," and the income from fees paid by students is lumped together with the forge receipts and the payments made for hospital treatment and for professional certificates. As regards the hospital practice, it is observed from Appendices E and F that about two-thirds of the equine in-patients and 97 per cent. of the out-patients are treated free. It is presumed that exemption from charges is made only in the case of those who are not in a position to afford fees, or for special reasons.

9. The working of the College has on the whole been excellent throughout the year, and reflects great credit on the ability and energy of the Principal, Veterinary-Captain Pease.

M. W. FENTON,

Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab.

Punjab Government Press, Lahore—28-7-98—690.

No. 11 of 1898.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE

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PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1898.

PART II.

GENERAL.

REVIEW OF THE REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE STAMP DEPARTMENT PUNJAB, FOR THE YEAR 1897-98.

Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, in the Financial Department, No. 1550, dated 29th July 1898.

READ—

Report on the Administration of the Stamp Department, Punjab, for the year 1897-98, with the remarks of the Financial Commissioner thereon, conveyed in his Secretary's letter No. 475, dated the 15th of July 1898.

REMARKS.—A full report on the Revenue and Administration of the Stamp Department during the three years ending with 1898-99 will be due next year; the report for the past year is therefore brief and calls for little remark. The Superintendent's report was received in advance in the Government Office on the 4th of July 1898, but the remarks of the Financial Commissioner did not reach Government until the 16th idem, or six days after they were due.

2. The revenue in the previous year (1896-97) was Rs. 45,27,745, exceeding that of the year 1895-96—the highest ever realized—by Rs. 3,27,000. The income of the year under report (1897-98) amounted to Rs. 43,40,770, or nearly two lakhs short of the previous year, but still larger than the receipts of any year prior to 1896-97. Of the decrease, Rs. 1,18,000 was due to a falling-off in the sales of Court Fee Stamps and nearly Rs. 77,000 in the sales of Non-Judicial Stamps, chiefly under the head of Impressed Sheets and Hundi Paper. The decline in the case of Impressed Sheets is said to be mainly due to the improvement in the condition of the agricultural classes during the latter part of the year, while the falling-off in the sales of Hundi Paper and also of Foreign Bill and Share Transfer Stamps is probably attributable to the slackness of trade due to the scarcity in the early months of the year and to plague in the later months.

3. With the exception of Notarial Stamps, the increase under which was trifling, the only description of Non-Judicial General Stamps which showed a marked increase of revenue was the one-anna Receipt Stamp, realizations from the sales of which rose by Rs. 11,000. The Superintendent of Stamps attributes this advance partly to requirements in connection with the sale of transport animals for the frontier expeditions and partly to the purchase of such stamps made by Treasurers, presumably with the object of exporting them to other Provinces and thus securing the benefit of the higher rate of discount allowed on sales of Receipt Stamps in the Punjab as compared with those Provinces. With a view to checking this practice the Government of India has proposed an assimilation of the rates of discount on the sale of stamps throughout India, and the Lieutenant-Governor awaits the opinions of the Financial Commissioner and local officers on the proposal.

4. As already noted, there was a marked falling-off (Rs. 1,18,000) in the sales of Court Fee Stamps. The Superintendent of Stamps considers that this was only to be expected from "the poverty-stricken condition in which all debtors must have continued throughout the year and the palpable uselessness of pressing them for payment during the earlier months." This no doubt is one reason, but there is another which has not been mentioned. The sales of Court Fee Stamps in the previous year were abnormally large, one cause for this being connected with the Jhelum stamp frauds as explained in last year's Review. The two districts of Ráwalpindi and Jhelum, which were principally affected in 1896-97 by the cause referred to and exhibited an increase in that year of Rs. 51,824, now show a falling-off of Rs. 52,538, or 44 per cent. of the total falling-off in the year's receipts from this source.

There was an increase in the sale of Court Fee Stamps in the Delhi Division, while all the other Divisions show a decrease. It is noteworthy that, contrary to what has usually been the case in recent years, the number of Civil suits instituted in the calendar year 1897 decreased nearly proportionately with the realizations from sales of Court Fee Stamps in the financial year 1897-98, but not so the value of such suits, which hardly altered.

5. The recoveries of Stamp Fees in pauper suits do not show any great improvement. The balance outstanding at the end of the year was Rs. 32,843 as shown in paragraph 13 of the Report. The attention of the Deputy Commissioners of Gurgaon, Delhi, Jullundur, Lahore, Amritsar, Siálkot, Gujránwála and Ráwalpindi should be drawn to the large balances outstanding in their districts. In the Gurgaon District in particular there is an item of Rs. 1,470, which has been outstanding for the past three years, and steps should be taken to have the amount written off, if it is irrecoverable. The Lieutenant-Governor concurs with the Financial Commissioner in thinking that these statistics seem to indicate that the right to sue as a pauper is perhaps too readily admitted and the time of courts thereby wasted. The attention of the learned Judges will be invited to the matter.

6. The number of prosecutions under Chapter VIII of the Stamp Act decreased considerably, numbering 54 as against 85 in the year 1896-97.

7. There was an increase of 3 lakhs in the sales of ordinary Postage Stamps, which rose from Rs. 12,93,809 in 1896-97 to Rs. 15,95,346 in the year under report. Service Stamps show an increase of Rs. 11,000, while the sales of Telegraph Stamps realized Rs. 5,18,230, or in round numbers nearly Rs. 2,09,000 more than last year. The increases are due no doubt to the Military operations on the frontier.

8. The charges of the Department were somewhat less than last year the porportion between total receipts and total charges remaining unaltered.

9. It is noted that the Financial Commissioner has under consideration the subject of the position of Photedárs at sub-depôts for stamps referred to in paragraph 20 of the Report.

10. The Lieutenant-Governor awaits the opinion of the Financial Commissioner on the question of the compulsory use of thumb-marking in stamp-vendors' registers and the extension of a similar regulation (combined with a system of licensing) to all deed-writers, which are referred to in paragraph 21 of the Report.

11. The thanks of the Government are due to Mr. G. C. Walker for his efficient administration of the Department during another year.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the Review, together with a copy of the Report, be forwarded to the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, and that a copy of the Review be forwarded to the Junior Secretary to the Financial Commissioner for communication to the Superintendent of Stamps; also that the Review be published in the *Punjab Government Gazette*.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor,

M. W. FENTON,

Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab.

REVIEW OF THE REPORT ON THE CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT OF THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR 1897-98.

Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, in the Revenue and Agricultural (General) Department, No. 716 S., dated 30th July 1898.

READ—

Letter No. 1196, dated 9th July 1898, from the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Punjab, being the Annual Provincial Report of the Civil Veterinary Department for the year 1897-98.

REMARKS.—In accordance with the orders contained in the letter of the Government of India, No. $\frac{1608}{118\text{-}4}$, dated 15th October 1895, this report is prepared by the Director of Land Records and Agriculture for the Province as a whole from the two separate reports submitted by the Superintendents of the Civil Veterinary Department in the North and South Punjab. The Director has not, however, as was intended by Government, attached to his report any extracts from the reports of the two Superintendents. The orders of 1895 were issued because it was feared that the two Circle reports would be too bulky for printing. It was not necessary to go to the opposite extreme and limit the scope of the report to the Director's remarks and the statistical tables. The Lieutenant-Governor will therefore be glad to see included in future reports any extracts from the reports of the Veterinary Superintendents which may contain matter of interest.

2. Another point to which the Lieutenant-Governor would call the Director's attention is that it will render the report more useful to Government and, His Honor believes, more interesting to the public, if the statistics are dealt with for the Province as a whole instead of, as for instance in paragraphs 3 and 4, for each administrative circle separately. Except when there is some special point to be brought out by a comparison of the results reported from the North and South Punjab Circles respectively, it is unnecessary in a Provincial report to separately summarize the statistics of each, merely because they constitute two separate Civil Veterinary charges.

3. In addition to stallions kept by District Boards the returns again include animals owned by private persons and the Court of Wards, but the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to notice that in each case the statistics have

been separately given as was requested in last year's Review. The total number of horse and pony stallions for the whole Punjab during the year under report was 35 and 55 respectively, as against 49 and 54 last year. The decrease in the number of horse stallions is noticeable. It is to be accounted for chiefly by casualties and rejections, but 4 stallions of this class were transferred to the head 'pony stallions' as compared with 1 transferred from the latter class to the former, so that the actual decrease is 11 only, and it would appear from Table A that 9 of these belonged to private persons.

4. The Superintendent of the Northern Circle reports that there exists a considerable demand for the services of pony stallions, and judging from the figures given in the table in paragraph 7, which show the number of pony mares to be nearly three times greater than that of the larger class of animals, it is easy to understand why this should be so. The Lieutenant-Governor presumes that it has been duly considered by the professional officers concerned whether it is a good policy to encourage District Boards to meet this demand, and whether the supply of stallions of the pony size is likely to advance the objects set forth in paragraph 9 of the Government of India Circular No. $\frac{18}{54}$, dated 25th May 1892, the principal of which His Honor understands to be the gradual increase in size of the indigenous stock until the mares are raised to the standard accepted by officers branding for admission to Imperial stallions.

5. The question of mule-breeding was referred to in last year's review, and His Honor expressed the hope that any opportunity that might present itself for the extension of mule-breeding through the agency of District Boards would be taken advantage of. Nothing further has, up to the present, been effected in this direction, and His Honor does not wish to press District Boards in the matter so long as the Director of Land Records and the Veterinary Officers are satisfied with what is being done. No doubt it is most desirable in the interests of Government that mule-breeding should be encouraged, but any real stimulus in this direction can only come from a general recognition by the people of the fact, if it is a fact, that mule-breeding is profitable. When this is demonstrated District Boards will no doubt not be behindhand in meeting the popular demand.

6. As in previous years, the Subordinate Veterinary Staff has been left very much to itself. The 64 Veterinary Assistants employed throughout the Province, however, are said to have treated 38,652 cases, out of which only 13 per cent. were fatal; but these figures cannot be looked upon as reliable, and there is no guarantee that the work was well done. A scheme proposed by the Punjab Government for the reorganization of the Subordinate Veterinary Agency has recently been submitted to the Government of India, and it is hoped that it will be possible to introduce some such reorganization coupled with arrangements for supervising the staff by an officer who would not be burdened with duties in connection with horse-breeding. With proper supervision the subordinate staff would become a most useful agency for the prevention of cattle disease, and promoting cattle-breeding generally.

7. There has been an increase all round in the cost of keep of stallions of all classes during the past year. The average cost per head of each class varies considerably in the two Circles. The difference is too great to be accounted for by variations of prices, and points rather to diverse systems of management. There is no doubt room for economy in this respect, and the introduction of systematized management throughout the Province seems desirable. There are, it is understood, uniform rules as to the diet and management of Imperial stallions, and these might be adopted for the use of District Boards.

8. The number of castrations has fallen off considerably during the year under report. The decrease is no doubt in great part due to the cause assigned by the Director of Land Records. This branch of the Veterinary Assistant's work requires supervision if the results are to be of any value.

9. His Honor is pleased to observe that the dispensaries have been doing good work during the past year.

10. The cost of the Civil Veterinary Department to Provincial revenues was Rs. 18,793, or Rs. 70 less than in the preceding year. This does not include charges in connection with the Lahore Veterinary College. The Lieutenant-Governor will be glad if the Director will notice in future reports the expenditure on Veterinary objects of all descriptions, and on horse-breeding, of District Boards, noticing especially those Bodies which are exceptionally liberal or exceptionally remiss in this respect. One of the most difficult questions which from time to time arises in connection with the apportionment of local expenditure has reference to the contending claims of different departments—Education, Medical, Public Works, Police, &c.—to the available funds, and it is always desirable that the Head of each Department should bring to notice and supply Government with facts which will enable it to deal with such claims. Information with reference to local expenditure on Veterinary objects will thus prove useful and may appropriately be included and commented on in the Civil Veterinary Report.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the Report and the Remarks above be submitted to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, and forwarded to the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department; also that the Remarks be published in the *Punjab Government Gazette* and be communicated to the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Punjab.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor,

M. W. FENTON,

Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab.

REVIEW OF THE REPORT ON THE WORKING OF CIVIL HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1897.

Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, in the Home (Medical and Sanitary) Department,—No. 693 S., dated the 28th of July 1898.

READ—

The Report on the Working of Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Punjab during the year 1897, by Surgeon-Colonel D. O'C. RAYE, M. D., Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab.

Paragraphs 1 to 4 of the Report.

REMARKS.—At the end of the year 1896 there were 267 hospitals and dispensaries open in the Punjab. During the year 1897 3 new dispensaries were opened and 5 closed, leaving 265 medical institutions open at the end of the year. The report, however, deals with 268 dispensaries, as it furnishes statistics of the Aláwalpur, Setawali and Gujrát Famine Relief Works dispensaries which were in existence for a part of the year only. The Inspector-General observes that the year was unfavourable for the opening of new dispensaries, the majority of districts having no funds to spare owing to the scarcity. This can hardly be said to apply to the districts of Hazára, Siálkot and Ludhiána, which were noted in paragraph 2 of the Review on the Dispensary Report for the year 1896 as being backward in respect to medical relief. His Honor trusts that an increase in the number of dispensaries in these three districts will shortly take place, but the current year has not been favourable to the extension of dispensaries generally, several having been temporarily closed to meet urgent demands for Medical Subordinates in the plague-affected tracts of the Province.

Paragraphs 5 to 9.

2. *In-patients.*—For the third year there was a small decrease (496 only) in the number of in-patients, probably attributable to the healthiness of the year and discrimination exercised in allowing admissions. The daily average number treated was also less by 20·15 than in 1896. This decrease was among men and children. The daily average of women showed a small increase of 15·03. If the figures for particular districts be examined it will be noticed that in Hissar, where the general health was bad in the latter part of the year owing to the effects of scarcity, the in-door attendance rose from 2,234 to 2,512, while the daily average number of out-door patients treated, counting persons and not attendances, rose from 218 to 264. There was a small improvement of 1·35 per cent. in cures as compared with the year 1896: the death-rate was about the same, *viz.* 4·75 as against 4·42. The total in-door accommodation for the whole Province in the matter of beds continued to be in excess of requirements and was irregularly distributed in that in some institutions there was too much accommodation and in others too little. The Lieutenant-Governor observes that where the accommodation is in excess of the requirements it should be reduced, and any saving thereby effected be devoted to promoting the utility of the dispensary in other ways; where the in-door accommodation is insufficient it should, on funds permitting, be brought up to the want as noted in paragraph 3 in the reviews of the reports for the years 1895 and 1896.

Paragraph 11.

* 1894	... ...	3,423,669
1895	... ...	3,204,445
1896	... ...	3,070,117
		3)9,698,231
		3,232,743

3. *Out-patients.*—The attendance of this class of patients was 171,426 more than in the year 1896. The total attendance of out-patients, amounting to 3,241,543, was, however, as shown on the margin,* slightly in excess of the average attendance for the previous three years. The year under review was a healthy one, but the usual autumnal fever ran up the figures.

1894	... ...	322,516
1895	... ...	355,819
1896	... ...	380,034
1897	... ...	382,041

4. *Principal diseases.*—Fever predominated to an unusual extent, the cases for treatment in the dispensaries reaching the high figure of 646,471. The steady increase in the number of eye cases (*vide* margin) is very satisfactory as showing not only confidence in the skill of our Medical Officers, but also an appreciation of it.

Paragraph 13.

5. The falling-off in labour cases, 154 in 1896; 138 only in 1895, is unsatisfactory. His Honor would be glad to see an effort made to popularise our medical institutions for this class of medical relief. Bearing in mind the well-known malpractices of dháis in labour cases there is a wide field for philanthropic action in this direction.

Paragraphs 14 to 22.

6. *Surgical operations.*—These showed a falling-off of 19,562 on the work of the year 1896, which is accounted for by the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals in various ways. His Honor sees no reason to differ from him. The success attained in litholapaxy is satisfactory. The Lieutenant-Governor observes with pleasure the larger number of selected operations performed by Assistant Surgeons and Hospital Assistants. Special credit appears to be due to those Assistant Surgeons named on page 4 of the Report, who performed 200 operations and upwards: and also to Female Hospital Assistant Rám Rakhi, who headed the list of operators in her class both in 1896 and 1897.

	1896.	1897.
Assistant Surgeons ...	4,994	5,126
Hospital Assistants ...	2,505	2,788

7. *Income and Expenditure.*—The fluctuations under this head were of the usual character and are satisfactorily explained. The falling-off in subscriptions from Europeans is to be regretted : *per contra* the increase in the contributions from Natives is satisfactory. The special thanks of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor are due to the following Native gentlemen for their liberality :—

Paragraphs 25 to 36.

			Amount contributed.
			Rs.
Rája Harbans Singh	...	...	360
Sardár Balwant Singh	...	...	240
Bhái Jasmír Singh	...	...	888

and also to Sardár Hari Singh for establishing a dispensary at Wahali, in the Jhelum District, in honor of the Jubilee, and undertaking to meet its expenses, less the Hospital Assistant's pay, for four years.

8. *Leper Asylums.*—The increased cost for the maintenance of leper asylums from Rs. 22,529 in 1896 to Rs. 24,369 in 1897 is accompanied by an increase in the number under treatment, and is doubtless to be explained partly by this fact and partly by the high prices prevailing in 1897.

Paragraphs 38 to 40.

9. *Distribution of medicines.*—It is satisfactory to see that the practice of distributing simple medicines for simple ailments by Vaccinators, when they can be so employed, is receiving attention.

Paragraph 42.

10. *Mayo Hospital, Lahore.*—This institution continued to do good work. In connection with the over-crowding brought to notice there is a project under consideration for the construction of a separate eye ward which should afford more accommodation for other cases in the main building. The death of Surgeon-Captain J. Murray was a serious loss to the institution, as also was that of Assistant Surgeon Raghubír Sahái, who died from septicæmia contracted in the performance of his duties.

Paragraph 43 and pages 19—24 of the Report.

11. *Female Medical training and aid.*—On the whole fair attention was paid to this most important matter during the year 1897. His Honor would be glad to see the matter taken up in those places in which it is reported that nothing was done. Noticeable features were the establishment of a separate Female Hospital at Simla, and of a hospital for women at Dharmsála, both in recognition of the Jubilee year. In the course of the year two scholarships were placed at the disposal of the Punjab Branch of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund by the District Board of Ráwalpindi, which received the thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor for this assistance.

12. The thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor are due to Surgeon-Colonel Raye for his report and for his administration of the Department throughout the year under review. Dr. Raye is about to proceed on furlough, and it being understood that he will not return to duty the Lieutenant-Governor desires in conclusion to convey to him his warmest acknowledgments of the professional skill and knowledge which have thrown light on many difficult and obscure questions during his tenure of the office of Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, of his sympathetic co-operation with Government, and the cordial relations which he has maintained in his Department.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the foregoing Remarks be forwarded to the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab, for information.

Ordered also, that the Review be published in the *Punjab Government Gazette* and circulated with the Report: the usual number of copies of the Report and Review being communicated to the Government of India in the Home Department.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor,

H. J. MAYNARD,

Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab.

Punjab Government Press, Lahore—4-8-98—550.

No. 12 of 1898.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1898.

PART II.

GENERAL.

REPORT ON THE METEOROLOGY AND CLIMATOLOGY OF THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR 1897-98.

No. 322 S., dated Simla, 13th June 1898.

From—W. L. DALLAS, Esquire, Meteorological Reporter to Government, Punjab,

To—The Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab.

I HAVE the honor to forward herewith the Report on the Meteorology and Climatology of the Punjab for the year 1897-98.

The usual tables are appended.

REPORT.

General Summary.—The year 1897-98, like the previous year, was marked by finer, drier and hotter weather than usual almost throughout. April, May and June all reported less rainfall than the normal. In April the weather was relatively cool, in May the heat was very great, while in June it was about normal. In July the monsoon rainfall was deficient and the heat excessive, but in August the rainfall was heavier than usual and the weather cool. In September abnormally dry conditions were re-established, and the mean temperature went above the normal, and these conditions lasted until the end of the first week in December, when unsettled weather set in, which was followed by a period of considerable cold. The last half of December was fine and hot, and settled conditions lasted until the 10th of February, when heavy rain and snow fell, and a cool period commenced which lasted from the 19th to the 26th. The general rainfall of February was considerably to largely above the average. The weather was cool in March, but the rainfall was light and considerably below the normal.

The Monsoon rains.—As was the case in the previous year, the monsoon rains of 1897 commenced on the Malabar Coast on the 12th of June, which is very much later than the normal date. The wave of rainfall extended over the country at about the usual rate, the rains reaching Bombay on the 13th, Rájpútána on the 15th and the Punjab on the 22nd. Previous to that date there had been two rainfall periods over the Punjab, the first between the 1st and 3rd, when thunderstorms or duststorms gave light rain to the submontane and hill districts, the second between the 4th and 6th, when thunderstorms occasioned light to moderate rain in the southern, central, submontane and hill districts. When the monsoon rains reached the Province, which they did between the 22nd and 24th, they were light, and the advance proved to be only temporary, and they quickly retreated again. Hence the total rainfall of June was lighter than usual, over nearly the whole Province, the only stations which reported any excess being Kilba, Ludhiána, Jhang, Gujránwála, Shahpur, Peshávar, Kohát and Abbott-abad, and in these cases the excess was small and unimportant. On the other hand, the deficiency was considerable at many stations, more particularly in the southern, eastern, submontane and hill districts. The break in the rains, which had commenced over the Province on the 25th of June, continued in most places until the 10th of July, though at some stations in the Delhi, Karnál, Umballa, Patiála, Jullundur, Hoshiárpur and Gurdaspur Districts local moderate to heavy showers were reported between these dates. Another advance of monsoon rainfall occurred on the 11th July and lasted till the 17th. The rainfall was scanty and irregularly distributed, for, while the districts of Ferozepore, Montgomery, Lahore and Gujránwála received practically no rain, certain places in the Umballa, Hissar, Karnál and Gurgaon districts received falls of between 4 and 5 inches in 24 hours on the 11th, 13th and 14th Between the 17th and 20th the rainfall was very light, except on the hills, but on the 21st another rainfall period commenced, which lasted till the 24th to 26th. All parts of the Province received rain, but the amounts were small in the western districts The monsoon currents then again retreated, and dry weather prevailed till the 29th. During the last three days of the month rain fell in the eastern and central districts, and was heavy in Umballa and Kángra. The total falls for the month showed that the deficiency of rain was as widespread as in June, and was more intense. During August the monsoon currents blew with unusual steadiness, both over the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal, and the currents extended to their farthest limits in the Punjab. The rainfall was hence abundant and unusually favourably distributed, in which respect it stands in striking contrast to the rainfall of August 1896. The periods of most general rain in the Punjab were the 1st and 2nd, the 11th to the 17th, the 19th to the 23rd and the 29th to the 31st. During the first period the rain occurred chiefly in the south and centre, during the second the whole of the Punjab received rain, during the third the fall was equally general, but was more irregularly distributed, while the rainfall of the fourth period occurred generally in the submontane, northern and hill districts. The total rainfall of the month was in general excess, the excess being greatest both relatively to the normal and in actual amount in the northern and western districts The south-west monsoon winds did not wholly retire from the Province until the 26th of September—an unusually late date—and between the 1st of the month and that date three periods of rainfall were experienced. The first lasted from the 1st to the 7th, when rain fell chiefly in the submontane and hill districts, the second extended from the 13th to the 16th, when moderately heavy rain was received in the southern and south-eastern districts, more particularly Hissar, Gurgaon, Rohtak, Delhi and Karnál, and the third period was on the 25th and 26th, when the rainfall was light on the plains, but heavy on the hills and in the Umballa and Hoshiárpur districts After the 26th the weather was dry. The total rainfall of September was almost everywhere lighter than usual, the only exceptions being the stations of Hissar, Rohtak, Karnál, Jhelum and Dera Ismail Khan, where some excess was reported. The total rainfall for the whole monsoon period was in the majority of cases more or less deficient, but the deficiency was neither so large nor so extensive as during the south-west monsoon period of 1896. This was largely due to the satisfactory rainfall of August, as the other monsoon months were generally drier than usual. Last year the total rainfall for the whole four months was less than one inch at several stations, while in the present monsoon period the smallest amount reported was 3·19 at Dera Ghâzi Khan. In the Delhi division the stations of Hissar, Rohtak and Sirsa had heavier rain than usual during the monsoon, but elsewhere in the division the fall was deficient, more particularly so at Simla. In the Jullundur division the rainfall was everywhere short, more especially so at Hoshiárpur, which received only half its normal amount. In Lahore three stations, *viz.*, Mooltan, Jhang and Gurdáspur, received heavier rain than usual, and three others, *viz.*, Montgomery, Lahore and Amritsar, lighter rain. The stations in the Ráwalpindi division showed an excess of rain at Shahpur, Jhelum and Ráwalpindi and a deficiency elsewhere. In the Peshâwar division Peshâwar alone exhibited an excess, while in the Derajât, Dera Ghâzi Khan alone showed a deficiency, and Bannu, Dera Ismail Khan and Muzaffargarh all had heavier rain than usual. One of the most marked features of the monsoon of 1897 was the lightness of the rainfall on the outer ranges of the Himalayas and over the submontane districts of the Province.

Monsoon Rainfall, 1897.—Variation from the Normal.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Division.	Station.	June.	July.	August.	September.	Total actual rainfall from June to September 1897.	Normal rainfall from June to September.	Variation from normal.
Delhi ...	Hissar ...	−0·53	−2·13	+8·95	+2·94	22·70	13·47	+9·23
	Rohtak ...	−1·12	−0·12	+1·76	+0·19	17·91	17·20	+0·71
	Gurgaon ...	−0·37	−1·52	−1·12	−3·10	16·73	22·84	−6·11
	Delhi ...	−1·41	−2·96	+1·45	−1·11	19·99	24·02	−4·03
	Karnál ...	−2·01	−1·02	−3·18	+1·51	19·37	24·07	−4·70
	Sirsa ...	−0·98	+0·87	+2·25	−0·05	13·03	10·94	+2·09
	Umballa ...	−3·18	+0·42	−1·28	−0·80	22·96	27·80	−4·84
	Simla ...	−4·26	−7·22	+1·49	−0·22	38·49	48·70	−10·21
	Kilba ...	+0·10	−1·09	−0·06	−1·96	12·40	15·41	−3·01
Jullundur ...	Dharmsála ...	−4·95	−8·46	+13·80	−2·89	97·62	100·12	−2·50
	Hoshiárpur ...	−0·92	−5·46	−4·14	−3·29	13·04	26·85	−13·81
	Jullundur ...	−1·92	−0·62	+0·86	−3·65	16·76	22·09	−5·33
	Ludhiána ...	+0·01	+0·92	−1·53	−2·98	17·43	21·01	−3·58
	Ferozepore ...	−0·58	−3·18	−0·78	−2·10	7·45	14·09	−6·64
Lahore ...	Mooltan ...	−0·20	−0·48	+6·67	−0·66	9·59	4·26	+5·33
	Jhang ...	+0·28	−1·27	+8·96	−0·24	13·82	6·09	+7·73
	Montgomery ...	−0·89	−3·29	+2·19	0	6·54	8·53	−1·99
	Lahore ...	−0·74	−3·10	+4·37	−1·62	12·41	13·50	−1·09
	Amritsar ...	−1·18	−3·09	−0·86	−3·33	11·37	19·83	−8·46
	Gurdáspur ...	−1·76	+1·28	+7·63	−1·99	29·30	24·14	+5·16
Rawalpindi	Siálkot ...	−2·06	−6·60	−2·41	−1·71	12·88	25·66	−12·78
	Gujrát ...	−1·20	−5·42	−1·11	−1·53	8·55	17·81	−9·26
	Gujránwála ...	+0·34	−3·68	−1·96	−1·08	10·62	17·00	−6·38
	Shahpur ...	+0·36	+3·89	+2·96	−1·00	15·59	9·38	+6·21
	Jhelum ...	−1·40	0	+3·10	+0·32	16·44	14·42	+2·02
	Ráwalpindi ...	−0·80	−0·30	+4·41	−1·53	20·69	18·91	+1·78
	Murree ...	−1·42	−4·56	+2·71	−1·78	27·26	32·31	−5·05
Peshawar ...	Pesháwar ...	+0·03	−0·87	+2·51	−0·19	5·73	4·25	+1·48
	Kohát ...	+0·36	−2·09	+1·29	−1·22	7·27	8·93	−1·66
	Abbottabad ...	+0·42	−4·70	+3·68	−0·54	23·01	24·15	−1·14
Derajat ...	Bannu ...	−0·60	+1·44	+3·53	−0·06	10·52	6·21	+4·31
	Dera Ismail Khan	−0·41	−1·32	+3·56	+0·48	6·88	4·57	+2·31
	Dera Gházi Khan	−0·42	−1·13	−0·34	−0·62	3·19	5·70	−2·51
	Muzaffargarh ...	−0·02	+2·55	+1·04	−0·71	6·93	4·07	+2·86

Cold weather rains.—The weather was more than usual dry over the Punjab during October, November and the first week of December, but on the 11th of December a storm approached the Province which gave light to moderate showers to the central districts and moderate to heavy rain to the northern and north-western districts. Many stations during this period received falls exceeding one inch in the 24 hours, and Sakesar in the Shahpur District had a fall of 3·14 inches. The weather cleared on the 13th. Another rainfall period commenced on the 28th and lasted till the 30th, during which rain was received in the Ráwalpindi, Peshâwar, Hazára and Kohát districts. The total rainfall of the month was in considerable excess in the central, northern and western divisions. During January the rainfall was very scanty and was in defect over the whole Province. Two storms gave rain during the month. The first disturbance lasted from the 1st to the 4th, during which showers of snow fell on the hills and showers of rain in the Hazára, Peshâwar, Ráwalpindi, Gurdáspur and Kángra districts. The second storm lasted from the 23rd to the 28th January and gave much more general rain, though the districts of Hissar, Rohták, Delhi, Gurgaon, Karnál, Dera Ismail Khan, Jhang, Kohát and Shahpur obtained no rain. Snow fell in Kashmir. The early part of February was as fine as the preceding month, but on the 9th a storm which formed over South-west Rájpútána and North Bombay on the 8th began to affect the weather,—general rain fell on the 10th, 11th and 12th, heaviest in the south-east and submontane districts. In the Umballa, Hoshiárpur, Amritsar, Gurdáspur and Karnál districts falls of between 3 and 5 inches of rain in 24 hours were reported. The second rainfall period lasted from the 15th to 18th. The rainfall during this period was as general as, but less heavy than, that in the first period. During both periods heavy snow fell on the north-west Himalayas. The total rainfall of the month was in large excess over the whole Province. After the 18th the weather cleared, and from that date until the end of March there was no general fall of rain throughout the Province, though showers were reported at times.

The table at the close of this section shows that during December all the stations in the Delhi division, and, in the Jullundur division, all the stations except Ferozepore, had less rain than usual. In the Lahore, Ráwalpindi, Peshâwar and Derajât divisions on the contrary, with one or two exceptions, all stations reported an excess of rain. In January the weather was very dry. Montgomery received the normal amount of rain and Murree a trifling excess, but at every other station the amount of rain was in defect of the normal. The actual deficiency was greatest at Kilba and Dharmsála. February was as unusally wet as January had been dry, Kilba being the only station which maintained its deficiency. At Umballa there was an excess of 8 inches and at Karnál, Dharmsála and Gurdáspur of over 5 inches. Dry conditions reasserted themselves during March, and the only station exhibiting any excess was Peshâwar.

The returns for the whole four months show, due to the generally heavy rain in February and the partially heavy rain in December, an excess of rain at the majority of stations. In the Delhi and Jullundur divisions the variations were irregular; 5 out of 9 stations in the former and 2 out of 5 stations in the latter division reported a deficiency of rain. In Lahore and Peshâwar every station, in Ráwalpindi every station except Ráwalpindi, and in the Derajât every station except Dera Ghâzi Khan reported an excess. The greatest actual deficiency was 11·93 inches at Kilba and the greatest actual excess 6·01 inches at Umballa.

Cold Weather Rainfall, 1897-98.—*Variations from Normal.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Division.	Station.	December 1897.	January 1898.	February 1898.	March 1898.	Total actual rainfall from December 1897 to March 1898.	Normal rainfall from December to March.	Variation from normal.
DELHI ...	Hissar ...	−0·55	−0·55	+1·12	−0·61	1·51	2·10	−0·59
	Rohtak ...	−0·47	−0·48	+1·08	−0·60	1·40	1·87	−0·47
	Gurgaon ...	−0·36	−0·80	+1·80	−0·40	2·11	1·87	+0·24
	Delhi ...	−0·44	−1·01	+2·52	−0·61	2·86	2·40	+0·46
	Karnál ...	−0·43	−1·33	+5·05	−0·94	5·94	3·59	+2·35
	Sirsa ...	−0·44	−0·51	+0·80	−0·56	1·23	1·85	−0·62
	Umballa ...	−0·28	−1·14	+8·14	−0·71	9·46	3·45	+6·01
	Simla ...	−0·10	−0·71	+3·72	−3·03	6·84	6·96	−0·12
	Kilba ...	−0·42	−5·00	−0·96	−5·55	6·22	18·15	−11·93
JULLUNDUR ...	Dharmsála ...	−0·72	−3·47	+5·11	−3·48	11·32	13·88	−2·56
	Hoshiárpur ...	−0·83	−1·48	+4·20	−1·38	6·08	5·57	+0·51
	Jullundur ...	−0·64	−0·75	+2·48	−1·15	4·19	4·25	−0·06
	Ludhiána ...	−0·42	−0·71	+2·67	−1·02	4·14	3·62	+0·52
	Ferozepore ...	+0·38	−0·11	+2·97	−0·77	4·79	2·32	+2·47
LAHORE ...	Mooltan ...	+0·34	−0·17	+1·07	−0·47	1·88	1·11	+0·77
	Jhang ...	+0·79	−0·42	+0·84	−0·80	2·13	1·72	+0·41
	Montgomery ...	+0·25	+0·01	+0·25	−0·47	1·61	1·57	+0·04
	Lahore ...	+0·84	−0·59	+3·44	−0·65	5·60	2·56	+3·04
	Amritsar ...	+0·16	−0·97	+3·29	−0·84	5·54	3·90	+1·64
	Gurdáspur ...	−0·09	−1·33	+5·16	−1·43	7·35	5·04	+2·31
RAWALPINDI	Siálkot ...	−0·02	−1·07	+3·12	−1·38	5·79	5·14	+0·65
	Gujrát ...	+0·36	−1·24	+3·53	−2·12	6·13	5·60	+0·53
	Gujránwála ...	+0·24	−1·19	+2·68	−1·22	4·68	4·17	+0·51
	Shahpur ...	+1·42	−0·08	+0·89	−0·85	4·35	2·97	+1·38
	Jhelum ...	+0·94	−0·05	+2·88	−1·13	7·12	4·48	+2·64
	Ráwalpindi ...	+0·98	−1·27	+0·93	−1·53	6·63	7·52	−0·89
	Murree ...	+1·54	+0·60	+4·42	−1·05	12·24	6·73	+5·51
PESHAWAR ...	Peshâwar ...	+0·94	−1·55	+1·31	+0·40	5·77	4·67	+1·10
	Kohát ...	+0·58	−1·17	+1·90	−0·47	5·78	4·94	+0·84
	Abbottabad ...	+0·06	−0·67	+1·59	−0·37	13·31	12·70	+0·61
DERAJAT ...	Bannu ...	+0·69	−0·83	+1·72	−0·14	4·46	3·02	+1·44
	Dera Ismail Khan	+0·01	−0·40	+4·16	−0·72	5·04	1·99	+3·05
	Dera Ghází Khan	+0·27	−0·62	+0·45	−0·65	1·25	1·80	−0·55
	Muzaffargarh ...	+0·22	−0·10	+1·08	−0·34	1·86	1·00	+0·86

MONTHLY SUMMARY.

April 1897 *to March* 1898.

April 1897.—The weather was slightly unsettled and showery over the Punjab at the commencement, and was very unsettled and showery at the close of the month. The showers at the commencement were due to a storm which was filling up in the East Punjab. Another low pressure area passed eastward through the South Punjab on the 11th, but disturbed weather was confined to the hills. From the 12th to the 18th the weather was fine, but thereafter a series of three shallow depressions formed in rapid succession over Sind and passed north-eastward across North Rájpútána to the South-East Punjab. These three disturbances gave unsettled showery weather, and rain fell over the Punjab from the 19th to the 28th. Well marked cool waves, due to snowfall on the hills, accompanied the storms of the beginning and close of the month, and the mean temperature of the Province was more than 5° below the normal on the 6th and 7th, 11°·5 below on the 21st, 10° below on the 27th and 11°·9 below on the 28th. A hot period occurred between the 13th and 18th, when the mean temperature was between 3° and 7° above the normal. The mean temperature of the month for the whole Province was 3° below the average. The highest maximum was 110° at Sirsa. The winds were about normal while the sky was somewhat more cloudy than usual. The total rainfall of the month was irregularly distributed. It was much heavier than usual in the northern districts, but was scanty in the centre and south-east.

May.—The weather was hotter and drier even than usual. Hot weather depressions gave dust storms on the 6th and 7th, and again on the 31st, and there were three showery periods during the month,—the first from the 5th to the 8th, the second from the 22nd to the 25th, and the third on the 30th and 31st. Each of these showery periods was accompanied with diminished temperature, but with these exceptions the heat was steadily excessive The highest maximum reported was 117°·1 at Montgomery on the 29th. The total rainfall of the month shows that the south-east and northern divisions of the Province obtained normal rain, and that elsewhere the total rainfall was considerably in defect. The air was very dry during the middle of the month, but the amount of cloud was about normal. The winds were steadier than usual, but the velocity was low.

June.—There was considerable delay in the establishment of the Bombay or West Coast monsoon current. Monsoon rainfall commenced at Bombay on the 13th, and this extended very rapidly into the interior, the South-East Punjab receiving heavy thunderstorms on the 15th. After the 20th the current withdrew from Upper India, and a break in the rains which set in lasted during the remainder of the month. There were three periods of rain over the Punjab. The first, which lasted from the 1st to 3rd, was due to local storms; the second, between the 4th and 6th, was due to the same causes, while the third, between the 22nd and 24th was due to an advance of monsoon winds. The rainfall of the month was more or less below the average over the greater part of the Province—largely so over the southern districts. On the other hand, the districts of Pesháwar, Kohát, Shahpur and Dera Ismail Khan had heavier rain than usual. The mean temperature was lower than usual during the first five days, and again about the middle of the month, but at other times the heat was excessive. On the 12th and 13th the weather was phenomenally hot, Mooltan registering a maximum of 121°, Montgomery of 120°·6 and Khusháb of 120°·4. Steady easterly winds prevailed in the Punjab, but the velocity was low. The air was drier than usual, and between the 5th and 10th it was very dry.

July.—The break in the rains, which had commenced about the 20th of June, continued, except for local showers, until near the middle of July, when monsoon winds again extended to the Punjab. A storm was formed over Bengal on the 12th and travelled up to Rájpútána, and between the 11th and 16th rain was received over the Punjab, but afterwards both the Bay and the Bombay monsoon currents fell off, and the weather was fine from the 17th to the 20th. Between the 21st and 26th all districts received rain, but the fall was scanty in the western districts. Rain recommenced on the 30th and 31st. The total fall for the month was heavier than usual in the Umballa, Jhelum, Pesháwar, Shahpur and Dera Ghási Khan districts and scanty elsewhere. In Hoshiárpur, Gurdáspur, Kángra and Siálkot the deficiency was large. In consequence of this lightness of the rainfall, the maximum or day temperatures were higher than usual, and the minimum or night temperatures lower. The highest maximum reported was 115° at Ráwalpindi. The winds were unsteady. The air was drier than usual, and the amount of cloud below the normal.

August.—The winds were stronger and steadier than the normal in the interior of Northern India, indicating the extension of the monsoon currents to their utmost limits in the Punjab during the greater part of the month. Rain occurred in the Punjab at frequent

intervals, the periods of most general rain being the 1st and 2nd, the 11th to the 17th, the 19th to the 23rd and the 29th to the 31st. The three first falls were general and well distributed, the last was more restricted. The total rainfall of the month was in general excess, the excess having been greatest, both actually and relatively to the normal, in the north and west.

The mean day or maximum temperatures in the Punjab were lower than usual, while on the contrary the night temperatures were higher than usual except in the north and west. The highest maximum reported was 109°·5 at Khusháb and Montgomery in the first 10 days of the month. The air was much damper than usual and the sky much more cloudy, particularly in the south-east.

September.—The monsoon winds were light and unsteady in the Punjab during September. The rainfall, as a consequence, was lighter than usual except on the hills. There were three periods of rain during the month. The first was from the 1st to the 7th, when rain fell chiefly over the hill and submontane districts; the second from the 13th to the 16th, when the southern and south-eastern districts received moderate rain; and the third on the 25th and 26th, when the whole Province, except the western districts, received rain. Some of the falls in the Jullundur, Umballa, Hoshiárpur and Kángra districts were very heavy during the last burst of rain, due to the monsoon.

The variations of temperature from the normal on the mean of the month were small and unimportant, but there was a considerable deficiency of temperature between the 6th and the 10th and a considerable excess between the 19th and 25th. The highest recorded reading was 105°·7 at Dera Ismail Khan on the 29th. The dampness of the air and the amount of cloud were both in trifling excess of the normal during the month.

October.—The weather was feebly unsettled over the Punjab between the 8th and 11th, when some local thunderstorms gave light showers, which were followed by a period of marked coolness. With this exception, the weather was fine, and the winds were light, even lighter than usual over the Province. Light local showers were received in a few districts, more especially Kángra and Ráwalpindi between the 8th and 11th. The fall averaged less than $\frac{1}{10}$th of an inch in the south-east, central, submontane, north and west divisions of the Province and less than $\frac{2}{10}$ths of an inch in the south and hill divisions. It was everywhere less than the normal. The mean temperature of the Province was generally higher than usual during the first 10 days of the month; then a cool wave, which first appeared in Balúchistán on the 8th, slowly extended over North-West India, and the mean temperature was low till near the close of the month, when it again rose above the normal. Very low night temperatures were recorded in the last week of the month. The air was drier than usual, and the sky was practically cloudless, except during the short period of disturbance between the 8th and 11th.

November.—The unusually warm weather, which had commenced over the Punjab at the close of October, continued steadily throughout the month under review. Both the day and night temperatures were in excess, but the excess was most marked in the minimum or night temperatures. There was no disturbed weather and no general rain or snowfall during the month, and hence the excess of temperature was maintained uninterruptedly. The winds were light and unsteady.

December.—The weather was somewhat more disturbed than usual during this month over the Punjab. There were two periods of rainfall, one lasting from the 11th to the 13th, the second from the 28th to the 30th. The weather during the month was generally warmer than usual, but from the 12th to the 18th, coinciding with the first rainy period, there occurred a great reduction of temperature, and the heat fell to below the normal. As a rule, throughout the month the day temperatures were lower and the night temperatures higher than the average.

During the rainfall period between the 11th and 13th little or no rain fell in the southern districts, while the central districts received light to moderate and the northern and north-western districts moderate to heavy rain. Falls exceeding 1 inch in 24 hours were

registered in the Jhelum, Ráwalpindi and Pesháwar districts. During the second period of rainfall at the close of the month light showers were received in the Ráwalpindi, Pesháwar, Hazára and Kohát districts. The total rainfall of the month was in excess over the central, northern and western divisions.

January.—The weather was much less disturbed than usual during January. Only two cold weather disturbances affected the weather during the month. Owing to this fine weather, the temperature both by day and night was in moderate to largish excess over the Punjab both on the hills and plains. A well-marked cold wave traversed the Province between the 4th and the 7th, after which the temperature rose, and was very high about the 24th. A very slight disturbance affected the weather between the 25th and 27th, reducing temperature somewhat, but on the 28th it rose again, and was very high at the close of the month. The winds were very light and unsteady during the month.

The rainfall of the month was very small in amount in all districts. The first cold weather disturbance affected the weather between the 2nd and 4th, and gave light showers to the Hazára, Pesháwar, Ráwalpindi, Gurdáspur and Kángra districts. The second period of disturbance lasted from the 23rd to the 25th, and was accompanied with more general rain. The heaviest rainfall occurred in the submontane and hill districts, and over an inch was received in 24 hours at Kulu, Nagar, Plách and Jhelum.

February.—The weather was more disturbed than during the two preceding months, and a series of three depressions gave more or less general rain during the month. The mean temperature was very high at the commencement of the month, but gradually fell and ranged about the average from the 11th to the 18th, when it fell to largely below the normal and remained low till quite the close of the month.

The rainfall of the month was unusually favorable over the Punjab. It occurred chiefly during two periods, *viz*., the 9th to the 12th and the 15th to the 18th. Rain fell over the whole Province on both occasions. It was heaviest in the south-east and submontane districts in the first period, when falls of between 3 inches and 5 inches occurred at several stations in the Umballa, Hoshiárpur, Amritsar, Gurdáspur and Karnál districts, and heaviest in the central and northern districts during the second period, but the amounts were not so large as during the former fall. The rainfall of the month was in large excess over the whole Province.

March.—At the commencement of March a cold weather storm gave rain to the North Punjab, but the subsequent low pressure waves, which passed across the Province, though giving much rain and snow to Persia and Balúchistán, gave only cloud to Northern India, and practically no rain. Notwithstanding this fair weather, the mean temperature of the Province was generally lower than usual. A cool wave of unusual severity passed across the Punjab between the 2nd and 4th, and on the 3rd the mean temperature of the whole Province was 14° less than usual. Temperature continued abnormally low until the 12th, when the heat was about the average, after which it went above the normal, and so continued until the 19th. Subsequently another cool wave passed across the Province, the reduction of temperature lasting from the 20th to the 23rd, after which the heat increased and remained excessive until the end of the month.

During the month no rain fell over by far the greater part of the Punjab, but the hills and the districts of Jhelum, Ráwalpindi, Pesháwar, Hazára, Kohát and Dera Ismail Khan received some rain. The rainfall periods were the 2nd, the 9th, the 14th and 15th and the 18th to the 20th. Except in Pesháwar, the rain where it fell was less than the normal.

Snowfall.—The winter began early, and there were falls of snow on the hills around the north and west frontiers of the Punjab before the middle of December, but the fall was not maintained, and nearly all the hill stations reported a milder winter than usual, with a total snowfall more or less below the average.

SNOWFALL.

The following Table shows the Snowfall of the past Winter on the Hills round the North-Western Frontier of India.

1	2	3	4	5	
District.	December 1897.	January 1898.	February 1898.	March 1898.	REMARKS.
Hills west of Dera Ismail Khan.	Snow fell 6 inches deep from the 7th to 14th, but soon melted away. Heavy snow fell on the 26th and 29th.	Snow fell 4 feet deep on the 23rd.	Heavy falls of snow on the 8th and 9th and from 12th to 15th.	Snow fell on the 9th and from the 13th to 17th and again on the 24th.	
Hills west of Kohát.	Snow fell on the 11th, 19th, 26th to 29th, but soon melted away.	Slight snow fell on the higher ranges on the 19th, 22nd, 23rd, 24th and 30th and was repeated heavily on the 31st.	Snow fell from the 5th to the 8th, 11th, from the 13th to the 18th and on the 27th and 28th. The falls of the 7th and 15th were heavy.	Snow fell on the 1st, 5th and 6th, 8th, and from 11th to the 18th.	The snowfall was less than the normal.
Chamba ...	Snow fell in the Chamba State on the 11th and 12th down to about 6,000 feet.	Snow fell on the 3rd, 23rd, 24th and 25th, the snow line descending to 6,500 feet. The falls were light to moderate.	Snowstorms occurred on the 4th and 5th and severe storms followed on the 10th, 11th, 13th and from 15th to 18th, the snow line descending to 3,500 feet.	Snow fell during the month but was local in character.	The winter was mild and the snowfall less than usual.
Lahaul ...	Snow fell on the 12th.	About 6 inches on the 25th.	Snow fell on the 4th, 5th, 10th, 11th, 15th, 17th and 18th.	Snow fell on the 2nd.	Winter milder than usual.
Murree ...	None ...	About 1 foot ...	None ...	About 10 inches	Snowfall much below the normal.
Kahúta ...	None ...	Ditto ...	None ...	None ...	
Kulu ...	None ...	Snowfalls on the 24th, 25th and 31st, the first two falls were moderately heavy.	Snow fell on the 4th, 5th, 9th to 11th and 13th to 19th and on 23rd.	Snow and rain fell on the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 6th, 7th, 9th and 18th.	
Upper Sutlej Valley.	A slight snowfall on the 12th and 13th.	Snowfall occurred on the 4th, 24th, 25th and 26th.	Snow fell on the 1st, 5th, 7th, 10th, 11th, 12th and from 14th to 19th.	Snow fell on the 1st, 2nd, 5th and 10th.	The snowfall is said to be less than usual.
Dalhousie ...	None ...	Snow fell on the 4th.	Snow fell on the 10th, 11th and 16th to 18th.	...	The fall was decidedly less than those of previous years.
Chitrál ...	Snow fell on 11th, 12th and 13th.	...	Heavy snow fell on the Lowarai Range.	Heavy snow ...	Weather cold and dull.
Kabul ...	Slight snow fell on the 8th and 9th, 11th and 12th, 18th, and from 26th to 29th.	Slight snow fell on the 2nd and 3rd, 19th and 22nd.	Slight snow fell from the 14th to 16th, and on the 27th, but soon melted away.	Snow fell on the 1st and from the 6th to 9th.	

Hailstorms.—On the 20th April 1897 hail fell over the Kahúta and Gujar Khan Tahsíls of the Ráwalpindi district, on the 6th of May in three villages of the Abbott-abad Tahsíl of the Hazára district, on the 7th of May in four villages of Kángra and Pálampur Tahsíls of the Kángra district, and on the 25th September in the village of Saduál in the Fatehjang Tahsíl of the Ráwalpindi district. No hailstorms were reported in the remaining months of the year.

HAILSTORMS.

Date and month.	Area affected by storm.
1	2
20th April 1897	Kahúta and Gujar Khán Tahsíls of the Ráwalpindi district.
6th May 1897	Three villages in the Abbott abad Tahsíl of Hazára district.
7th " "	Four villages of Kángra and Pálampur Tahsils of Kángra district.
25th September 1897 ...	Village of Sadual in Tahsíl Fatehjang in Ráwalpindi district.

Station.	Rainfall in inches.				Temperature in shade (in Degrees Fahr.)									Prevailing winds.		
					May 1897.			*July* 1897.			*December* 1897.					
	January to May 1897.	June to September 1897.	October to December 1897.	Total annual.	Maximum (highest).	Mean.	Minimum (lowest).	Maximum (highest).	Mean.	Minimum (lowest).	Maximum (highest).	Mean.	Minimum (lowest).	January to May 1897.	June to September 1897.	October to December 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Hissar ...	0·55	22·70	0·27	23·52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sirsa ...	1·14	13·03	0·16	14·33	115·3	95·0	69·3	110·3	91·3	75·3	83·3	59·2	37·2	N.	S.-E. & W.	W.
Rohtak ...	1·24	17·91	0	19·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gurgaon ...	0·82	16·73	0	17·55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi ...	1·07	19·99	0	21·06	114·2	94·7	73·9	109·2	88·7	76·4	79·7	61·1	43·4	W.	S.-E.	W.
Karnál ...	1·45	19·37	0	20·82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Umballa ...	1·85	22·95	0·20	25·01	112·9	91·5	66·5	108·0	86·2	73·0	77·5	57·6	36·5	N.-W.	E.	N.-W.
Simla ...	11·75	38·49	0·74	50·98	82·1	66·7	48·3	76·4	64·8	55·1	59·4	44·5	32·2	N.	N.	N.-E.
Dharmsála ...	21·43	97·62	0·85	119·90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hoshiárpur ...	6·83	13·04	0·16	20·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jullundur ...	5·74	16·76	0	22·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ludhiána ...	3·05	17·43	0·02	20·50	113·9	92·5	71·1	108·9	88·9	70·6	75·1	57·7	38·6	N.-W.	S.-E.	W.
Ferozepore ...	3·50	7·45	0·55	11·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mooltan ...	0·78	9·59	0·48	10·85	115·5	95·5	73·0	113·4	95·2	75·5	84·8	60·2	42·9	N.-E.	S.-E.	N.-E.
Jhang ...	1·97	13·82	1·03	16·82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montgomery ...	1·70	6·54	0·71	8·95	117·1	94·4	67·0	113·1	95·9	74·5	83·5	53·5	39·5	N.-E	S.-E.	S.-E.
Lahore ...	2·80	12·41	1·23	16·44	112·1	90·9	67·1	109·1	93·1	74·6	77·6	56·8	40·7	N.	N. & S. E.	S.-E. & W.
Amritsar ...	3·67	11·37	0·64	15·68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gurdáspur ...	6·56	29·30	0·66	36·62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siálkot ...	4·36	12·83	0·55	17·79	112·9	91·3	68·5	111·8	91·9	74·6	74·5	56·2	36·0	N.	E.	N.-E.
Gujrát ...	4·72	8·55	0·88	14·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujránwála ...	3·43	10·62	0·73	14·78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shahpur ...	3·34	15·59	1·70	20·63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jhelum ...	6·51	16·44	1·67	24·62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ráwalpindi ...	9·81	20·69	1·62	32·12	109·0	84·2	61·1	115·0	89·6	68·7	74·5	53·0	34·9	W.	E.	N. & W.
Murree ...	31·11	27·26	2·69	61·06	84·7	67·2	43·0	89·7	72·5	55·4	63·2	45·4	30·0	S.-E.	S.-E. & N.-W.	S.
Abbottabad ...	25·93	23·01	1·74	50·68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peshávar ...	9·67	5·73	1·32	16·72	106·5	83·6	60·0	113·0	91·4	70·9	81·1	53·5	35·9	S.	N.	S.
Kohát ...	11·26	7·27	1·13	19·66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bannu ...	8·86	10·52	0·85	20·23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dera Ismail Khan ...	2·66	6·88	0·23	9·77	112·2	89·9	67·0	111·2	92·7	74·0	81·3	57·8	38·0	N.	N.-E.	N.
Dera Ghází Khan ...	1·77	3·19	0·45	5·41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffargarh ...	0·89	6·93	0·44	8·26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

No. 502, dated Lahore, 5th August 1898.

From—M. W. FENTON, Esquire, Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab,

To—The Meteorological Reporter, Punjab.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of the Report on the Meteorology of the Punjab for the year 1897-98, submitted with your letter No. 322 S., dated 13th June 1898, and to say that it will be published in the *Punjab Gazette* as usual.

ORDER.—Ordered that the Report, together with the above letter, be published in the Supplement to the *Punjab Gazette* as usual.

Also that copies be forwarded to the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab, the Sanitary Commissioner of the Punjab, the Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, Punjab, and the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Punjab.

By order, of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor,

M. W. FENTON,

Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab.

REVIEW OF THE REPORT ON THE EXTERNAL LAND TRADE OF THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR 1897-98.

Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, in the Revenue and Agricultural (General) Department, No. 794 S., dated the 8th of August 1898.

READ—

The Report on the External Land Trade of the Punjab for the year 1897-98, submitted by the Financial Commissioner with his Secretary's No. 473, dated 13th July 1898.

REMARKS.—The present Report reviews the trans-frontier trade of the Province during the triennial period 1895-96 to 1897-98. The trade statistics for these three years are exhaustively dealt with, and the Report fulfils in a very satisfactory manner the intentions of Government in applying the triennial system of review to this subject.

2. Several changes of an important nature have been introduced in the system of trade registration during the period under review. Sewastán, British Baluchistán and the Zhob country, which are now within the sphere of British influence, can no longer be considered Foreign territory, and the trade with these countries is no longer registered as foreign trade. The registration posts have been moved nearer the Afghán frontier, and all foreign trade in this direction is now classed as trade with Afghánistán, or, to adopt the term long used in our returns, with "Kabul." In connection with the registration of the trade with Kashmir a very important circumstance was brought to light during the past year, *viz.*, that the whole of the rail-borne trade with the Jummoo territory, with the exception of the very small portion which takes place with the stations in the Siálkot District, has hitherto, for reasons which it seems impossible to comprehend, been excluded from the returns of foreign trade. Orders have now been issued for the registration of the *whole* of the rail-borne trade between Kashmir and British territory, but these orders have only come into operation with effect from the last two months of the triennial period under review, and it is impossible yet to say how far returns will be affected by the inclusion in future of what must amount to a considerable body of trade. The posts at which the Bajaur trade was formerly registered have been abolished, and trade from that country is now

registered principally at the Malakand. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Financial Commissioner as to the necessity for frequent inspection of trade posts. The circumstance mentioned in the extract, on page 11 of the Report, from the remarks of the Deputy Commissioner of Kohát, that of 62,446 maunds of salt shown in the returns of the Salt Department as exported towards Kabul and Kurram only 6,755 maunds are entered in the trade returns, affords presumptive evidence of the shortcomings of our trade registration arrangements.

3. The total foreign trade for the past three years is shown in the following table :—

Year.	Imports.		Exports.		Total.
	Maunds.	Rs.	Maunds.	Rs.	Rs.
1895-96	1,906,255	1,13,19,086	966,162	1,34,97,106	2,48,16,192
1896-97	3,031,693	1,44,68,949	1,079,338	1,63,33,071	3,08,02,020
1897-98	2,932,031	1,24,94,249	780,684	1,29,90,820	2,54,85,069

From the above figures it will be seen that the value of trade has shown no marked tendency to vary during the period under review. The somewhat abnormal figures of 1896-97 are to be explained chiefly by reference to the high prices paid for grain imported into the Punjab during the then prevailing scarcity, as also to the great rebound in the trade with Bajaur following on the settlement of that country at the close of the Chitrál war. The exclusion of the Sewastán trade from registration diminishes the returns for the year 1897-98 to the extent of about 7 lakhs, and, as remarked by the Financial Commissioner, the recent frontier wars, and the impressment of transport for the use of the troops engaged were factors in bringing about the decline of about 50 lakhs in the value of trade as compared with the previous year.

4. Trade with Tirah has fallen off considerably during the past year, in consequence of the war and the blockade of tribal territory necessitated thereby. Punjab trade with this country is, though politically important, relatively small, its total value averaging only about 2½ lakhs. The imports into the Punjab from Tirah consist chiefly of mat palm fibre, timber and firewood, hides and sheed, in payment for which grain and Indian piece-goods are exported. As might be expected, a considerable revival of Tirah trade is just now reported by the Deputy Commissioner of Kohát.

5. The marked decline in the trade with Kabul has been noticed in previous reports. This downward tendency has been maintained, and last year the total value of Kabul trade reached its lowest ebb during the past 10 years. Apart from the closure of the Khaibar Pass for some months and the other special circumstances of the past year, the progressive decline is no doubt to be ascribed to the crushing customs and transit dues, a detailed list of which will be found in Appendix III of the Report, levied by the Amír of Afghánistán, which have practically ruined the trade that used to pass through the latter country to Central Asia, and to the opening of the Trans-Caspian Railway which is rapidly diverting Central Asian trade from its old channels. Nor is the Amír's interference with trade confined to the imposition of customs and transit dues. It appears that special obstacles are placed in the way of those merchants who do not employ in their transactions the agents of the Amír at Pesháwar and Karáchi. Furthermore, the trade in fruits, the most important article of export from Afghánistán, has been made a State monopoly, and the export of horses has been discouraged if not entirely prohibited. The shrinkage in the exports from India is most noticeable in the case of Indian and Foreign tea and European piece-goods which form the chief staples of the Kabul-Central Asian export trade.

The figures for Indian tea show a decline of nearly a lakh of rupees for this year as compared with 1895-96. The value of European piece-goods has fallen from 12 lakhs in the latter year to little over 6 lakhs for 1897-98. On the other hand, the value of Indian piece-goods exported to Kabul increased by over 9 lakhs during 1897-98, some special consignments amounting in value to 11 lakhs having been exported over the Gomal in April-May 1897. In imports the principal decline is in fruits, the total value of which has diminished by nearly 50 per cent. during the past year, from an average of nearly 5 lakhs to little over 2 lakhs. This decrease, if it is not due entirely to the special events of the year, may be a consequence of the trade monopoly alluded to above, and partly no doubt also of the growing competition of Kashmir in this branch of trade.

6. One of the most noticeable features of the Report is the continual expansion of trade with the country known as Bajaur, which extends from Pesháwar and Hazára to Chitrál on the north-west and Gilgit on the north-east. The most potent factors which have contributed to this result are without doubt the improvement in communications following on the establishment of the Chitrál Agency and the decreasing pressure of the competition of Kabul occasioned by the Amír's restrictive policy The Bajaur trade no doubt suffered from the recent disturbances on the frontier, but on the whole it has maintained itself wonderfully during the past year. The value of the trade was 84 lakhs in the year 1896-97, an increase of nearly 50 lakhs on the figures for the previous year. This great expansion was no doubt largely due to the export of grain to the Punjab at a time when high prices were prevailing owing to the then existing scarcity. The figures for 1897-98 give the volume of trade at 57 lakhs, a total considerably in excess of the Kabul trade. It is worthy of note that the demand of Bajaur for European cotton-goods has increased from 4 to 9 lakhs during the period under review, Indian piece-goods at the same time showing a rise of 4 lakhs from 2 lakhs to 6. These circumstances point to a growing prosperity of the Bajaur tribesmen, and, as remarked by the Financial Commissioner, suggest the inference that the standard of comfort in Bajaur is rising, and there is no doubt reason to hope that the trade will continue to expand.

7. The trade with Kashmir, the rapid expansion of which has been noticed in previous reviews, has continued to thrive during the past three years. It reached its record figure in the year 1896-97 with a total volume of exports and imports valued at 146¼ lakhs During the past year the trade was valued at 144 lakhs, a slight decrease traceable in all probability to the scarcity of transport occasioned by the frontier wars, which seriously hampered traffic, and to the fact that a lower tariff value was assigned to tea during 1897-98 It must also be remembered that the figures for the former year were swollen by the high prices obtained for grain imported into the Punjab from Kashmir. Further, the imports of fruit decreased by nearly two lakhs, owing to the season being unfavourable. The figures for the past year may therefore be considered to represent the normal value of the trade with Kashmir, which now forms more than 56 per cent. of the total foreign trade of the Punjab. The chief staples of import are timber, *ghi*, *charas*, bullion and fruits, in return for which the Punjab sends Indian and European cotton-goods, tea and iron, brassware and salt. The trade in timber, which in the year 1897-98 accounted for one-third of the Kashmir exports, is not, as seems to be assumed in the Report, connected with the operations of our own Forest Department. On the contrary, the Punjab Forest Department suffers considerably from the competition of the contractors who exploit the Kashmir forests It is to be regretted that the Kashmir Darbár has been up to the present unable to modify its customs tariff which must always stand in the way of any extensive development of trade between that country and the Punjab. A detail of the dues levied is given in Appendix III to the Report.

8. In view of the failure, now so often reported, to discriminate at the registration posts in the Ráwalpindi and Hazára Districts between Kashmir trade proper and that portion of the Yárkand and Ladákh trade which merely passes

through Kashmir, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks that further efforts in thi connection need not be persisted in. It is important, however, that every publicity should be given among traders and all other persons concerned to the fact that goods intended for Central Asia and goods imported therefrom are privileged, under the Treaty, to pass through Kashmir duty free provided that they are kept in bond and that bulk is not broken.

9. The average value of the Ladákh-Yárkand trade is about 8 lakhs, the chief articles of import being *charas* and wool: of export cotton piece-goods, tea, and manufactured articles. The trade with Tibet averages about 3 lakhs, and consists chiefly of wool imported from that country and cotton-goods exported from the Punjab. The marked difference between imports and exports is curious: it is no doubt chiefly due to the fact that the transport animals carrying the trade from Tibet are sold in the Punjab together with the articles they have conveyed.

10. Turning now to the trade in particular commodities, the most valuable of the imports into the Punjab during the two years 1895-96 and 1896-97 has undoubtedly been *ghi*. In 1897-98 *ghi* accounted for over 29 lakhs, or nearly one-fourth of the imports of the year, but owing to special activity in the exploitation of the Kashmir forests the value of the timber imports (30 lakhs) just exceeded this figure. Among the remaining articles of import perhaps the most interest attaches to the trade in *charas*. The effect of the duty imposed in 1895-96 is discussed in paragraph 41 of the Report. So far it would appear that the volume of this trade has not diminished, and last year it reached a value of nearly 6 lakhs as compared with 5 lakhs in the previous year and $5\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in 1895-96. But for the demand for this drug for Indian consumption there would probably be no Yárkand trade at all—a fact of which the Russian Envoy accredited to Káshgar appears to be fully cognizant, as attempts were made to get the Chinese to prohibit the cultivation of hemp in those countries. The latest information to hand is that the attempts have failed owing to the representations of the British Agent in Káshgar.

11. With regard to exports, the chief item of which is European piece-goods, it will be seen that these show a falling-off for the year 1897-98 of 18 lakhs as compared with the previous year. The high figures reached in 1896-97 (60 lakhs) are no doubt due to the fact that the large imports of corn into the Punjab were paid for with cotton piece-goods. The decrease in the exports of these commodities during the present year is traceable chiefly to the decline of the Kabul trade. The same cause has led to a decline in the export of Indian piece-goods during the past six or seven years, but the trade in these articles is now showing some improvement consequent on the expansion of the Bajaur trade. The trade in tea, both Indian and Foreign, has fallen off considerably during the past year. The Kabul demand, which in 1890 absorbed nearly one-half of the exports, has almost disappeared. Bajaur has, however, come into the market and helped to sustain the trade. During the present year, however, the Kashmir demand for Indian tea fell off by nearly one-half and the exports of foreign tea show a considerable decrease. The trade in manufactured articles, brass and copper, and iron does not appear to be liable to fluctuations of any importance and has been fairly maintained during the period under review. The exports of salt, most of which is taken by Kashmir, show an average value of nearly nine lakhs during the past three years.

12. The question of the registration of the trade in rail-borne silver was referred to in last year's review, and it was pointed out that although it appeared that a large quantity of silver had been transmitted in bond to Kashmir, while a sum of Rs. 65,600 had been claimed on account of refund of import duty, no mention of any export or import of silver by the Siálkot-Jummoo Railway had

been made in Statement No. V. This omission was, it appeared, due to a faulty system of registration which has since been remedied as explained in paragraph 2 above. Under the circumstances the Financial Commissioner's review of the trade in bullion which is contained in paragraph 65 of the Report loses much of its interest, as there is reason to believe that the figures dealt with represent only a small portion of the total trade. The arrangement made by the Government of India with the Kashmir Darbár, in accordance with which refunds of import duty on silver exported in bond to Kashmir will in future be paid to the State and not to private persons, will, it is hoped, put a stop to the abuse of the Treaty provisions noticed in last year's review.

ORDER—Ordered, that this Review be published in the *Punjab Government Gazette* for general information, and that copies of the Report and Review be submitted to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, and to the Director-General of Statistics, Calcutta; also that a copy of the Review be forwarded to the Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor,

M. W. FENTON,

Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab.

REVIEW OF THE SANITARY COMMISSIONER'S REPORT ON VACCINATION IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR 1897-98.

Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governer of the Punjab in the Home (Medical and Sanitary) Department, No. 702 S., dated the 29th of July 1898.

READ—

The Sanitary Commissioner's Report on Vaccination in the Punjab for the year 1897-98.

Paragraphs 1 to 5 of the Report.

REMARKS.—During the last half of the year 1897-98 the Vaccination Department was deprived of the services of Surgeon-Captain James, Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, that officer having been deputed to special duty in the plague-infected area in the Punjab (Nawashahr Tahsíl and part of the Phillour Tahsíl in the Jullundur District and the Garhshankar Tahsíl in the Hoshiárpur District). The only other change was the entertainment of two additional vaccinators. There was a decrease of Rs. 3,671 in the cost of the Department, but the cost per successful vaccination remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, two annas and two pies.

Paragraphs 6 to 15.

	Primary.	Re-vaccinations.	Total.
1896-97 ...	6,73,078	229 335	902,413
1897-98 ...	6,31.774	213,717	845,491
Decrease ...	41,304	15,618	56,922

2. In all 845, 491 vaccination operations were performed in the year 1897-98, which gives a considerable falling-off on the figures for the previous year as noted on the margin. As regards primary operations, there was a large falling-off amounting to no less than 43,369 operations in the work of the District staff and of 2,496 in that of the Dispensary staff: *per contra* there was an increase of 4,251 operations in the work of the Special staff and of 310 in that of the Cantonment staff, so that, the gross decrease in primary operations amounted to 41,304. In the matter

of re-vaccinations there was a falling-off of work in all the staffs to the extent noted on the margin. The decrease in the case of the District staff would have been larger but for the very large number of re-vaccinations (104,428) performed in the two districts of Kángra and Hoshiárpur, where it is to be hoped that re-vaccination is not being unnecessarily resorted to. The general decrease in vaccination operations cannot be considered satisfactory, and His Honor hopes that efforts will be made to show improvement in the current year, especially in those districts mentioned in paragraph 8 of the Report where the failure was serious. It seems to His Honor, though this is not mentioned in the Report, that the withdrawal of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner to plague work must in a great measure account for the inefficacy of the lymph and the carelessness of the staff to which the Sanitary Commissioner is understood to attribute in part this decrease. But the seriousness of these defects compels him to ask the Sanitary Commissioner for a more detailed report on the subject showing in what districts the carelessness complained of occurred and in what it consisted, and to what circumstances the failure of the lymph is attributed, and how it affected the number of operations as opposed to the percentage of success attained in them. It is observed that the figures show on the whole an improvement in the percentage of results in primary vaccinations, the figure in the case of the District staff having risen from 93·97 in 1896-97 to 95·16 in 1897-98, and in the case of Special staff from 86·93 to 88·73.

Staff.	*Decrease in number of operations in the year 1897-98 as compared with the year 1896-97.*
District	8,213
Special	3,009
Cantonments	2,736
Dispensary	1,660
Total decrease	15,618

3. The number of vaccinations inspected amounted to 79 per cent. as against 74 per cent. in 1896-97. Considering the difficulties that had to be contended with, the Lieutenant-Governor considers this sufficiently satisfactory. His Honor is glad to notice that good work was done in this respect by the Divisional Inspectors.

Paragraph 1[illegible].

4. The results attained by the new vaseline lymph in primary vaccinations though improving, the percentage having risen from 92·6 in 1896-97 to 94·3 in 1897-98, are not so high as the percentage of success attained by animal lymph (99·3), or human lypmh (98·2). In the case of re-vaccinations the vaseline lymph stood second with a percentage of 75·6 in successful results.

Paragraph 17.

The Lieutenant-Governor has recently addressed the Sanitary Commissioner with reference to that officer's proposals for the establishment of suitable depôts for the preparation of this lymph, observing that though he is open to conviction of the fact that its partial failure is due to unfavourable conditions in its preparation and use, he is unable at present to regard this as proved, but inviting such suggestions as will render it possible to give the lymph a fairer trial without committing Government to any large outlay on what must still be regarded in the light of an experiment.

5. The Lieutenant-Governor desires to convey to the Sanitary Commissioner his recognition of the manner in which he has supervised the Department during the year under review under the difficult circumstances created by the prolonged absence of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the above Remarks be published in the *Punjab Gazette* and be communicated to the Sanitary Commissioner for information and guidance; also that they be forwarded with the Report as usual to the Government of India in the Home Department.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor,

H. J. MAYNARD,

Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab.

Catalogue of Books registered in the Punjab under Act XXV of 1867 during the quarter ending the 30th June 1898.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Serial No.	Registration No.	Title of the book and the contents of the title-page, with a translation into English of such title and contents when the same are not in the English language.	Language in which the book is written.	The name of the Author, Translator, or Editor of the book, or any part thereof.	The subject.	The place of printing and the place of publication.	The name or firm of the Printer and the name or firm of the Publisher.	The date of issue from the Press, or of the publication.	The number of sheets, leaves or pages.	The size.	The first, second or other number of the Edition.	The number of copies of which the Edition consists.	Whether the book is printed or lithographed.	The price at which the book is sold to the public.	The name and residence of the Proprietor of the copy-right or of any portion of such copy-right.	REMARKS.
		Books, English.												Rs. A. P.		
1	495	True Sacrifice, or the Martyrdom of Siri Guru Teg Bahádur.	English.	Mahant Gopál Singh.	Miscellaneous.	Lahore.	Punjab Patriot Press.	14th Feby. 1898.	18	8vo.	I.	1,000	Printed.	0 2 0		
2	516	The Indian Articles of War ...	Ditto.	Captain H. C. B. Dann.	Ditto.	Ditto.	*Civil and Military Gazette* Press.	9th March 1898.	326	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	5 0 0	Captain H. C. B. Dann, Officiating Assistant Judge Advocate-General, 9th Circle, Bombay Command, Quetta.	
3	517	Notes and Questions on Organization and Equipment.	Ditto.	Major E. H. Rodwell.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	14th March 1898.	56	8vo.	New.	300	Ditto.	3 0 0	Major E. H. Rodwell, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General for Instruction, 1st Punjab Infantry, Dalhousie.	
4	609	Guide to Dalhousie and the Neighbouring Hills.	Ditto.	Captain Hutchinson (Compiler) and H. A. Rose, Esquire, C. S. (Reviser).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	1st April 1898.	22 leaves.	8vo.	New.	300	Printed and map lithographed	1 0 0	H. A Rose, Esquire, Assistant Commissioner, Dalhousie.	
5	610	Notes for Staff Officers on Indian Field Service.	Ditto.	Lieutenant-Colonel J. E. Nixon, 18th Bengal Lancers.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	15th April 1898.	77 leaves.	8vo.	New.	500	Printed.	3 0 0	Lieutenant-Colonel J. E Nixon, 18th Bengal Lancers, Camp Sheranni, Tochi Field Force.	

5	610	The New Game of Billiards, or the Indian Billiards.	Ditto.	Sheikh Ghulám Muhammad.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Punjab Observer Press.	31st March 1898.	1 sheet	...	I.	200	Ditto.	3 0 0	Sheikh Ghulám Muhammad of Baháwalpur.	
7	669	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Amritsar	Wazír-i-Hind Press.	25th April 1898.	11	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	Free.		
8	729	Profit and Loss ...	Ditto.	Sundar Singh	Ditto.	Ditto.	National Press.	10th May 1898.	10	16mo	I.	500	Ditto.	Free ...	...	An essay on the evils of drink.
9	591	The late Pandit Mokand Rám...	Ditto.	Pandit Kanhaiya Lál.	Biography.	Lahore	Mitra Vilása Press	4th May 1898.	28	16mo.	I.	50	Ditto.	0 4 0	...	A biographical sketch by the late Pandit's own son.
10	656	The Bazár Doctor ...	Ditto.	Dr. Harnám Dás.	Medicine.	Ditto.	Punjab Christian Press.	1st May 1898.	4	4to.	I.	100	Ditto.	5 0 0	Dr. Harnám Dás, Assistant Surgeon, Lahore.	
		The following are designed for educational purposes.														
11	436	A Preliminary Manual of Jurisprudence.	English	Philip Morton, Esquire.	Law.	Lahore	News Press	1st April 1898.	96	16mo	New.	100	Printed	1 0 0		
12	490	The Way to Health (A Sanitary Primer).	Ditto.	Education Department, Punjab.	Medicine.	Ditto.	Mufid-i-'Am Press	7th Feby. 1898.	41	8vo.	New.	250	Ditto.	0 6 0		
13	613	English Translation of the Exercises for Translation for the Second Class Middle Department.	Ditto.	Ján Muhammad.	Language.	Ditto.	Shams-ul-Hind Press.	11th April 1898.	48	16mo	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 5 0		
14	628	The Dayanand Anglo-Vedic College Series (The Second English Reader.)	Ditto.	Báwa Chhajju Singh.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Mufid-i-'Am Press	21st April 1898.	154	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 9 0		
15	640	Man and His Duties (A Moral Reader).	Ditto.	J. Sime, Esquire, L. L. D.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	27th March 1898.	254	8vo.	New.	2,000	Ditto.	0 12 0		
16	694	English Translation of the Exercises for Translation for the First Class, Middle Department.	Ditto.	Ján Muhammad.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Shams-ul-Hind Press.	14th May 1898.	36	16mo	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 4 0		
17	615	Formulæ of Mensuration ...	Ditto.	Lál Chand and Nihál Chand.	Science (Mathematical).	Ditto.	Ditto.	30th April 1898.	81	32mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 1 6		
18	717	The History Primer, India ...	Ditto.	Raghbar Dayál	History.	Delhi.	Job Printing Press.	15th May 1898.	36	16mo	I.	200	Ditto.	0 4 0		

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		Books, Arabic.												Rs. A. P.		
19	56[illegible]	Mustakhlas-ul-Haqáyiq (An Epitome of Religious Truths).	Arabic.	Mián Ghulám Qádir.	Religion (Muhammadan).	Delhi.	Hindú Press	10th March 1898.	512	8vo.	I.	1,000	Lithographed.	1 0 [illegible]	Mián Ghulám Qádir and Fazl Haqq, Book-Sellers, Peshávar.	
20	56	Pára-i-Alam (The first Chapter of the Qurán).	Ditto.	...	Ditto.	Jhelum.	Universal Press.	22nd April 1898.	32	8vo.	I.	1,20[illegible]	Ditto.	0 1 [illegible]		
21	63[illegible]	Rub'-i-Alam (The first quarter of the 1st Chapter of the Qurán).	Ditto.	...	Ditto.	Lahore.	Mufid-i-Am Press.	28th April 1898.	16	16mo.	I.	7,000	Ditto.	0 0 3		
22	632	Qá'ida-i-Arabí (Arabic Primer, &c.)	Ditto.	...	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	29th April 1898.	32	16mo.	I.	1,500	Ditto.	0 0 [illegible]		
23	722	Jawáhir-un-Nifis Sharh-i-Dirh[illegible]n ul-Kís (Bright jewels, being a commentary of the "Dirham-ul-Kis").	Ditto.	...	Religion (Muhammadan).	Delhi.	Fáruqí Press.	Not given	192	8vo.	II.	50[illegible]	Ditto.	0 8 [illegible]	...	An Arabic work on Muhammadan funeral rites.
		The following are designed for educational purposes.														
24	464	At Talkhís-fil-'Urúz (Notes on Arabic Prosody).	Ditto.	Mír Ahmad Sháh.	Language.	Lahore.	Azízí Press.	[illegible]nd March 1898.	20	8vo.	I.	350	Ditto.	0 1 [illegible]		
25	480	Awámil-i-Arabia (The Arabic Preposition).	Ditto.	Anjuman-i-Himáyat-i-Islám, Lahore.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Rifáh-i-'Am Press.	24th March 1898	16	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 1 [illegible]		
26	481	[illegible]áyat-ul-Adab fi Lisán-ul-'Arab Dusrá Hissa (Arabic Primer, Part II).	Ditto.	Maulaví 'Ubaid Ulla.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Mufid-i-'Am Press.	4th February 1898.	63	16mo.	New	2,000	Ditto	0 6 0		

27	698	Qá'ida-i-Arabí (Arabic Primer)..	Ditto.	Hájí Muhkam Dín and Maulá Bakhsh.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Azízí Press	10th May 1898.	8	16mo	I.	2,000	Ditto.	0 0 6		
28	700	Jadídá Háshiya Mír 'Isá Ghogi (A new commentary on Mir's Isa Ghogi.	Ditto.	Maulaví Ghulám Muhammad (Author) and Maulavi 'Abd Ulla (Commentator).	Philosophy	Ditto.	Ditto.	27th May 1898.	180	8vo.	I.	1,500	Ditto.	0 8 0	...	The "'Isa Ghogi" was a popular text-book in logic in the old system of education.
		Books, Hindi.														
29	678	Shrí Bhagwán Parsh Rám jí ká Charitra (Life of Parsh Rám).	Hindí.	Rájá Rám.	Religion (Hindú).	Amritsar	Anand Parkash Press.	16th April 1898.	1[illegible]	16mo.	I.	750	Ditto.	0 0 6		
30	500	Sanátan Dharam Dípiká, Pritham Bhág (Light of the Orthodox Hindu Religion, Part I).	Ditto.	Pandit Bhánú Dat.	Ditto.	Lahore.	Punjab Economical Press.	22nd February 1898.	29	16mo.	I.	1,000	Printed.	Not given.		
31	501	Prashnuttri tathá Shankáwalí (A catechism, together with a statement of objections).	Ditto.	Swámi Ishwara Nand.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	32	16mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	Ditto.		
32	502	Updesh Sankhyá I Tap aur Díkshá (Sermons—the Initiation ceremony and austerities).	Ditto.	Pandit Rájá Rám.	Religion (Arya).	Ditto	Ditto.	28th February 1898.	16	16mo.	I.	2,000	Ditto.	0 0 6		
33	653	Pothí Bháwarsámrit Satík (The Bhawarsámrit, with commentary).	Ditto.	Pandit Guláb Singh (Author) and Pandit Bhagwán Singh (Translator).	Religion (Hindú).	Ditto.	Anglo-Sanskrit Press.	13th April 1898.	144	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 6 0	Rám Chand Mánaktahlá, Book Seller, Lahore.	Love of God is the main theme of the Poem. The transitory character of all worldly attachments is strongly represented.
34	503	Bárah Mása Satí Rájal jí ká (A calendar of Rajal, the Sati).	Ditto.	Yati Nain Sukh Dás.	Poetry.	Ditto.	Punjab Economical Press.	1st March 1898.	2[illegible]	16mo	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 1 0		
35	504	Vyáhlá Shrí Nem Náth jí ká (The marriage of Nem Náth).	Ditto	Vinándi Lál.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	12	16mo.	I.	1 000	Ditto	0 0 6		
36	505	Jain Shákh Uchcháran ...	Ditto	Not given.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	10	16mo	I.	2,000	Ditto.	0 0 6	...	An account of the marriage of Rikhab Dev, a Jain incarnation of the Deity.

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														Rs. A. P.		
37	506	ahm Viddya S gar (Th Ocean of Divine Knowle ge).	Hindí.	Shri Charan Dás.	Poetry.	Lahore.	Punjab Economical Press.	4th March 1898	419	16mo.	I.	1,000	Printed.	1 6 0		
38	545	Khat Vidhán Bhásha ...	Ditto.	Pandit Jíwa Nand.	Ditto.	Amritsar.	Wazír-i-Hind Press.	30th March 1898.	16	8vo.	I.	500	Lithographed.	0 1 0	...	An inventory of the articles that form part of a Hindu bride's dower.
39	593	áran Mása Sati Síta jí ka (A Calendar of Sita, the Faithful	Ditto.	Yátí Nain Sukh Dás	Ditto.	Lahore	Punjab Economical Press.	2nd April 1898.	24	16mo	I.	1,000	Printed.	0 0 9		
40	594	Prashn Uttar Shri Nem Náth, Rájal jí ka (A Dialogue between Nem Náth and Rájal his wife).	Ditto.	Vinandi Lál.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	Ditto.	20	16mo	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 0 9	...	The husband proposes to renounce the world since worldly enjoyments are so transient and do not satisfy the longings of the soul. The wife tries to dissuade him from his purpose by saying that life in the woods is full of trouble. But Nem Náth succeeds in converting his spouse to his own views.
41	595	Shikhar Mahatamya Sár ...	Ditto.	Pandit Munna Lál.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	Ditto.	16	16mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 0 (	...	A brief Hindi summary of a Jain work in Prakrit giving the names of the twenty mountain peaks sacred to the people since their holy men found salvation there by rigid austerities.

42	596	Darshan Katha	Ditto	Bhára Mal.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	116	16mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 4 0	...	A Jain legend describing the virtue of paying daily adorations at the shrine of the Lord Jin.
43	601	Astotar Hari Har (Verses in praise of Hari Har).	Ditto.	Krishan Dás.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	20th April 1898.	12	16mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	Not given.		
44	602	Chár Páth Sangrah (A collection of the Four Readings).	Ditto.	...	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	32	16mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 1 0	...	A Jain religious work.
45	603	Báis Parísháh Bárah Bháwna Sahit (The Twenty two Trials and Twelve Desirable Objects)	Ditto.	Bhúdhar Dás.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	16	16mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 0 6	...	On the virtue of practising self-control as inculcated by the Jain scriptures.
46	63	Astotar Hari Har (Verses in praise of Hari Har).	Hindí in the Persian character.	Krishan Dás.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press	30th April 1898.	8	1 mo.	R.	2,000	Lithographed.	0 0 3		
47	67	Chída Bhajan, Bhajan Pushpánjli, Bhág I (Select Hymns a Bouquet of Hymns, Part I)	Hindí in the Gurmukhí character.	Pandit Har Sukh Rái.	Ditto.	Amritsar.	Anand Parkásh Press.	10th April 1898.	8	32mo	I.	375	Ditto.	0 0 3		
48	679	Adbhút Arti Sangrah (A choice collection of Devotional Songs)	Hindí in the Nágrí character	Bhajan Lál.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	17th April 1898.	16	16mo.	I.	750	Ditto.	0 0 6		
49	706	Bhajan Sár Nagar Kírtan Sanátan Dharam Sabha, Hoshiárpur, ke líye (Hymns for the Town Procession of the Sanátan Dharam Sabha, Hoshiárpur).	Hindí in the Persian character.	Pandit Daulat Rám.	Ditto.	Hoshiárpur.	Moti Press.	6th March 1898.	8	8vo.	I.	300	Ditto.	0 0 6		
50	63	Qissa Rája Mordhaj (Story of Rája Mordhaj).	Ditto.	Lála Bútí Rám and Sewa Rám.	Drama.	Lahore	Mufíd-i-'Am Press.	27th March 1898.	12	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	Not given.		
51	641	Janam Sákhi Sri Swámi Nám Dev jí kí (Biographical Account of Swámi Nám Dev).	Hindí in the Gurmukhí character.	Báwa Púran Dás.	Biography.	Ditto.	Albion Press.	17th May 1898.	434	8vo	I.	1,000	Printed.	2 0 0	Báwa Púran Dás, Ghuman, District Gurdáspur.	
		The following are designed for Educational purposes.														
52	488	Khetí kí Pahli Pustak (The First Book of Agriculture).	Hindí.	Translated under the orders of the Director, Public Instruction, Punjab.	Art.	Ditto.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press.	26th Feby. 1898.	37	16mo.	New.	250	Ditto.	0 1 9		
53	489	Khetí kí Dúsrí Pustak (The Second Book of Agriculture).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	71	16mo.	New.	250	Ditto.	0 3 1		

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														Rs. A.P.		
54	612	Arya Bhásha kí Pritham Pustak (The First Hindí Reader of the Aryás).	Hindí.	Krishan Chandra Varma	Language.	Lahore	Virjanand Press	24th April 1898.	22	12mo	I.	1,000	Printed.	0 0 6		
		Books, Kashmiri.														
55	477	Isaiah Nabíya Sanz Kitáb (The Book of Isaiah).	Kashmírí.	...	Religion (Christian).	Lahore	Rifáh-i 'Am Press.	17th March 1898.	174	8vo.	I.	500	Litho-graphed.	0 2 0		
56	478	Daniel Nabíya Sanz Kitáb (The Book of Daniel).	Ditto.	...	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	54	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 0 6		
57	736	Músa Sanz Gulanch Kitáb Paidáish (The Book of Genesis).	Ditto	...	Ditto,	Amritsar.	Mission Press.	28th May 1898.	172	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	Not given.		
		Books, Panjabi.														
58	437	Durga Ustuti (Verses in praise of the Goddess).	Panjábí in the Persian character.	Kálí Dás.	Poetry.	Gujránwála	McKee Press.	25th March 1898.	10	12mo.	I.	1,400	Ditto.	0 0 6		
59	439	Jhagrá Núnh wa Sauhre dá (The Daughter-in law and the Father-in law—a quarrel).	Panjábí in the Gurmukhí character.	Gurdit Singh.	Ditto.	Ludhiána.	Narankárí Press.	28th March 1898.	8	8vo.	I	500	Ditto.	0 0 3		
60	440	Jhagrá Mawán Dhián dá (Mothers and Daughters at war with each other).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	29th March 1898.	8	8vo	I.	500	Ditto.	0 0 3		

61	441	Jhagrá Núnh wa Sauhra (The Daughter-in-law and the Father in-law—a quarrel).	Panjábí in the Persian character.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	30th March 1898.	8	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 0 3	...	These are insignificant leaflets in which the author pours forth his wrath at the petty strifes that he imagines are so rife in an ordinary Panjábí household.
6.	442	Jhagrá Mán aur Dhí ká (The Mother and the Daughter at war).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	31st March 1898.	8	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 0 3		
6	518	Shalok Darshan Bhagat jí ke (Verses by Darshan Bhagat).	Panjábí.	Lála Devi Dás and Bhagwán Das (Publishers)	Ditto.	Lahore.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press	29th March 1898.	40	16mo.	I.	1,000	Printed.	0 1 0	Lála Devi Dás Bhagwán Dás Book-Sellers, Dera Ismail Khan.	
6	519	Májhán Sant Rám kián (Verses by Sant Rám)	Ditto	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	46	16mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 1 0	Ditto.	
6	53[illegible]	Huqúq ul-Islám (The claims of Islam).	Panjábí in the Persian character.	Maulaví 'Ináyat Ulla.	Ditto.	Siálkot.	Ditto.	1st April 1898.	152	8vo.	I.	1,100	Litho-graphed	1 0 0		
66	531	Ráz-i-Haqíqí 'urf Kámín (The Real Mystery)	Ditto.	Munshí Imdád 'Alí.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	15th April 1898.	16	16mo.	I.	1,600	Ditto.	0 0 6	...	Short poetical pieces in a form of verse called "Kámin" peculiar to female songs. They are generally written with the purpose of imparting some religious truth in a popular way.
6	532	Ámin-un Nisá, Hissa i Suwum (Verses for Women, Part III).	Ditto.	Maulaví Ghulám Qádir.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	[illegible]th April 1898.	64	16mo.	I.	400	Ditto	0 1 0	...	
68	5[illegible]	Wáh 'Ajab (A Strange Wonder)	Ditto.	Munshí Khushí Rám.	Ditto.	Dera Ismail Khan	Sant Press.	1[illegible]th April 1898.	8	8vo.	I.	450	Ditto.	0 0 9		
69	543	Janj Wasáwa Singh (Marriage Procession by Wasáwa Singh)	Ditto.	Wasáwa Singh	Ditto.	Amritsar.	Dabir-i-Hind Press.	[illegible]th March 1898.	8	8vo.	I.	1,000	Printed.	0 0 3		
7	546	Qissa Udho Rám wa Jawála Deí (Story of Udho Rám and Jawála Deí).	Ditto.	Mián Sohan Singh.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Riyáz-i-Hind Press.	10th March 1898.	8	8vo.	I.	500	Litho-graphed	0 0 6		
71	5[illegible]	Kabit 30 Man Samjhauti de (Thirty Quatrains of Self-admonition).	Panjábí in the Gurmukhí character.	Wasáwa Singh.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	12th March 1898.	8	8vo.	I.	200	Ditto.	0 0 6		

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72	57[illegible]	Waddá Haqíqat Rái (Story of Haqíqat Rái, large edition).	Punjabi in the Gurmukhi character.	Káli Dás.	Poetry.	Gujránwála.	McKee Press.	30th April 1898.	9[illegible]	8vo.	New.	1,000	Printed.	0 4 [illegible]		
73	6[illegible]0	Qissa Sháh-i-Bahrám (Story of the King Bahrám).	Ditto.	Ghulám Imám.	Ditto.	Lahore.	Punjab Economical Press	Ditto.	122	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	Not given.		
74	61	Ditto (Ditto) ...	Ditto.	Sádá Nand.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Anglo-Sanskrit Press.	13th April 1898.	68	16mo.	I	500	Ditto.	0 1 6		
75	646	Sífharafi Chashm Birhá (Verses on Divine Love).	Ditto.	Sant Suraj Singh.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	18th April 1898.	8	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 0 3		
76	647	Tankháh Náma ...	Punjabi.	Nand Lál.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	17th April 1898.	8	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 0 3	...	A Code of laws prescribing penalties for the violation of religious rules.
77	648	Rahit Náma ...	Ditto.	Guru Gobind Singh.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	21st April 1898.	8	8vo	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 0 3	...	Rules of conduct for the Sikhs.
78	64[illegible]	Sífharafi Bhagat Dúngar Rám (Verses by Bhagat Dúngar Rám).	Ditto.	Bhagat Dúngar Rám.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	8	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 0 3		
79	65	Jang Náma Málákand (The Malakand War).	Ditto.	Bhái Gopál Singh.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	25th April 1898.	5[illegible]	8vo	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 3 6	Saiyid Saidán Shah, Bookseller, Hoti Mardán	

80	672	Sabad Sri Mukh wák Patsháhí Das aur Sawaíye Amrit Chhakáon de same de (Verses by the 10th Sikh Guru that are recited at the time of the Initiation Ceremony).	Ditto.	Guru Gobind Singh.	Ditto.	Amritsar.	Anand Parkásh Press.	10th April 1898.	15	32mo.	I.	350	Lithographed.	Free.		
81	67[illegible]	Dil Kash i-Har Dil (Charming all Hearts).	Punjabi in the Persian character.	Mián Fazl-ud dín.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	15th April 1898.	40	16mo.	I.	300	Ditto.	0 1 0		
82	68[illegible]	Kám un Nisá, Hissa-i Awwal (Verses for women, Part I).	Ditto.	Shaikh Fazl-ud dín.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	18th April 1898.	16	16mo.	I.	375	Ditto.	0 0 6		
83	68[illegible]	Dil Gudáz Káman ya'ni Ahwál-ul Maut (Heart rending verses: the Horrors of Death).	Ditto.	Kázi Rahím Bakhsh.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	20th April 1898.	8	16mo.	I.	375	Ditto.	0 0 3		
84	682	Ditto (Ditto) ...	Punjabi in the Gurmukhi character.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	8	16mo.	I.	375	Ditto.	0 0 3		
85	6[illegible]	Sibarafi 'Ashiqána (Amorous verses).	Punjabi in the Persian character.	Rám Naráyan Sáin.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	24th April 1898.	8	16mo.	I.	375	Ditto.	0 0 3		
86	6[illegible]	Musha'ara i-Jhelum (The meeting of the Poets at Jhelum).	Ditto.	Various authors.	Ditto.	Jhelum.	Universal Press.	9th May 1898.	8	8vo.	I.	400	Ditto.	0 0 6		
87	69[illegible]	Sífharafi (Verses) ...	Ditto.	Mián Muhammad.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	7th June 1898.	10	16mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 0 6		
88	702	Bhárat Mangal Arthát Sri Guru Gobind Singh jí Mahárái de Janam Din di Vadhái (India Rejoicing: a Congratulatory Poem in honour of the Birthday of Guru Gobind Singh).	Punjabi.	Bhái Ditt Singh.	Ditto	Lahore	Khálsa Press.	7th March 1898.	8	16mo	New.	500	Printed	0 0 [illegible]		
89	7[illegible]	Singhnián de Sidaq (The Fortitude of Sikh Women).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	27th April 1898.	2[illegible]	16mo	I.	1,00[illegible]	Ditto.	0 1 [illegible]	Bhái Ditt Singh, Lahore	A story of the alleged cruelties and tortures that certain Sikh ladies had to endure on account of their refusal to accept Islám.

Catalogue of Books registered in the Punjab under Act XXV of 1867 during the quarter ending the 30th June 1898—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Serial No.	Registration No.	Title of the book and the contents of the title-page, with a translation into English of such title and contents when the same are not in the English language.	Language in which the book is written.	The name of the Author, Translator or Editor of the book, or any part thereof.	The subject.	The place of printing and the place of publication.	The name or firm of the Printer and the name or firm of the Publisher.	The date of issue from the Press, or of the publication.	The number of sheets leaves or pages.	The size.	The first, second or other number of the Edition.	The number of copies of which the Edition consists.	Whether the book is printed or lithographed.	The price at which the book is sold to the public.	The name and residence of the Proprietor of the copy-right or of any portion of such copy-right.	REMARKS.
														Rs. A. P.		
9	45[illegible]	Asáwarfán (Songs)	Panjábí	Sewa Dás, Udásí.	Religion	Lahore	Mufid-i-'Am Press	12th April 1898.	49	8 vo.	I.	500	Printed	2 0 0	Lála Deví Dás, Bhagwán Dás Book-Sellers, Dera Ismail Khan.	
9	47.	Aurád-i-Tariqa-i-'Aliya Naqshbandiya (The religious duties imposed on its members by the High Order of the Naqshbandies)	Panjábí in the Arabic character.	Háfiz Ghulám Muhammad.	Religion (Muhammadan).	Ditto.	Azízí Press.	[illegible]th March 1898.	[illegible]	8 vo.	I.	3,200	Lithographed.	Free.		
9	5[illegible]9	Prem Bindú Tritya Bhág (The Drop of Love, Part III).	Panjábí in the Gurmukhí character.	Sat Sabha Punjab, Lahore	Religion (Hindu).	Ditto	Punjab Economical Press	20th March 1898.	32	12 mo	I.	500	Printed	Not given.		
9	52	Bálmíkí Rámáyan	Ditto.	Budh Singh.	Panjábí	Ditto	Mufid-i-Am Press.	[illegible] March 1898	87[illegible]	4to.	I.	1,500	Do.	2 8 0	Rái Sáhib Munshi Guláb Singh and Sons, Lahore.	A Gurmukhí translation of Balmikí's ancient epic.
9	5[illegible]	Bhútán dí Jani (Marriage Procession of Evil Spirits).	Panjábí.	Khálsa Tract Society, Amritsar.	Religion (Sikh).	Amritsar.	Wazír-i-Hind Press.	8th March 1898.	32	16 mo	I.	1,000	Do.	0 0 6		
9[illegible]	54	Suchchí Khetí (The True sower, a sermon).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	Ditto.	18th March 1898.	16	16 mo	I.	1,000	Do.	0 0 3		
9[illegible]	5[illegible]	Hír Wáre Sháh de Phal (The consequences of reading Wáre Sháh's Hír).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	30th March 1898.	32	16 mo	I.	1,000	Do.	0 0 9	...	The idea that the author appears to have in view is that women should give up the reading of love tales like the "Hír," and devote all their leisure to the study of religious books.

97	581	Kashf-ul Ghitá li Mushabahat-i-Zuad biz Zúái.	Panjábí in Persian character.	Maulavi Muhammad Dilpazír.	Religion (Muhammadan.)	Lahore.	Muhammadí Press	10th April 1898.	34	8 vo.	I.	700	Lithographed	0 1 0	...	It gives the different uses of Zuád and Zúái, two Arabic letters, and indicates the right way of pronouncing them.
98	597	Arya Uddesh Ratan Málá (The Teachings of the Arya Samáj).	Panjábí in the Gurmukhí character	Rám Rattan Sharma (Translator)	Religion (Arya).	Ditto.	Punjab Economical Press.	5th April 1898.	32	16 mo.	I.	2,000	Printed.	Not given		
99	6 5	Pothi Japji (Sikh Prayer Book)	Ditto.	Gurú Gobind Singh.	Religion (Sikh).	Ditto.	Anglo-Sanskrit Press	20th April 1898.	64	16 mo	I.	500	Do.	0 1 0		
100	651	Tíká Srí Jap jí Chakkar Dhar Charittra Cháru Chandríka.	Panjábí.	Thákur Nihál Singh.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	30th April 1898.	1,134	8 vo.	I.	500	Do.	2 0 0	...	A commentary on the Sikh Prayer Book called the Japjí, together with an account of Gurú Gobind Singh.
101	665	Garíb Kaur	Ditto.	Khálsa Tract Society, Amritsar.	Ditto.	Amritsar.	Wazír-i-Hind Press	11th April 1898.	3	16 mo.	I.	1,000	Do.	0 0 6	...	A sort of social essay showing how the condition of women in the lower ranks of life may be ameliorated.
102	707	Pothí Jap jí Sáhib ma'-i-Sabad Hazára (The Sikh Prayer Book, together with the Hazára Verses).	Panjábí in the Persian character.	Híra Lál.	Ditto.	Hoshiárpur.	Motí Press	16th April 1898.	3	32 mo	I.	70	Lithographed	0 0 3		
103	740	Motián dí Larí, Tíja Motí, Phanyar Sap (String of Pearls, Pearl No. 3, the Hooded Snake)	Ditto.	Rahmat Masíh.	Religion (Christian)	Amritsar.	Mission Press.	26th May 1898.	40	16 mo	I.	1,100	Do.	0 0 3		
104	74	Motián dí Larí, Chautha Motí, Moye Thiyáye Imám Jáye (String of Pearls, Pearl No. 4 the children of the Imáms who died of thirst).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	4	16 mo.	I.	1,100	Do.	0 0 3		
105	540	Jíwan Británt Srí Gurú Arjan Devjí Padsháhí 5 dá (Life of Gurú Arjan, the 5th Gurú).	Panjábí	Khálsa Tract Society, Amritsar.	Biography.	Ditto.	Wazír-i Hind Press.	12th March 1898.	80	16 mo.	New	1,000	Printed	0 1 0		
106	599	Janam Sákhi Srí Gurú Gobind Singh Jí Maháráj Pádsháhí Dasam (Life of Gurú Gobind Singh, the 10th Gurú).	Ditto.	Bhái Wasákha Singh	Ditto.	Lahore.	Punjab Economical Press.	11th April 1898.	1,16	8 vo	I.	500	Do	4 0 0	Bhái Wasákha Singh Book Seller, Lahore	
107	644	Jíwan Británt Bába Banda Bahadur (Biographical account of Bába Banda, the Brave).	Ditto.	Rám Chand.	Ditto	Ditto.	Anglo-Sanskrit Press.	18th April 1898.	80	16 mo	I	1,000	Do.	0 2 0		
108	666	Jíwan Británt Srí Bába Atal Rái Ji (Life of Bába Atal Rái).	Ditto.	Khálsa Tract Society, Amritsar.	Ditto.	Amritsar.	Wazír-i-Hind Press	Ditto.	44	16 mo	I.	2,000	Do.	0 0 9		

Catalogue of Books registered in the Punjab under Act XXV of 1867 *during the quarter ending the* 30*th June* 1898—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Serial No.	Registration No.	Title of the book and the contents of the title-page, with a translation into English of such title and contents when the same are not in the English language.	Language in which the book is written.	The name of the Author, Translator, or Editor of the book, or any part thereof	The subject.	The place of printing and the place of publication.	The name or firm of the Printer and the name or firm of the Publisher.	The date of issue from the Press, or of the publication	The number of sheets, leaves or pages.	The size.	The first, second or other number of the Edition.	The number of copies of which the Edition consists	Whether the book is printed or lithographed.	The price at which the book is sold to the public.	The name and residence of the Proprietor of the copy-right or of any portion of such copy-right.	REMARKS.
109	691	Srí Gur Pratáp Súraj Granth, Jild Pahlí (The Sun of the Glory of the Gurús, Volume I).												Rs. A. P		
110	692	Srí Gur Pratáp Súraj Granth, Jild Dújí (The Sun of the Glory of the Gurús, Volume II).	Panjábí.	Bhái Santokh Singh.	Biography.	Lahore	Albion Press.	6th June 1898.	2,959	4to.	I.	300	Printed.	25 0 0	...	A very bulky work dealing with the lives and teachings of the Sikh Gurús.
111	693	Srí Gur Pratáp Súraj Granth, Jild Tíjí. (The Sun of the Glory of the Gurús, Volume III).														
112	704	Jíwan Británt Srí Gurú Arjan Dev Jí (Life of Guru Arjan)	Ditto.	Bhái Guláb Singh	Ditto.	Ditto.	Khálsa Press	24th May 1898.	16	16mo	I.	1,000	Ditto.	Not given.		
113	544	Roshaní Bijlí Birodhak Akhkhián dá Surma (Collyrium for the eyes of those opposed to the proposal of lighting the Golden Temple at Amritsar with electricity).	Ditto.	Colonel Sardár Jwála Singh and Sardár Sundar Singh.	Miscellaneous.	Amritsar.	Wazír-i-Hind Press.	27th March 1898.	48	16mo.	I.	500	Ditto.	Free.		
114	664	Khálsa Directory ..	Ditto.	Khálsa Tract Society, Amritsar.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	11th April 1898.	102	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 4 0		
115	667	Gurmat Badháí Pattra (Congratulatory Note for the Sikh Faith).	Ditto.	Bhái Thákur Singh.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	20th April 1898.	8	16mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	Free.	...	The author speaks with approbation of what he regards as the praiseworthy tendency among Sikhs of rank to celebrate the marriages of their sons and daughters in strict accordance with the orthodox Sikh rites, and not in the way of *ordinary Hindús.*
116	668	Gurmat Hulás (Triumph of the Khálsa Faith).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	Ditto.	Ditto.	23rd April 1898.	28	32mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	Ditto.		
117	549	Qarábádín i Qádirí (The Yunání Materia Medica).	Ditto.	...	Medicine.	Ditto.	Chashma-i Núr Press.	12th March 1898.	44	4to.	I.	275	Lithographed.	2 4 0		
118	642	Qissa Mainá Wantí Gopí Chand. (Story of Mainá Wantí and Gopí Chand).	Ditto.	Lála Pahú Mal	Fiction.	Lahore.	Anglo-Sanskrit Press.	12th April 1898.	172	16mo.	I.	500	Printed.	0 3 0		

		The following are designed for educational purposes.														
119	538	Panjábí Pritham Pust-k (The First Panjábí Reader)	Ditto.	Khálsa Tract Society, Amritsar.	Language.	Amritsar.	Wazír-i-Hind Press.	5th March 1898.	24	16mo.	New.	1,000	Lithographed.	0 0 6		
120	627	Sughar Bíbí dá Pahlá Bhág (The Good House Mother, Part I).	Ditto.	Bhái Sardúl Singh (Translator).	Ditto.	Lahore.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press.	20th April 1898	172	16mo.	New.	250	Printed	0 6 1		
		Books, Pashto														
121	469	Rashíd-ul-Bayán, Pashto (Advanced Readings).	Pashto.	Mullá Ghulám Muhyud Dín.	Poetry.	Ditto.	Azízí Press.	20th March 1898.	100	8vo	I.	800	Lithographed.	0 2 0		
122	718	Huqúq i-Auládd (Duty of Parents to their children).	Ditto	Ghulám Muhammad Khán (Translator).	Ditto.	Delhi.	Fárúqí Press.	Not given.	36	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto	0 4 0	Ghulám Muhammad Khán, Chár Shudah, District Peshá-war.	
123	723	Mu'jizát-i-Sarwar-i-Káinát (The Miracles of Muhammad).	Ditto.	Mullá 'Abd-ul-Kabír.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	124	8vo	I.	500	Ditto.	0 6 0		
		Books, Persian.														
124	459	Risála-i Fasúl-i-Arba'ff Radd ish Shayátín in Najdíya.	Persian.	Maulaví Muhammad Hasan.	Religion (Muhammadan).	Ditto.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press.	12th April 1898.	40	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 3 0	Lála Deví Dás, Bhagwán Dás, Book Sellers, Dera Ismail Khan.	A polemical work denouncing the writings of a Muhammadan sect known as the "Ahl-i-Hadís."
125	463	Ajwiba-tuz-Záhira fí Aswila tin Nádira (Clear answers to strange questions).	Ditto.	Maulaví Saiyid Abul Qásim, Razaví.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Shams-ul-Hind Press.	22nd March 1898.	16	8vo.	I.	350	Ditto.	Free.		
126	468	Nasíhat Náma (The Book of Admonitions).	Ditto	Maulaví Ghulám Murtazá	Ditto.	Ditto	'Azízí Press.	16th March 1898.	2	8vo	I.	250	Ditto.	Ditto.		
127	47[illegible]	Haqáyiq-i Ladunní dar Tashríh-i Daqáyiq-i Khasáyis i-'Ala wí Imám Nasí ("Inspired truths," being a commentary on the "Daqáyiq-i-Khasáyis-i Alawí" by Imám Nasí).	Ditto.	Maulaví Qásim Shah.	Ditto.	Lahore.	Rifáh-i-'Am Press	9th March 1898.	224	8vo.	I.	350	Ditto.	0 8 0		
128	699	Risála-i-Auqát-i Namáz (A pamphlet on the hours of saying the prescribed prayers).	Ditto.	Háfiz 'Abd-ul-Haqq.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Azízí Press.	12th May 1898.	16	16mo.	I.	550	Ditto.	0 0 6		

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Serial No.	Registration No.	Title of the Book and the contents of the title-page, with a translation into English of such title and contents when the same are not in the English language.	Language in which the Book is written.	The name of the Author, Translator, or Editor of the Book, or any part thereof.	The subject.	The place of printing and the place of publication.	The name or firm of the Printer and the name or firm of the Publisher.	The date of issue from the Press, or of the publication.	The number of sheets, leaves or pages.	The size.	The first, second or other number of the Edition.	The number of copies of which the Edition consists.	Whether the Book is printed or lithographed.	The price at which the book is sold to the public.	The name and residence of the proprietor of the copy-right or of any portion of such copy-right.	REMARKS.
														Rs A. P		
129	739	Wasílat un Naját (The means of salvation).	Persian.	Polus.	Religion (Christian).	Amritsar	Mission Press.	31st May 1893.	299	8vo	I.	73	Lithographed.	0 4 0		
130	471	Qissa i Ahmad Jámíal mashhúr ba Chahár Parí ma' i Qissa-i-Warqawa Gul Sháh (Story of Ahmad Jáni, known as the Four Fairies together with the story of Warqa and Gul Sháh).	Ditto.	Mullá Habíb Ulla.	Fiction.	Lahore	Azízí Press	26th March 1898.	128	8vo	I.	2,200	Ditto.	0 4 0		
		The following are designed for Educational purposes.														
131	470	Tuhfá i-Sanjí (A present by Sanji).	Ditto.	Mullá Ghulám Muhyiud Dín	Language	Ditto.	Ditto.	22nd March 1898.	74	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 2 0	...	A Persian letter-writer.
132	483	Guldasta-i-Dánish ya'ní Gulistán Bostán ká Intikháb (A Persian Reader, comprising selections from the Gulistán and the Bostán).	Ditto.	Education Department, Punjáb.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Mufíd i-'Am Press	3rd Feby. 1898.	160	16mo.	New.	8,000	Ditto.	0 4 8		
133	636	Sarmáya-i-Khirad (A Persian Reader).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	15th March 1898.	178	16mo.	New.	5,000	Ditto.	0 5 2		
		Books, Sanskrit.														
134	555	Prashn Uttar Ratanawalí (A Catechism).	Sanskrit.	Lála Káshí Rám.	Religion (Hindú).	Amritsar	Chashmá i-Núr Press	24th March 1898.	8	8vo.	I.	275	Ditto.	0 0 6		
135	556	Narsingh Chatur dashí Brit Kathá (Legend of the Fast in honour of the Man Lion Incarnation Day).	Ditto	Pandit Har Bhagwán.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	25th March 1898.	8	8vo.	I.	275	Printed.	0 0 [illegible]		

136	592	Vishnú Sahasra Nám (One thousand names of Vishnú).	Ditto.	...	Ditto.	Lahore.	Punjab Economical Press.	1st April 1898.	48	16mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	Not given.		
137	670	Shrí Mad Rámá Pavanát maj Chaturdash Rahasyan Pustakam (Fourteen Legends about Rámá and the Monkey-General Hanúmán).	Ditto.	Pandit Rám Naráin.	Ditto.	Amritsar	Wazír-i-Hind Press	28th April 1898.	134	8vo	I.	350	Lithographed.	Free.		
		The following are designed for Educational purposes.														
138	598	Daya Nand Anglo Vedic College Sanskrit Series No. I Sanskrit Sopán.	Sanskrit.	Pandit Chandra Kishore.	Language.	Lahore.	Punjab Economical Press.	8th April 1898.	19	8vo.	I.	500	rinted.	Not given.	...	A Sanskrit Primer.
		Books, Urdu.														
139	444	Lecture	Urdu.	Muhammad 'Ináyat Ulla, Barq.	Miscellaneous.	Ludhiána.	Hitkárí Press.	12th March 1898.	16	8vo.	I.	500	Lithographed.	0 1 0	...	A lecture on the past glory and the present degraded condition of the followers of Islám.
140	445	Risála-i-'Ilm i Jafar Musammaba Miftáh ul Ghaib (A pamphlet on the Black Art, called the Revealer of Mysteries).	Ditto.	Hakím Barkat 'Ali.	Ditto.	Sadhaura, District Umballa	Biláí Press	March 1898.	40	16mo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 4 0		
141	465	Risála-i-Hamdardí Qaum-i-'Ahingrán (A proposal for starting a Family Relief Fund for the Blacksmiths of Kotlí).	Ditto.	Mistrí Niyáz-ud-dín.	Ditto.	Lahore.	'Azízí Press	5th March 1898	16	8vo.	I.	110	Ditto.	Free.		
142	466	Muramma Qawá'id Anjuman-i-Mu'ín ul Muslimín, (Revised Regulations of the Muhammadan Relief Society).	Ditto.	Muhammadan Fíroz-ud-dín.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	9th March 1898	40	8vo.	I.	2,200	Ditto.	Free.		
143	497	Aína i-Africa (A Mirror of Africa).	Ditto.	Mírzá 'Alí Husain.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Fath-ul-Mubín.	5th March 1898.	47	8vo	I	300	Ditto.	0 6 0		
144	499	Paltan Nambar 35 dá Sikhán dá Paltaní Standing Order (Regimental Standing Orders 35th Sikhs).	Urdu in the Gurmukhi character.	Colonel T. H. Goldney (Author) and Havildár Mul Singh (Translator)	Ditto.	Ditto.	Punjab Economical Press.	20th Feby 1898	114	8vo.	I.	150	Printed.	Not given		
145	529	Sair-i-Riyásat-i-Káshmír Hissa-i-Awwal Qalmráw-i-Jammu ke Hálát men (A Trip to the Cashmere State, Part I. An Account of the Jummoo Principality).	Urdu in the Persian character.	Pandit Todar Mal, Dográ Siálkotee	Ditto.	Siálkot	Anwár-i-Ahmadi Press.	9th April 1898.	72	16mo.	I.	200	Lithographed.	0 4 0		
146	574	Anjuman i-Miqráz-i-Qarza Sháh Kot Zil'i-Jullundur ke Qawá'id (Regulations of the society for the curtailment of expenses, Shahkot, in the Jullundur District).	Ditto.	Qází Sháhwalí.	Ditto.	Jullundur	Qaisarí Press.	10th May 1898.	14	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 1 0		

Catalogue of Books registered in the Punjab under Act XXV of 1867 during the quarter ending the 30th June 1898—continued.

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														Rs. A. P		
147	575	Mufíd-ul-Mazámín, Hissa-i-Duwúm (Essay; on useful Topics, Part II).	Urdú.	Munshí Sunder Singh.	Miscellaneous.	Jhelum.	Siráj-ul-Matábi' Press.	16th April 1898.	144	16mo.	I	600	Lithographed.	0 4 6		
148	577	Insán ke sát Zewarát ya'ní Pand-i súd Mand (The seven ornaments of man, or useful advice).	Ditto.	Malik Neb Raj.	Ditto.	Dera Ismail Khán	Sant Press	9th May 1898.	16	16mo.	I.	500	Ditto	Gratis.		
149	579	Risála-i-Ráz Sar Basta (A Mistry).	Ditto.	Lála Newal Kishen.	Ditto.	Gujránwala.	McKee Press	5th May 1898.	40	8vo	I.	1,000	Ditto	0 0 [illegible]	...	A pamphlet on the recent differences in the Arya Samáj.
150	655	Ruidád-i-Jalsa-i-sálána Anjuman-i-Muslih-ul-Ikhwán-i-Máler Kotla babat sál suwúm munaqada 27th, 28th, 29th April san 1897 (Report of the anniversary meetings of the Anjuman-i-Muslih-ul-Ikhwán of Máler Kotla, held on the 27th, 28th and 29th days of April 1897)	Ditto.	Anjuman Muslih-ul-Ikhwán, Máler Kotla.	Ditto.	Lahore	Islámia Press.	16th May 1898.	68	8vo.	I.	200	Ditto.	0 8 0		
151	688	Tuhfa-i-Shahíd No 7, Istri Shikshá ke Wasáil (A present for the Martyrs, No. 7; the means for the instruction of women).	Ditto.	Pandít Lekh Rám	Ditto.	Jullundur	Sat Dharam Parchárak Press.	20th May 1898.	18	8vo.	I.	800	Ditto	0 0 9		
152	697	Risála-i 'Ilm-i-Ghaib (A treatise on the art of thought-reading).	Ditto.	Muhammad Asghar 'Alí	Ditto.	Lahore.	Azízí Press	9th May 1898	32	16mo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 1 0		
153	708	Qawá'id-i-Shádí Fund Astor Mulk Kashmír (Regulations of the Marriage Fund Astor, Kashmír).	Ditto.	Muhammad Ramzán.	Ditto.	Hoshiárpur.	Motí Press	27th May 1898.	16	16mo.	I.	300	Ditto	Not given.		

154	714	Vedic Siddhánt, Jild number Awwal, Bhág Tísrá (The Truths established by the Vedas, Volume I, Part III).	Ditto.	Swámí Rádhá Ballabh Singh.	Ditto.	Delhi.	Imperial Book Depôt Press.	21st May 1898.	32	16mo.	R.	500	Ditto.	0 0 9	...	An attempt to show that astrology is false and has done great harm to its votaries.
155	725	Usúl-i-Tijárat (Principles of trade).	Ditto.	Hájí Muhammad Khán.	Ditto.	Ditto	Rozána Akhbár Press.	13th June 1898.	18	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	Gratis.	Hájí Muhammad Khan, Raís of Khurja, Zil' Bulandshahr.	
156	726	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	18	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	Ditto.		
157	727	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	18	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	Ditto.		
158	733	Inglistán ke Khángí Hálát bá Taswír (Pictures of English Home Life).	Ditto.	P. R. Book Society, Lahore.	Ditto.	Amritsar	Mission Press.	23rd May 1898.	14	16mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 2 0		
159	742	Risála dar 'Ilm-i Tarz-i-Mu'áshirat mansúm ba Guldastá-i-Tamíz (A Treatise on the art of living, entitled "The Bouquet of Discrimination").	Ditto.	Nawáb Sadr-ud-dín Husain Khán.	Ditto.	Delhi	Mustafái Press.	1st June 1898.	82	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 5 0		
160	450	Daftar-i-Duwúm, Istidrák-ul-Amír min Asrár ul-Khabír (Amír's investigations in the Domain of God's secrets.)	Ditto.	Maulaví Muhammad Amír Báz Khán.	Religion (Muhammadan.)	Sadhaura District Umballa.	Bilálí Press	March 1898.	127	8vo.	I.	250	Ditto.	0 8 0		
161	474	Du'á-i-'Am (The universal prayer.)	Ditto.	...	Religion (Christian.)	Lahore	Rifáh-i-'Am Press.	8th March 1898.	386	8vo.	I.	3,00.	Ditto.	0 12 0		
162	479	Zubúr kí kitáb (The book of Psalms.)	Ditto.	...	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	18th March 1898.	144	8vo.	New.	3,000	Ditto.	0 0 6		
163	527	Misk-ul-'Arif ...	Ditto.	Saiyid Muhammad Ahsán.	Ditto.	Qádián, District Gurdáspur.	Ziyá-ul-Islám Press.	6th April 1898.	64	8vo.	I.	1,400	Ditto.	0 4 0	...	An attempt to show that Mirza Ghulám Ahmad of Qádián is the Messiah, whose second advent is referred to in Christian and Moslem sacred books.
164	528	Láhaul li Dafi'-i-Sharr il Ghol (On the exorcising of evil spirits.)	Ditto.	Muhammad 'Ináyat Ulla.	Religion (Muhammadan.)	Siálkot	Anwár-i-Ahmadí Press.	7th April 1898.	16	8vo.	I.	100	Ditto.	Gratis.		
165	537	Prárthná Haqír pur Taqsír 'Ajíz Neb Ráj Malik sákin Dera Ismail Khan (A petition by Neb Raj, Malik.)	Ditto.	Malik Neb Ráj.	Religion (Hindú.)	Dera Ismail Khan.	Sant Press	15th April 1898.	8	8vo.	I.	240	Ditto.	*Nil*		

Catalogue of Books registered in the Punjab under Act XXV of 1867 *during the quarter ending the* 30th *June* 1898—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
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														Rs. A. P.		
166	561	Dharam Mahá Yudh ke Shahídon kí Akhirí Wasíyat (The last words of the Martyrs).	Urdú.	Swámi Rádha Ballabh Singh.	Religion (Arya).	Delhi.	Imperial Book Depôt Press.	16th Feby 1898.	16	16mo.	I.	1,000	Lithographed.	0 0 3		
167	567	Ráhat-ul-'Áshiqín Tarjama-i-Miftáh-ul-'Áshiqín (The delight of Lovers, being a translation of the "Miftáh-ul-'Áshiqín).	Ditto.	Maulaví Muhammad Mustafá (Translator).	Religion (Muhammadan).	Ditto.	Razawí Press	April 1898.	34	8vo.	New.	500	Ditto.	Not given.	...	Divine love is the subject of the little book.
168	569	Gyán Gutka (A Hand book of the True Knowledge).	Ditto.	Shiv Gir.	Religion (Hindú).	Jhelum.	Universal Press.	29th March 1898.	76	32mo	I.	500	Ditto.	Ditto.		
169	570	Rig Ved 'Adí Bhásh Bhúmka Musaniffa Máhríshí Shrí Swámi Dayá Nand Saraswatí ka Urdú Tarjama ma' i Tafsír, Jild-i-Awwal (An Urdú translation, with notes of the "Introduction to the Study of the Rig and other Vedas," by Swámi Dayá Nand Saraswati).	Ditto.	Lála Munshí Rám.	Religion (Arya).	Jullundur.	Sat Dharm Parchárak Press.	10th April 1898.	186	8vo.	I.	2,100	Ditto.	0 8 0		
170	571	Subh i-Ummed ya'ní Vedon ke Mufassir aur Swámí Dayá Nand, Jild-i-Awwal (The Dawn of Hope, namely the Vedic Commentators and the Swámi Dayá Nand).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	22nd April 1898.	170	8vo.	I.	1,400	Ditto.	0 8 0	...	In this volume the author reviews the commentaries and translations of the Vedas by modern scholars, both European and Indian, and compares them with those of the late Swámi Daya Nand Saraswati.

171	576	Salát u'-Witr kas Salat ul Maghrib.	Ditto.	Maulaví Faqír Muhammad.	Religion (Muhammadan).	Jhelum.	Siráj ul-Akhbár Press.	2nd May 1898.	12	8vo.	I.	200	Ditto.	0 4 9	...	Is an attempt to show that the prayer before the break of dawn is to be gone through in the same way as that prescribed for the evening prayer.
172	614	Ahkám ush Shukúk lil Fuqrá i-wal Mulúk (Orders of the Shará for Prince and Peasant, when doubts arise that any of the rites connected with the daily prayers have been omitted).	Ditto.	Maulaví Saiyid Alí.	Ditto.	Lahore.	Shams ul-Hind Press.	12th April 1898.	16	8vo.	I.	350	Ditto.	Free.		
173	657	Áyát Ulla hul Kámila Urdú Tarjama-i kitáb-i-Hujjat Ulla hil Báligha (Manifestations of God, being an Urdú translation of the "Hujjat-ulla-Hil Balígha).	Ditto.	Maulaví Khalíl Ahmad (Translator).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Islámía Press.	8th April 1898.	62	8vo.	I	1,500	Ditto.	2 12 0	Karam Bakhsh, Proprietor, Islámía Press, Lahore.	An exhaustive exposition of the main principles of the religion and rules for the daily conduct of a true Muhammadan.
174	659	Tazkirat ul Auliá (Lives of the Saints).	Ditto.	Kutb Khána Islámí, Punjab, Lahore (Translator).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	16th May 1898.	616	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	1 8 0	Ditto.	
175	660	Al Mauizat-ul Hasána bil Kitáb-i-was Sunna (Good advice in accordance with the Qurán and the traditions).	Ditto.	Saiyid Muhammad Ahsán.	Ditto.	Qádián, District Gurdáspur.	Anwár-i-Ahmadíya Press.	28th April 1898.	2	8vo	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 2 0	...	It is a justification of God's dooming one of Muhammad's uncles to eternal damnation on account of his strong hostility to the Prophet.
176	687	Tuhfa-i-Shahíd No. 8, Naját kí Aslí Ta'ríf (A present for the Martyrs, No. 8, the True Definition of Salvation)	Ditto.	Pandit Lekh Rám.	Religion (Arya).	Jullundur.	Sat Dharm Parchárak Press.	25th May 1898.	1	8vo.	I.	800	Ditto.	0 0 6		
177	711	Tazkira i-Ghausía (Life of Ghaus Alí Sháh)	Ditto.	Maulaví Sháh Gul Hasan.	Religion (Muhammadan).	Delhi.	Jauhar i-Hind Press.	25th April 1898.	464	8vo.	New.	1,300	Ditto.	2 0 0	Maulaví Saiyid Sháh Gul Hassan, Meerut.	
178	728	Hidáyat-uz-Zaujain (Instructions for the guidance of the Married Couple).	Ditto.	Maulaví Saná Ulla	Ditto.	Amritsar.	Diamond Jubilee Press.	8th May 1898.	16	8vo.	I	350	Ditto.	0 1 9		
179	734	Masíh Kaun thá (What think ye of Christ ?)	Ditto.	Pádri Tálib-ud-dín, B. A. (Translator).	Religion (Christian).	Ditto.	Mission Press.	23rd May 1898.	5	16mo	I.	1,100	Ditto.	0 0 6		
180	735	Kámil ho (Be Perfect) ...	Ditto.	P. R. Book Society, Lahore.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	42	16mo.	I.	1,100	Ditto.	0 0 6		
181	736	Chhotá Munh Barí Bát, &c. ...	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	2	16mo	I.	1,100	Ditto.	0 0 3	...	A Christian religious tract.
182	737	Jaisí Karni Waisí Bharni (As the Deed so the Reward).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	28th May 1898.	3	16mo	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 0 3		
183	456	Risála-i-Muzaffar-ud-dín ...	Ditto.	Munshí Rukn Dín.	Poetry.	Mooltan City.	Nar Singh Press.	27th March 1898.	8	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	*Nil.*	...	A Muhammadan religious tract.
184	462	Gulshan-i-Sukhun (The Garden of Poetry).	Ditto.	Munshí Dín Muhammad.	Ditto.	Lahore.	Sadá-i-Hind Press.	3rd March 1898.	8	8vo.	I.	300	Ditto.	0 6 0		
185	565	Anwár i-Khair-ul Wara (Verses in Praise of Muhammad).	Ditto.	Hakím Rahím ud-dín Ahmad, Tarab.	Ditto.	Delhi.	Razawí Press.	April 1898.	32	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	Not given.		

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														Rs. A. P.		
186	566	Talkhís-i-'Aqáid	Urdú.	Hakím Rahím ud-dín Ahmad (Translator).	Poetry.	Delhi.	Razawí Press.	April 1898.	16	16mo.	I.	500	Lithographed.	Not given.	...	A summary of the main principles of the Muhammadan religion.
187	572	Inqaláb-i-Zamána (The Revolutions of time).	Ditto.	Pandit Harnám Singh.	Ditto.	Jullundur.	Sat Dharam Parchárak Press	26th April 1898.	16	8vo.	New.	500	Ditto.	0 1 0	...	A small poem in which a loving father offers up his thanks to God on the occasion of his son's passing successfully through the first stage of instruction—the reading of the Qoran.
188	661	Mahmúd kí Amín	Ditto.	Mirza Ghulám Ahmad.	Ditto.	Qádián District, Gurdáspur.	Anwár-i-Ahmadíya Press.	10th May 1898.	10	16mo.	New	700	Ditto.	0 0 3		
189	676	Urdú Nazm Násket (The Book of Nasket in Urdú Verse).	Ditto.	Hukm Chand and Uttam Chand.	Ditto.	Amritsar	Anand Parkásh Press.	12th April 1898.	16	32mo	I.	700	Ditto.	0 0 6	...	A Hindu religious work purporting to describe the after-death journeys of the soul through Hades.
190	716	Bhajan Pustak Hissa-i-Awwal (Hymns, Part I).	Ditto.	Messrs. A. Chand & Co.	Ditto.	Delhi.	Imperial Book Depôt Press.	25th May 1898.	16	16mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 0 3	Messrs. A. Chand & Co., Book sellers and Publishers, Imperial Book Depôt, Delhi.	
191	461	Hirmán-i-Nasíb (The Freaks of Fortune).	Ditto.	Mír Karámat Ulla (Translator).	Fiction.	Lahore.	Sadái Hind Press.	21st March 1898.	108	8vo.	I.	800	Ditto.	0 8 0	...	A detective story.
192	510	Mujhe Zurúr Parho (A Book one ought to read).	Ditto.	Lála Daulat Rái.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Punjab Prospar Hindu Kutamb Saháik Bhandár Press.	23rd March 1898.	44	8vo.	I.	700	Ditto.	0 4 0	Lála Daulat Rái, Názir, Dera Ghází Khan.	A work of fiction written with the purpose of exposing the alleged fallacies of popular Hinduism.

193	511	Kántá	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	20[illegible]	8vo.	I	700	Ditto.	0 12 0	Ditto.	A sort of society novel, the hero and heroine of which are a Hindu youth and a Russian girl. They fall in love with each other. But the young man happens to be already married. The Hindu marriage system, the pardáh and many other old customs come in for rather severe criticism.
19-	512	Kaushallyá	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	195	8vo.	I.	700	Ditto.	0 12 0	Ditto.	A historical novel, the main incidents being connected with Mahmúd's earlier invasions of India. The chief interest centres in the brave doings of a Rájpút Princess. She is separated from her husband in those troublous times and goes in search of him in the guise of a soldier and finds him in the end.
195	557	Lál Bíbí	Ditto.	Muhammad Mubín.	Ditto.	Delhi.	Afzal-ul-Matábí Press.	15th Decr. 1897.	18[illegible]	8vo.	I.	50	Ditto.	1 0 0	Mirza Muhammad Abdul Ghaffár Beg, Proprietor, Afzal-ul-Akhbár, Delhi.	Is the story of a beautiful orphan girl who has the misfortune to fall amongst bad companions. The book is a record of a life full of sin and misery. The end is tragic and a terrible illustration of the evils of a life of crime.
196	65[illegible]	Fasána 'Ajáib (A Wonderful Story).	Urdú in the Gurmúkhí character.	...	Ditto.	Lahore.	Anglo-Sanskrit Press.	25th April 1898.	208	8vo.	I.	500	Printed.	0 5 0		
197	743	Badr un-Nisá aur us kí Musíbat (Badr-un-Nisa and Her Trials).	Urdú in the Persian character.	Maulavi Muhammad 'Abd-ul-Halím.	Ditto.	Delhi.	Mustafaí Press.	25th May 189[illegible].	32	8vo.	I.	500	Lithographed.	0 4 0	...	A work of fiction pointing out the evils of the pardáh system.
198	476	'Iláj-i Shamsí (Healing by means of the Solar Rays).	Urdú.	Pandit Jawála Parshád.	Medicine.	Lahore.	Rifáh-i-'Am Press.	15th March 1898.	58	8vo.	New.	1,000	Ditto.	0 4 0		
199	494	Plague yá Ta'ún (A Treatise on the Plague).	Ditto.	Bihári Lál Dhíngra, M. D.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Mitra Vilása Press.	8th March 1898.	16	8vo	I.	700	Ditto.	0 4 0		
200	525	Dáfi'i Tá'ún (The Remover of Plague).	Ditto.	Háfiz Fazl Ahmad.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Rifáh-i-'Am Press.	28th March 1868.	88	8vo.	I.	700	Ditto.	0 8 0	Dr. H. Fazl Ahmad, in charge of Dispensary, Kyámári, Karáchi.	

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														Rs. A. P		
201	548	Risála-i-Haiza (A Treatise on Cholera).	Urdú.	Báwa Shib Charan Gír.	Medicine.	Amritsar	Riáz-i-Hind Press.	25th March 1898.	10	8vo.	I.	350	Lithographed.	0 0 6		
202	724	Jebi Doctor (A Va de-Mecum of Medicine).	Ditto.	Mádho Naráyan.	Ditto.	Delhi.	Victoria Press.	15th June 1898.	284	16mo.	I.	500	Ditto.	2 0 0	Mádho Naráyan, brother of Lála Rám Naráyan, Assistant Surgeon, Delhi.	
203	496	Misr kí Hasín Malika Cleopatra ki Sawánih 'Umrí (Life of Cleopatra, the beautiful Queen of Egypt).	Ditto.	Mirza 'Alí Husain.	Biography.	Lahore	Fath-ul-Mubín.	2nd March 1898.	56	8vo.	I.	300	Ditto.	0 8 0		
204	558	Sawánih 'Umrí Nausherwán 'Adil ma'i Hakím Bazúr Jamahr (Life of Nausherwán the Just, together with that of the Hakím Bazúr Jamahr).	Ditto.	Maulaví Rahím Bakhsh.	Ditto.	Delhi.	Muir Press.	24th Feby 1898.	36	8vo	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 4 0	Munshí Buláqí Das, Proprietor, Muír Press, Delhi.	
205	559	Sawánih 'Umrí Amír Taimúr wa Hamída Bánu Begam (Life of Taimúr, together with that of the Princess Hemida, his wife).	Ditto.	Umráo Mirza.	Ditto.	Ditto	Ditto.	25th Feby 1898.	48	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 4 0	Ditto.	
206	560	Sawánih 'Umrí Zeb-un-Nisá (Life of the Princess Zeb-un-Nisá).	Ditto	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	26th Feby 1898.	32	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 4 0	Ditto.	
207	573	Tuhfa-i-Shahíd No 6, Shri Krishn jí ká jíwan charittrá (A Present for the Martyrs, No 6, Life of the Lord Krishna).	Ditto.	Pandit Lekh Rám.	Ditto.	Jullundur.	Sat Dharam Par chárak.	29th April 1898.	26	8vo	I.	800	Ditto,	0 1 0		
208	685	Al Murtazá (Biographical account of Hazrat' Alí).	Ditto.	Háfiz 'Abd-ur Rahmán.	Ditto.	Amritsar	Roz Bazár Press.	20th April 1898.	148 and a map.	8vo.	I.	750	Ditto.	1 0 0		

209	686	Hazrat 'Usmán Zun Núrain kí Mukhtasar Sawánih 'Umri (Life of Hazrat Usmán, the husband of Muhammad's two daughters).	Ditto.	Anjuman Rafíq-ul-Islám, Amritsar.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	23rd April 1898.	48	16mo.	I.	1,500	Ditto.	Free.
210	712	Bhagat Sumran ya'ni Khulása-i Bhagat Mál (A synopsis of the "lives of the saints").	Ditto.	Munshí Mannu Lál.	Ditto.	Delhi.	Imperial Book Depôt Press.	3rd May 1898.	200	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 10 0
211	550	Sharh-i-Qánún-i-Madákhilat-i-Beja Muweshi ya'ni Ekat Nambar I bábat San 1871 (Commentary on the Cattle Trespass Act or Act No. 1 of 1871).	Ditto.	...	Law.	Amritsar	Chashma-i-Núr Press.	15th March 1898.	18	8vo.	I.	300	Ditto.	0 4 0
21[illegible]	551	Ekat Nambar 6 bábat San 1890 ya'ni Qánún-i-Jáidád aur Mál-i-Waqf ke mu'a'allaq (Act No. 6 of 1890 or the Charitable Endowments Act).	Ditto.	...	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	20th March 1898.	8	8vo.	I.	300	Ditto.	0 3 0
21[illegible]	552	Ekat Nambar 7, bábat San 1882 (Act No. 7 of 1882).	Ditto.	...	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	2	8vo.	I.	300	Ditto.	0 0 6
214	553	Qánún-i-'Ibárát-i-'Amá ya'ni Ekat Nambar 10, bábat San 1897 (The General Clauses Act, namely, Act No. 10 of 1897).	Ditto.	...	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	16	8vo.	I.	300	Ditto.	0 3 0
215	554	Ekat Nambar 20, bábat San 1887 (Act No. 20 of 1887).	Ditto.	...	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	22nd March 1898.	2	8vo.	I.	300	Ditto.	0 0 6
216	663	Qánún-i-Rusúm-i 'Adálat ya'ni Ekat Nambar 7, San 1870 (The Court Fees Act or Act No. 7 of 1870).	Ditto.	Munshí Ghulám Muhammad.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Wazír-i-Hind Press.	9th April 1898.	36	8vo.	I.	350	Ditto.	0 2 0
217	564	Khulása-i-Tawáríkh-i-Musháikh-i-Chishtya (A Brief History of the great men of the Chishti sect).	Ditto.	Muhammad Maula Bakhsh	History.	Delhi.	Rázawí Press.	April 1898.	56	8vo.	New.	1,000	Ditto.	0 4 0
218	684	Táríkh-i Khándán-i-'Usmánía, Jild-i-Awwal (History of the Ottoman Dynasty).	Ditto.	Maulaví Muhammad Insha Ulla.	Ditto.	Amritsar	Roz Bázár Press.	25th April 1898.	366	8vo.	I.	750	Ditto.	2 0 0
219	732	Inglistán kí Mukhtasar Tawáríkh bá Taswír (Stories from English History, with Illustrations).	Ditto.	P. R. Book Society, Lahore.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Mission Press.	23rd May 1898.	93	16mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 1 0
220	662	Krishma-i-'Ishq ya'ni Gulrú Husaina (The miracle of love, or The play of Gulru Husaina).	Ditto.	Naráin Singh	Drama.	Ditto.	Jagjít Press.	20th April 1898.	84	8vo.	I.	750	Ditto.	0 4 0

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Serial No.	Registration No.	Title of the book and the contents of the title-page, with a translation into English of such title and contents when the same are not in the English language.	Language in which the book is written.	The name of the Author, Translator, or Editor of the book, or any part thereof.	The subject.	The place of printing and the place of publication.	The name or firm of the Printer and the name or firm of he Publisher.	The date of issue from the Press, or of the publication.	The number of sheets, leaves or pages.	The size.	The first, second or other number of the Edition.	The number of copies of which the Edition consists.	Whether the book is printed or lithographed.	The price at which the book is sold to the public.	The name and residence of the Proprietor of the copy-right or of any portion of such copy-right.	REMARKS.
		The following are designed for Educational purposes.												Rs. A. P.		
221	438	Insha-i-'Azíz (A Letter-writer by Azíz).	Urdú.	Azíz Rái.	Language.	Jullundur.	Sat Dharam Parchárak Press.	12th March 1898.	48	16mo.	I.	700	Lithographed.	0 2 0		
222	453	Urdú Khatt-o-Khitábat ka Primary Course (An Urdú Letter-writer for Primary Classes).	Ditto.	Núr Ahmad, Núr.	Ditto.	Sádhaura, District Umballa.	Bilálí Press.	March 1898.	68	16mo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 4 0	Núr Ahmad, Teacher, Municipal Board School Umballa City.	
223	491	Qawá'id-i-Urdú (Urdu Grammar).	Ditto.	Education Department, Punjab.	Ditto.	Lahore.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press.	27th February 1898.	80	16mo.	New.	10,000	Ditto.	0 2 5		
224	523	Risála-i-Urdú Khatt-o-Kitábat (An Urdú Letter-writer).	Ditto.	Khalífa 'Imád-ud-dín.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Rifáh-i-'Am Press.	20th March 1898.	76	16mo.	I.	5,000	Ditto.	0 3 0	Khalífa Imád-ud-dín, District Inspector of Schools, Lahore.	
225	534	Mashqi Alfáz (Exercises for Dictation).	Ditto.	Munshí Muhammad Husain.	Ditto.	Siálkot.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press.	24th April 1898.	16	16mo.	New.	400	Ditto.	0 1 0		
226	536	Misbáh-ul-Qawá'id-i-Urdú Sawálan Jawában (A Catechism of Urdú Grammar).	Ditto.	Pandit Notan Dás.	Ditto.	Dera Ismail Khan.	Sant Press.	15th April 1898.	152	16mo.	I.	700	Ditto.	0 3 0		
227	620	Sarf-o-Nahw-i Urdú ka Ibtidái Risála (An Elementary Treatise on Urdú Grammar).	Ditto.	Education Department, Punjab.	Ditto.	Lahore.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press.	7th April 1898.	98	16mo.	New.	1,200	Ditto.	0 2 11		
228	623	Insha-i-Urdú ba Khatt-i-Shikasta (Letter-writer in running hand).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	12th April 1898.	52	8vo.	New.	5,000	Ditto.	0 2 4		

229	625	Nau Tarmím Urdú Course Middle Skúlon ki Tísri Jamá'at ke wáste (The Third Middle Urdú Course, Revised Edition).	Ditto.	Lála Rám Kishan, Munshí Amír Chand and Maulaví Mirza Beg Khán.	Ditto.	Dittc.	Ditto.	17th April 1898.	320	16mo.	New.	10,000	Ditto.	0	9	1		
230	635	Urdú Course Middle Skúlon ki Dúsri Jamá'at ke wáste (The Second Middle Urdú Course).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	12th March 1898.	260	16mo.	New.	16,000	Ditto.	0	7	5		
231	626	Sughar Bíbi ká Dúsra Hissa (The Good House Mother, Part II).	Ditto.	Mrs. F. A. Steel.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	18th April 1898.	246	16mo.	New.	500	Ditto.	0	6	7		
232	658	Farhang i-'Asifía, Jild-i-Suwum (The Farhang-i-Asífía, Volume III).	Ditto.	Saiyid Ahmad.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Islámia Press.	20th April 1898.	664	4to.	I.	1,500	Ditto.	10	0	0	Saiyid Ahmad, Dehlvi.	A comprehensive Dictionary of the Urdú language, a work in progress.
233	705	Urdú ki Chauthí Kitáb ki Farhang (Vocabulary of the Fourth Urdú Book).	Ditto.	Híra Lál.	Ditto.	Hoshiár-pur.	Motí Press.	1st March 1890.	32	16mo.	New.	500	Ditto.	0	1	3		
234	446	Rahnuma-i Drill (Guide to Drill).	Ditto.	Master 'Abd-ul Ghani Khán.	Miscel-laneous.	Sá-dhaura, District Umballa.	Biláli Press.	March 1898	54	16mo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0	2	0		
235	448	Mukhtasar Jughráfíya-i-Zila'-i-Ráwalpindi (A Synopsis of the District Geography of Ráwalpindi).	Ditto.	Munshí Lekh Ráj.	Ditto.	Ditto,	Ditto.	Ditto.	16	16mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0	1	0		
236	449	Jughráfíya-i-Benazír, Hissa-i-Suwum (The Matchless Geography, Part II.)	Ditto.	Munshí Jami'at Singh.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	200	16mo.	New.	1,000	Ditto.	0	6	0		
237	467	Mukhtasar Jughráfíya-i-Punjab (An Abridged Geography of the Punjab).	Ditto.	Munshí Rám, Aggarwál.	Ditto.	Lahore.	'Azízí Press.	15th March 1898.	24	16mo.	I.	750	Ditto.	0	1	0		
238	487	Jughráfíya-i-Hind, Dúsra Hissa (Geography of India, Part II).	Ditto.	Education Department, Punjab.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press.	25th February 1898.	124	16mo.	New.	6,000	Ditto.	0	3	8		
239	617	Lahore ke Zil' ká Jughráfíya (Geography of the Lahore District).	Ditto.	The Translation Staff of the Central Training College, Lahore.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	3rd April 1898.	61 and a map	16mo.	New.	900	Ditto.	0	2	11		
240	618	Amritsar ke Zil' ká Jughráfíya (Geography of the Amritsar District).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	4th April 1898.	36 and a map.	16mo.	New.	900	Ditto.	0	2	0		

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														Rs. A. P.		
241	619	Ambále ke Zil' ká Jughráfíya (Geography of the Umballa District).	Urdú.	Lála Shiv Diyál, M.A.	Miscellaneous.	Lahore.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press.	6th April 1898.	60 and a map	16mo.	New.	900	Lithographed.	0 2 10		
242	624	Urdu Copy Slip No. 2 ...	Ditto.	Education Department, Punjab.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	15th April 1898.	24	...	New.	30,000	Ditto.	0 0 6		
243	637	Jughráfíya-i Duniya (Geography of the World).	Ditto.	The Translation Staff of the Central Training College, Lahore.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	20th March 1898.	129	16mo.	New.	25,000	Ditto.	0 4 0		
244	447	Dunyáwi Hisáb, Hissa i-Awwal (Practical Arithmetic, Part I).	Ditto.	Munshí Duní Chand.	Science (Mathematical).	Sádhaura, District Umballa.	Biláli Press.	March 1898.	109	16mo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 4 0	...	Arithmetic according to native methods, intended for the Zamíndárí Schools.
245	451	Tahsíl-ul-Ashkál, Hissa-i-Awwal (Geometry made Easy, Part I).	Ditto.	Shaikh Ahmad Bakhsh.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	128	16mo.	New.	1,000	Ditto.	0 5 0	...	Notes on the prescribed vernacular text-book in Geometry.
246	454	Sawálát-i-Hisáb-i-Benazír (Matchless questions in Arithmetic).	Ditto.	Munshí Asghar Hussain.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	140	16mo.	New.	1,000	Ditto.	0 6 0		
247	472	Hisáb ká Dusrá Hissa (Arithmetic, Part II).	Ditto.	J. Sime, Esquire.	Ditto.	Lahore.	Azízí Press.	28th March 1898.	160	16mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 3 4		
248	524	Hisáb ke Sabaq (Lessons in Arithmetic).	Ditto.	Maulaví Alí Muhammad.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Rifáh-i-'Am Press.	24th March 1898.	18	16mo.	I.	2,000	Ditto.	0 0 6	Maulaví Alí Muhammad, inhabitant of Rojoa Saiyidán, District Jhang.	

249	526	Bachchon ko Hindase Sikhâne ka Naqsha (A Chart to teach the vernacular numerals to young scholars).	Ditto.	Maulaví 'Umr-ud-dín.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	29th March 1898.	1	Sheet.	I.	200	Ditto.	0	1	0	Mumtáz 'Alí, Proprietor, Rifáh-i-'Am Press, Lahore.
250	533	Paháre ma'i Gur (Multiplication Tables together with Native Arithmetical Formulæ).	Ditto	Munshí Bhagwán Dás.	Ditto.	Siálkot.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press.	22nd April 1898.	163	32mo.	I	2,700	Ditto.	0	0	6	
251	562	Hisáb ka Qá'ida, Hissa-i-Awwal al ma'rúf Bachchon ka Hisáb (The A. B. C. of Arithmetic called the "Arithmetic for Children").	Ditto	Lála Srí Rám and Lála Diyál Singh.	Ditto.	Delhi.	Imperial Book Depôt Press.	28th March 1898.	24	16mo	I.	2,00	Ditto.	0	0	6	Lála Srí Rám and Diyál Singh, Chíre Khána Street, Delhi.
252	588	Primary Hisáb (Arithmetic for Primary Schools).	Ditto.	Munshí Buláqá Singh.	Ditto.	Lahore	Guru Gobind Singh Press.	18th April 1898.	118	16mo	I.	350	Ditto.	0	5	6	
253	621	Uqlídis ki Dúsri Kitáb (The Second Book of Euclid).	Ditto.	Bábu Sháshí Bhushan, M A	Ditto.	Ditto.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press	9th April 1898.	50	16mo.	New.	3,000	Ditto.	0	1	8	
254	622	Uqlídis ki Tísri Kitáb (The Third Book of Euclid).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	Ditto.	11th April 1898	128	16mo.	New	3,000	Ditto.	0	3	9	
255	719	Zakhíra-i-Jabríyah, Hissa-i-Awwal (A Treatise on Algebra, Part I).	Ditto.	Lála Har Deo Sahái.	Ditto.	Delhi.	Fárúqí Press.	Not given.	104	16mo	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0	6	6	Lála Har Deo Sahái, Gurgaon.
256	452	Khulása-i-'Ilam-i-Tab'i, Hissa-i-Awwal (An Epitome of the Primer of Physics, Part I).	Ditto	Munshí 'Abd-ur Rahím.	Science (Natural).	Sádhaura, District Umballa.	Bilálí Press.	March 1898	80	16mo	New.	500	Ditto.	0	4	0	
257	455	Misbáh ut-Tárikh (A Key to History).	Ditto.	Munshí Karam Bakhsh.	History.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	200	16mo.	New.	Not given.	Ditto.	0	8	0	
258	482	Qisas-i-Hind, Pahla Hissa (Tales from Indian History, Part I).	Ditto.	Published under the orders of the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab.	Ditto.	Lahore.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press	6th February 1898	59	16mo.	New.	5,000	Ditto.	0	1	10	
259	486	Taríkh-i-England (History of England).	Ditto.	The Translation Staff of the Central Training College, Lahore (Translator).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	20th February 1898.	248	16mo.	New.	700	Ditto.	1	0	0	
260	484	Kheti ki Kitáb (A Book of Agriculture).	Ditto.	Rái Naththu Rám.	Art.	Ditto.	Ditto.	3rd February 1898.	156	16mo.	New.	8,000	Ditto.	0	4	0	

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														Rs. A. P.		
261	485	Risála-i-Hifz-i-Sihhat musaniffa Doctor Cunningham Sáhib (Dr. Cunningham's Sanitary Primer).	Urdú.	Dr. Rahím Khán, Khán Bahádur (Translator).	Medicine.	Lahore.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press.	15th Feby 1898.	38	16mo.	New.	5,000	Lithographed.	0 1 3		
262	630	Qarábádín-i-Haiwánát ma'i Tatimma-i-Adwiyah-i-Desi (Veterinary Medicine, together with a supplement on native medicine).	Ditto.	Dr. Amír Shah Khán Bahádur (Translator).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	27th April 1898.	795	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	4 0 0		
263	634	Qisas-i-Hind, Dúsra Hissa (Tales from Indian History, Part II).	Ditto.	Education Department, Punjab.	History.	Ditto.	Ditto.	10th March 1898.	187	16mo	New	3,000	Ditto	0 5 4		
		Books, Bilingual.														
		Panjabi-Urdu.														
264	443	Jap ji Sáhib Satík (The Jap ji with commentary).	Panjabi and Urdú.	Ratan Singh.	Religion (Sikh)	Ludhiána.	Hitkárí Press.	12th March 1898.	58	8vo.	I.	300	Ditto.	Not given.		
		Arabic-Persian.														
265	584	Mukhtasar-ul-Wiqaya (A Hand Book of Muhammadan Law).	Arabic and Persian.	Maulaví Abd ur Rahím, Commentator.	Religion (Muhammadan).	Lahore.	Muhammadí Press.	25th April 1898.	200	8vo.	I.	750	Ditto.	0 8 0		
266	638	Shahádat-i-Qurání bar Kutb-i-Rabbáni (Testimony of the Qurán).	Ditto.	Punjab Religious Book Society.	Religion (Christian)	Ditto.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press.	5th March 1898.	204	16mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	Not given.		

		English-Urdu. *The following are designed for Educational purposes.*													
*267	457	The Urdú Teacher ...	English and Urdú.	Munshí Jawáhir Singh.	Language.	Umballa.	Empress Press.	March 1898.	246	8vo.	I.	1,000	Partly printed and partly lithographed	3 0 0	Munshí Jawáhir Singh, R. H. A. Munshí, Umballa.
268	629	Rah Numá-i Tarjama-i-Angrezi, Hissa-i-Awwal (Guide to English Translation, Part I).	Ditto.	Bábu Karta Rám.	Ditto.	Lahore	Mufíd-i-'Am Press.	26th April 1898.	148	8vo.	I.	1,000	Lithographed	0 7 0	
269	671	Angrezi Muháwarát (English Idioms), No. I.	Ditto.	Master Ahmad Ulla.	Ditto.	Amritsar	Wazír-i-Hind Press	30th April 1898	80	16mo.	I.	500	Ditto	0 3 0	
270	715	Treasury of Proverbs, Part II., a Magazine.	Ditto.	Kanwar Bahádur.	Ditto.	Delhi	Imperial Book Depôt Press.	31st May 1898.	32	16mo	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 3 0	
		Urdu-Hindi. *Designed for Educational purposes.*													
271	460	Kilíd-i-Dev Nágri (Key to the Dev Nágri)	Urdú and Hindí.	Munshí Amír Bakhsh.	Ditto.	Lahore.	Sadá-i-Hind Press.	12th March 1898.	52	8vo.	I.	300	Ditto.	0 4 0	
		English-Hindi. *Designed for Educational purposes.*													
272	492	Dayanand High School Series, Introductory English Reader.	English and Hindí.	Durga Prasád.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Virajanand Press.	1st March 1898.	32	16mo	I.	300	Printed	0 2 0	
		Urdu-Panjabi.													
273	585	Mubarrak N'át-I-Rasúl ma'i Madh-i-Auli a-i-Maqbúl (Panegyrics on Muhammad and the chosen saints).	Urdú and Panjabí.	Shaikh Dil Muhammad.	Poetry.	Ditto.	Muhammadí Press	27th April 1898.	32	16mo.	I.	1,100	Lithographed	0 1 0	
274	587	Tarjama-i-Jap ji Sáhib (The Jap ji translated),	Ditto.	Sardár Gandá Singh (Translator).	Religion (Sikh).	Ditto.	Guru Gobind Singh Press.	10th April 1898.	256	16mo	New.	1,100	Ditto.	0 6 0	
275	710	Guldasta-i-'Irfání (A Nosegay of True Knowledge).	Ditto.	Khushí Rám and Chandar Bhán.	Poetry.	Dera Ismail Khan.	Sant Press.	5th June 1898.	16	16mo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 0 6	

* The book was supplied by the Deputy Commissioner, Lahore.

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		Sanskrit-Hindi.												Rs. A. P.		
276	507	Shrí Atmá Ánúshásan Granth (Instructions addressed to the self).	Sanskrit and Hindí.	Gun Bhaddar Swámi (Author) and Bábú Gyán Chandra Jainí (Translator).	Religion (Jain).	Lahore.	Punjab Economical Press.	10th March 1898.	344	8vo.	I.	1,000	Printed.	3 0 0	Bábú Gyán Chandra, Jainí, Proprietor, Digambar Jain Dharam Pustkálaya, Anárkalí, Lahore.	
277	508	Hindí Panch Mahá Yagya Vidhí (Instructions in Hindí for conducting the 5 great sacrifices)	Ditto.	Lála Jíwan Dás, Pensioner (Translator).	Religion (Arya).	Ditto.	Ditto.	15th March 1898.	48	16mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 1 0		
278	586	Urdú Panch Máhá Yagya Vidhí (Instructions in Urdú for conducting the 5 great sacrifices).	Sanskrit, and Hindí in the Persian character.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Muhammadí Press.	30th April 1898.	48	16mo.	...	1,100	Lithographed.	0 1 0		
279	611	Onkár Jáp ath Mandukyopanishat ká Bháshá Arnubád (Hindí translation of the Mandukyopanishat).	Sanskrit and Hindí	Ghanshám, Sharma.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Virjanand Press.	20th April 1898.	10	12mo.	I.	500	Printed.	0 0 6		
280	675	Panch Máhá Yag Bidhí (Instructions for conducing the 5 great sacrifices).	Ditto.	Rám Náth.	Ditto.	Amritsar	Anand Parkásh Press.	11th April 1898.	108	32mo.	I.	375	Lithographed.	0 2 0		
281	730	Har Míde kí Pothí (Hymns in praise of Har).	Ditto.	...	Religion (Hindú).	Ditto.	National Press.	9th May 1898	16	8vo.	I.	300	Ditto.	Free.		
		Arabic-Urdu.														
282	583	Faiz-ul-Bárí, Pára Chaudhwán (The Faiz-ul-Bári, Part 14th)	Arabic and Urdú.	Maulaví Muhammad Abul Hasan.	Religion (Muhammadan).	Lahore.	Muhammadí Press.	19th April 1898	228	8vo.	I.	750	Ditto.	0 14 0		
283	709	Himáyal Mutarjam (A Pocket Qorán, with an Urdu Translation).	Ditto.	Muhammad Shafí Beg.	Ditto.	Siálkot.	Anwár-i-Ahmadí Press.	8th June 1898.	960	16mo.	I.	1,400	Ditto.	[illegible] 0 0		

		Designed for Educational purposes.													
284	521	Kitáb-us-Sarf (A Treatise on Arabic Etymology).	Ditto.	Háfiz Abd-ur-Rahmán.	Language.	Lahore.	Rifáh-i-'Am Press.	20th March 1898.	136	8vo.	New.	1,050	Ditto.	0 7 0	Háfiz Abd-ur-Rahmán, Amritsar.
285	522	Kitáb-un-Nahv (A Treatise on Arabic Syntax).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	84	8vo.	I.	1,050	Ditto	0 5 0	Ditto.
		Sanskrit-Panjabi.													
286	673	Trikál Sandhya (The Hindú Prayer Book).	Sanskrit and Panjábí in the Gurmukhí character	Rám Náth.	Religion (Hindú).	Amritsar	Anand Parkásh Press.	10th April 1898.	50	32mo.	I.	375	Ditto.	0 1 0	
		Arabic-Panjabi.													
287	701	Tasfíya tul Qulúb (A Purifier of Hearts).	Arabic and Panjábí	Maulaví Zafr-ud-dín.	Religion (Muhammadan).	Lahore	Azízí Press	31st May 1898.	60	8vo.	I.	525	Ditto.	0 3 0	
		Persian-Urdu.													
288	713	Kitáb Marqúm, Hissa-i-Awwal, Daftar-i Awwal, Sharh-i Urdú, Masnawí-i-Maulána Rúm (The Book of Fate, Part I, Chapter I, being an Urdú commentary of the Masnawí-i-Mauláná Rúm, Part I, Chapter I).	Persian and Urdú	Maulaví Muhammad 'Abd-ur-Rahmán Rásikh (Translator).	Religion (Muhammadan).	Delhi.	Ahsan ul Matábí Press.	21st May 1898.	1,092	8vo.	I	1,300	Ditto	5 0 0	Munshí 'Abd-ul Ghaffár and Háfiz Muhammad hsán-ul-Haqq, Delhi.
		Arabic-Pashto.													
289	722	Tafsír-i-Yasír ba Zabán-i-Afghání Jild-i-Awwal (Easy commentary on the Qorán in the Afghání)	Arabic and Pashto.	Maulaví Murád 'Ali.	Religion Muham-(madan)	Delhi.	Fárúqí Press.	Not given.	832	8vo.	New.	1,250	Ditto.	4 0 0	
290	731	Manár-ul-Haqq (The Beacon of Truth).	Ditto.	Qází Khair-Ulla.	Ditto.	Amritsar	Mission Press.	22nd May 1898.	51	16mo.	New.	750	Ditto	Not given.	
		Books, Tri-lingual.													
		Arabic-Persian and Panjabi.													
291	580	Tafsír-i-Muhammadí, Manzil Pahli (Commentary on the Qorán, Part I).	Arabic, Persian and Panjábí.	Mauláná Hafiz Muhammad.	Religion (Muhammadan).	Lahore.	Muhammadí Press.	5th April 1898.	450	8vo	New.	1,100	Ditto	2 0 0	
292	582	Mujmúa Khu'ab-i tamám Sál ma'-i abyát (A collection of the prescribed sermons to be delivered during the year on Fridays and the two 'Id days, with verses.	Arabic, Persian and Urdú.	Faqír-ullah.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	17th April 1898.	8[illegible]	8vo.	New.	800	Ditto.	0 2 9	
		Arabic-Persian-Urdu.													
293	721	Qorán Majíd ma'-i-Múzih-ul-Qorán ba izáfa-i-Ahsan-ul-Fawáid (The Qorán with commentaries).	Arabic, Persian and Urdú.	Maulaví Saiyid Ahmad Hasan.	Religion (Muhammadan)	Delhi.	Fárúqí Press.	Not given.	828	4to.	New.	2,000	Ditto.	5 0 0	'Abd-us Salám, Delhi.

Catalogue of Books registered in the Punjab under Act XXV of 1867 *during the quarter ending the 30th June* 1898—concluded.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Serial No.	Registration No.	Title of the book and the contents of the title-page, with a translation into English of such title and contents, when the same are not in the English language.	Language in which the book is written.	The name of the Author, Translator, or Editor of the book, or any part thereof.	The subject.	The place of printing and the place of publication.	The name or firm of the Printer and the name or firm of the Publisher.	The date of issue from the Press or of the publication.	The number of sheets, leaves or pages.	The size.	The first, second or other number of the Edition.	The number of copies of which the Edition consists.	Whether the book is printed or lithographed.	The price at which the book is sold to the public.	The name and residence of the Proprietor of the copy-right or of any portion of such copy-right.	REMARKS.
		Periodicals.												Rs. A. P.		
294	493	Sanátan Dharam Gazette, No 2, Volume 3, for February 1898.	Urdu.	Pandit Gopi Náth.	Religion (Hindu).	Lahore.	Mitra Vilása Press.	February, 1898.	52	8vo.	I.	650	Lithographed.	0 4 0		
295	498	Sanátan Dharam Gazette, No. 1, Volume 3, for January 1898.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	January, 1898.	44	8vo.	I.	650	Ditto.	0 4 0		
296	589	Sanátan Dharam Gazette, No. 3, Volume 3, for March 1898.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	March 1898.	44	8vo.	I.	750	Ditto.	0 4 0		
297	590	Sanátan Dharam Gazette, No. 4, Volume 3, for April 1898.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	4th May 1898.	48	8vo.	I.	750	Ditto.	0 4 0		
298	654	Máhwári Risála Anjuman-i-Himáyat-i-Islám, Lahore (Monthly Journal of the Anjuman-i-Himáyat-i-Islám, Lahore,) for March 1898).	Ditto.	Anjuman-i-Himáyat-i-Islám, Lahore	Religion (Muhammadan).	Ditto.	Islámia Press.	16th April 1898.	24	8vo.	I.	2,500	Ditto.	Gratis.		
299	695	Rahbar-i-Hind (A Guide to India), Volume 25, No. I, for January 1898.	Ditto.	Saiyid Nádir 'Alí Saiff.	Miscellaneous.	Ditto.	Azizi Press.	4th May 1898.	36	8vo	I.	180	Ditto.	0 4 0		
300	696	Rahbar-i-Hind (Guide to India) Volume 25, No. 2, for February 1898.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	6th May 1898.	36	8vo.	I.	180	Ditto.	0 4 0		

301	514	Punjab Record (Urdu) for July 1897.	Ditto.	Mr. Ganpat Rái, Barrister-at Law.	Law.	Ditto.	*Civil and Military Gazette* Press.	20th March 1898.	44	8vo.	I.	750	Ditto.	0 12 0	The Proprietors of the *Civil and Military Gazette* Press, Lahore.
302	516	Punjab Record (Urdu) (Executive Part) for the quarter ending September 1897.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	58 leaves.	8vo.	I.	750	Ditto.	0 12 0	Ditto
303	607	Punjab Record (Urdu) for August 1897.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	1st April 1898.	28 leaves	8vo.	I.	760	Ditto.	0 12 0	Ditto.
304	608	Punjab Record (Urdu) for September 1897.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	5th April 1898.	22 leaves.	8vo.	I.	760	Ditto	0 12 0	Ditto.
305	513	The Punjab Record (Part I—Judicial) for October 1897.	English.	H. A. B. Rattigan, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law.	Ditto.	Ditto	Ditto.	20th March 1898.	62	8vo	I.	650	Printed	3 0 0	Ditto.
306	604	The Punjab Record (Part I—Judicial) for November 1897.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	31st March 1898.	25 leaves.	8vo.	I.	650	Ditto	3 0 0	Ditto.
307	605	The Punjab Record (Part I—Judicial) for December 1897.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	10th April 1898.	29 leaves.	8vo.	I.	650	Ditto.	3 0 0	Ditto.
308	606	The Punjab Record (Part II—Executive) for the quarter ending December 1897.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	2nd April 1898.	57 leaves	8vo.	I.	650	Ditto.	3 0 0	Ditto.

LAHORE :
The 19th July 1898.

HARI DAS,
Offg. Registrar, Education Department, Punjab.

List of Books whose copy-right has been registered in the Punjab during the quarter ending the 30th June 1898.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Serial No.	Title of the book and the contents of the title-page, with a translation into English of such title and contents when the same are not in the English language.	Place of printing and the place of publication.	Name or firm of the Printer and the name or firm of the Publisher.	Date of issue from Press, or of publication.	Name and residence of the Proprietor of the copy-right, or of any portion of such copy-right.	Date on which the entry was registered.	REMARKS.
1	The Indian Articles of War ...	Lahore ...	Civil and Military Gazette Press...	9th March 1898 ...	Captain H. C. B. Dann, Officiating Assistant Judge Advocate-General, 9th Circle, Bombay Command, Quetta.	26th April 1898.	
2	Notes and Questions on Organization and Equipment.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	14th March 1898 ...	Major E. H. Rodwell, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Instruction, 1st Punjab Infantry, Dalhousie.	Ditto.	
3	Guide to Dalhousie and the Neighbouring Hills.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	1st April 1898 ...	H. A. Rose, Esquire, Assistant Commissioner, Dalhousie.	23rd May 1898.	
4	Notes for Staff Officers on Indian Field Service.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	15th April 1898 ...	Lieutenant-Colonel J. E. Nixon, 18th Bengal Lancers, Camp Sheranni, Tochi Field Force.	Ditto.	
5	The New Guide to Billiards, or The Indian Billiards.	Ditto ...	Punjab Observer Press ...	31st March 1898 ...	Shaikh Ghulám Muhammad of Baháwalpur.	Ditto.	
6	The Bazár Doctor ...	Ditto ...	Punjab Christian Press ...	1st May 1898 ...	Dr. Harnám Dás, Assistant Surgeon, Lahore.	3rd June 1898.	
7	Mustakhlas-ul-Haqáyiq (An Epitome of Religious Truths).	Delhi ..	Hindu Press ...	10th March 1898 ...	Mián Ghulám Qádir and Fazl Haqq, Book-Sellers, Peshá war.	3rd May 1898.	
8	Pothi Bháwarasámrit Satík (The Bháwarasámrit, with Commentary).	Lahore ...	Anglo-Sanskrit Press ...	13th April 1898 ...	Rám Chad Mánaktalah, Book Seller, Lahore.	3rd June 1898.	
9	Janam Sákhi Sri Suwámi Nám Dev ji' ki (Biographical account of Swámi Nám Dev).	Ditto ...	Albion Press ...	17th May 1898 ...	Báwa Púran Dás, Ghúman, District Gurdáspur.	Ditto.	
10	Shalok Darshan Bhagat ji ke (Verses by Darshan Bhagat).	Ditto ...	Mufíd-i-'Am Press ...	29th March 1898 ...	Lála Devi Dás, Bhagwán Dás, Book-Sellers, Dera Ismail Khan.	26th April 1898.	
11	Májhán Sant Rám Kián (Verses by Sant Rám).	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
12	Jang Náma Málákand (The Malakand War).	Ditto ...	Anglo-Sanskrit Press ...	25th April 1898 ...	Saiyid Saidán Shah, Book-Seller, Hoti Mardán.	3rd June 1898.	

13	Singhnián de Sidaq (The Fortitude of Sikh Women).	Ditto ...	Khálsa Press ..	27th April 1898 ...	Bhái Ditt Singh, Lahore ...	15th June 1898.
14	Asáwárián (Songs) ...	Ditto ...	Mufíd-i-'Am Press ...	12th April 1898 ...	Lála Devi Dás, Bhagwán Dás, Book-Sellers, Dera Ismail Khan.	26th April 1898.
15	Bálmiki Ramáyan (The Ramáyan of Bálmik).	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	15th March 1898 ...	Rái Sáhib Munshi Guláb Singh and Sons, Lahore.	Ditto.
16	Janam Sákhi Sri Guru Gobind Singh ji Mahárái, Pátsháhí Dasam (Life of Guru Gobind Singh, the 10th Guru)	Ditto ...	Punjab Economical Press ...	11th April 1898 ...	Bhái Wasákha Singh, Book-Seller, Lahore.	23rd May 1898.
17	Haqúq-i Aulád (The duty of Parents to their Children).	Delhi ...	Fáruqi Press ...	...	Ghulám Muhammad Khán, Chársadda, District Peshá-war.	28th June 1898.
18	Risála-i-Fasúl-i-Arba fi Raddish Shayá-tín in Najdíya (A pamphlet in four parts denouncing the Writings of the Najdís).	Lahore ...	Mufíd-i-'Am Press ...	12th April 1798 ...	Lála Devi Dás, Bhagwán Dás, Book-Sellers, Dera Ismail Khan.	26th April 1898.
19	Ayat Ulla hal Kámila, Urdú Tarjama-i-Kitáb Hujjat Ullah hil Báligha (Manifestations of God, being an Urdu Translation of the Hujjat Ullah hil Báligha).	Ditto ...	Islámia Press ...	18th April 1898 ...	Karm Bakhsh, Proprietor, Islámia Press, Lahore.	3rd June 1898
20	Tazkirát-ul-Aulía (Lives of the Saints)	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	16th May 1898 ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
21	Tazkira-i Ghausia (Life of Ghaus 'Ali Shah).	Delhi ...	Jauhar-i-Hind Press ...	25th April 1898 ...	Maulaví Saiyid Gul Hasan of Meerut.	28th June 1898.
22	Bhajan Pustak, Hissa-i-Awwal (Hymns Part I).	Ditto ...	Imperial Book Depôt Press ...	25th May 1898 ...	Messrs. A. Chand & Co., Book-Sellers and Publishers, Imperial Book Depôt, Delhi.	Ditto.
23	Mujhe Zurúr Parho (What you ought to read).	Lahore ...	Punjab Praspar Hindu Kutam Saháik Bhandár, Press.	23rd March 18,8 ...	Lála Daulat Rái, Názir, Dera Ghází Khan.	28th April 1898.
24	Kánta ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
25	Kaushalliyá ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Ditto.
26	Jebi Doctor (A Vade-Mecum of Medi-cine).	Delhi ...	Victoria Press ...	15th June 1858 ...	Mádho Naráyan, brother of Lála Rám Naráyan, Assist-ant Surgeon, Delhi.	28th June 1898.
27	Sawanih Úmri, Nausherawán Á'dil mái Hakim Bazur Jamhr (Life of Nausherawán, the just, together with that of the Hakim Bazur Jamhr).	Ditto ...	Muir Press ...	24th February 1898	Munshí Buláqi Dás, Proprie-tor, Muir Press, Delhi.	3rd May 1898.
28	Sawánih Úmri Amír, Timúr wa Hamidá Bánu Begam (Life of Timur, together with that of the Princess Hamída, his wife).	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	25th February 1898	Ditto ...	Ditto.

List of Books whose copy-right has been registered in the Punjab during the quarter ending the 30th June 1898—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Serial No.	Title of the book and the contents of the title-page, with a translation into English of such title and contents when the same are not in the English language.	Place of printing and the place of publication.	Name or firm of the Printer and the name or firm of the Publisher.	Date of issue from Press, or of publication.	Name and residence of the Proprietor of the copy-right, or of any portion of such copy-right.	Date on which the entry was registered.	REMARKS.
29	Sawánih Umri Zebun Nisa (Life of the Princess Zebun Nisa).	Delhi ...	Muir Press ...	26th February 1898	Munshí Buláqi Dás, Proprietor, Muir Press, Delhi.	3rd May 1898.	
30	Urdú Khat-to-Kitábat ka Primary Course (An Urdú Letter-Writer for Primary Classes).	Sádhaura, District Umballa.	Biláll Press ...	March 1898 ...	Nur Ahmad, Teacher, Municipal Board School, Umballa City.	25th April 1898.	
31	Farhang-i Asifia, Jild-i Suwum (Farhang-i-Asifia, Volume III).	Lahore ...	Islámía Press ...	26th April 1898 ...	Saiyid Ahmad, Delhi ...	3rd June 1898.	
32	Hisáb ká Qáida, Hissa-i Awwal, al máruf Bachchon ka Hisáb (The A. B. C. of Arithmetic called the Arithmetic for Children).	Delhi ...	Imperial Book Depôt Press, Delhi	28th March 1898 ...	Lála Srí Rám and Diyál Singh, Chera Khána Street, Delhi.	3rd May 1898.	
33	Zakhíra i-Jabriyáh. Hissa-i-Awwal (A Treatise on Algebra, Part I).	Ditto ...	Fárúqí Press ...	Not given ...	Lála Hardeo Sahái, Gurgaon	28th June 1898.	
34	The Urdú Teacher ...	Umballa ...	Empress Press ...	March 1898 ...	Munshí Jawáhir Singh, Royal Horse Artillery Munshí, Umballa.	26th April 1898.	
35	Shri 'Atma Anushasan Granth (Instructions addressed to the Self).	Lahore ...	Punjab Economical Press ...	10th March 1898 ...	Bábu Gyán Chandra Jainí, Proprietor, Digambar Jain Dharm Pust Kala, Lahore.	Ditto.	
36	Kitáb Marqúm, Hissa-i-Awwal, Daftar-a-i-Awwal. Sharh-i-Urdu, Masnawi-i-Maulána Rúm (The Book of Fate, Part I, Chapter I, namely, an Urdú Commentary on the "Masnawi-i-Maulána Rúm," Part I, Chapter I).	Delhi ...	Ahsan-ul-Matábí Press ...	21st May 1898 ...	Munshí 'Abdul Ghaffár and Háfiz Muhammad Ihsan-ul-Haqq, Delhi.	28th June 1898.	
37	Qurán Majid ma'i Múzih ul-Qurán ba izáfa-i-Ahsan-ul-Fawáid (The Qurán, with Commentaries).	Ditto ...	Fárúqí Press ...	Not given ...	Abd-us-Salám, Delhi ...	Ditto.	
38	Punjab Record (Urdú) for July 1897 ...	Lahore ...	Civil and Military Gazette Press	20th March 1898 ...	The Proprietor, Civil and Military Gazette Press.	26th April 1898.	

39	Punjab Record (Urdú), Executive Part) for the quarter ending September 1897.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	26th April 1898.
40	Punjab Record (Urdú) for August 1897.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	1st April 1898 ...	Ditto ...	23rd May 1898.
41	Punjab Record (Urdú) for September 1897.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	5th April 1898 ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
42	Punjab Record (Part I, Judicial) for October 1897.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	20th March 1898 ...	Ditto ...	26th April 1898.
43	Punjab Record (Part I, Judicial) for November 1897.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	31st March 1898 ...	Ditto ...	23rd May 1898.
44	Punjab Record (Part I, Judicial) for December 1897.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	10th April 1898 ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
45	The Punjab Record (Part II, Executive) for the quarter ending December 1897.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2nd April 1898 ...	Ditto ...	23rd May 1898.
46	Risála i-Urdú Khat-to-Kitábat (An Urdú Letter-Writer).	Ditto ...	Rifáh-i-'Am Press ...	20th March 1998 ...	Khalífa Imád-ud-Dín, District Inspector of Schools, Lahore.	26th April 1898.
47	Novel i-Lál Bíbí ...	Delhi ...	Afzal-ul-Matábí Press ...	15th December 1897	'Abdul Ghaffár Beg, Proprietor, Afzal-ul-Mátábí Press, Delhi.	3rd May 1898.
48	Hissáb ke Sabaq (Lessons in Arithemetic).	Lahore ...	Rifáh-i-'Am Press ...	24th March 1898 ...	M. 'Alí Muhammad, inhabitant of Rajua of Saiyadan, District Jhang.	26th April 1898.
49	Bachchon-ko-Hind se Sikháne-ka-Naqsha (A chart to teach the Vernacular Numerals to Young Scholars).	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	29th March 1898 ...	Mumtáz' Ali, Proprietor, Rifáh-i-'Am Press, Lahore.	Ditto.
50	Risála-i-Dafá-i-Táún (The Remover of Plague).	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	28th March 1898 ...	Háfiz Fazl Ahmad, in charge Dispensary, Kiyámari, of Karáchi.	Ditto.
51	Kitáb-us-Sarf (A Treatise on Arabic Etymology)	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	20th March 1898 ...	Háfiz 'Abdur Rahmán, Amritsar.	Ditto.
52	Kitáb un-Nahv (A Treatise on Arabic Syntax).	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
53	Usúl-i-Tijárat (Principles of Trade) ...	Delhi ...	Rozána Akhbár Press ...	13th June 1898 ...	Hájí Muhammad Khán, Ráís of Khurjá.	28th June 1898.

List of Books whose copy-right has been registered in the Punjab during the quarter ending the 30th June 1898—concluded.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Serial No.	Title of the book and the contents of the title page, with a translation into English of such title and contents when the same are not in the English language.	Place of printing and the place of publication.	Name or firm of the Printer and the name or firm of the Publisher.	Date of issue from Press, or of publication.	Name and residence of the Proprietor of the copy-right, or of any portion of such copy-right.	Date on which the entry was registered.	REMARKS.
54	Pictures for Object Lessons, Primary Schools, 2nd Class.	Amritsar ...	New Anglo-Gurmukhí Press ...	February 1898 ...	Bhái Kapúr Singh of Amritsar	13th May 1898 ...	The Books were registered at No. 23, 24, 25 and 26 / 429, 430, 431 and 432 Serial / Registration of the 1st quarter, 1898, but the registration of the copy-right has now been effected.
55	Pictures for Object Lessons, Primary Schools, 3rd Class.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...		
56	Pictures for Object Lessons, Primary Schools, 4th Class.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...		
57	Pictures for Objects Lessons, Primary Schools, 5th Class.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...		
58 to 63	Kulliat-i Arya Musáfir Nos. 2 to 7 (Complete works of the Arya Traveller, Volumes 2 to 7).	Jullundur ...	Sat Dharm Parchárak Press ...	26th November 1897	Aryá Pritinidhi Sabha, Punjab, Lahore.	29th June 1898 ...	The books were registered at No. 195 / 107 Serial / Registration of the 1st quarter 1898, but the registration of the copy-right has now been effected.

LAHORE:
The 19*th July* 1898.

HARI DAS,
Offg. Registrar, Education Department, Punjab.

Punjab Government Press, Lahore—12-8-98—690.

No. 13 of 1898.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1898.

PART II.

GENERAL.

REVIEW OF THE REPORT ON THE LAHORE CENTRAL MUSEUM FOR THE YEAR 1897-98.

Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, in the Revenue and Agricultural (General) Department, No. 898 S., dated 19th August 1898.

READ—

The Report on the Lahore Central Museum for the year 1897-98, submitted with letter No. 117, dated 14th July 1898, by Bhai Rám Singh, Officiating Curator.

REMARKS.—The number of visitors again shows a decrease as compared with the two preceding years, the total number of persons who passed the turnstiles being 232,353, or 33,840 less than in the year 1896-97. The decrease is no doubt to be ascribed chiefly to the prevalence of plague in Sind and other parts, which lessened the influx of pilgrims, many of whom, as was remarked in last year's Review, visit Lahore on their way to Hardwár.

2 Some small additions have been made to the exhibits in the shape of inscribed stones from Dír and Swát, and from the Hazára District, and of a few old silver and mixed metal coins. The inscribed stone found at Shakardarra, alluded to in last year's Report, has proved to be valueless, and was not accordingly acquired for the Museum.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to observe that the necessary repairs to the Museum buildings have been carried out by the Public Works Department. The grant of Rs. 2,000 for new fittings has been spent in procuring materials for the new cases required in the Sculpture Gallery.

4. The sales effected during the year in the Art Sale-room have decreased by Rs. 611, amounting to Rs. 2,155 only as against Rs. 2,766-10 in the previous year. The decrease is no doubt to be ascribed to the falling-off in the number of visitors.

5. The expenditure on the up-keep of the Museum was Rs. 3,286-10-3 during the year under review as against Rs. 3,377 in 1896-97. No credit appears in the accounts in respect of the commission on sales in the Art Sale-room. The Curator is requested to explain how realizations on account of such commission are disposed of.

6. Mr. Andrews, Curator of the Museum, left Lahore in March last on 14 months' furlough. The present Report has been prepared by Bhai Rám Singh, Officiating Curator.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the foregoing Remarks be forwarded to the Curator, Central Museum, for information: also that the Report and Remarks be forwarded to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department; also that the Remarks be published in the *Punjab Government Gazette.*

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor,

M. W. FENTON,

Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab.

Punjab Government Press, Lahore—25-8-98—690.

No. 14 of 1898.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1898.

PART II.

GENERAL.

REVIEW OF THE REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1897.

Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, in the Home (Police) Department, No. 980 S., dated 30th August 1898.

READ—

The Report on the Administration of the Police Department for the year 1897.

REMARKS.—The Report, which was due with the Local Government on July 1st, was again not received in the Lahore office till August 1st. The cause of the delay is not explained, but it is presumably due to the alteration in the form of some of the returns. This delay renders it difficult to deal with the varied subjects requiring consideration before the Report must go on to the Government of India with whom it is due on 1st September. The Inspector-General should specially report what measures he considers necessary to secure the punctual submission of the Report in future.

2. Although the total of cognizable offences reported is less than in 1896 by 717, the decrease is entirely in Class VI, which includes all offences other than those specified in the Indian Penal Code. In Classes I to V, which include all offences punishable under the Code, and therefore all the more serious cases of crime, there has been an increase of 1,294. This figure includes a rise of 1,147 in cases reported to the Police, whilst the number of complaints of cognizable offences to Magistrates has risen by 147 only. It would thus appear that the increase in serious cognizable crime throughout the Province which was a feature of last year's report still continues.

Paragraph 5.

3. In considering the question of the fluctuation of crime a difficulty is met with at starting which makes a satisfactory comparison of the statistics of the year 1897 and the preceding years almost impossible, and seems to vitiate many of the conclusions arrived at in the Report. This difficulty is the alteration in the form of Statement A which gives the returns of cognizable crime. The form now adopted is far more elaborate than the previous one; cognizable cases instituted in Magistrates' Courts and those reported to the Police are shown in separate statements and the headings of the columns have in many instances been changed.

The figures in paragraph 5 of the Report, purporting to show the fluctuations in the total of reported crime, are an example of this difficulty. The figures for the years 1895 and 1896 are taken from the statement appended to paragraph 20 of last year's Report, and are, it seems, the figures given in column 4 of Statement A in that Report plus the cases false by mistake of law or fact which are excluded from that column. The figures for 1897 are taken from column 5, Part I (Magistrates' cases), and columns 5, 6, 7 and 10, Part III (Police cases) of Statement A in its revised form. These apparently include all false cases of whatever kind, but in addition to this they include all cases dismissed by the Magistrate *in limine* after examining the complainant under Section 203, Criminal Procedure Code. The latter class of cases was not included in the figures for the previous years, and this fact, as pointed out by Mr. Wilson, Officiating Commissioner of Ráwalpindi, in an extract appended to the Report, tends to vitiate any attempt at comparison. The number of cases thus dismissed *in limine* is given in Statement A, Part I, as 11,203, and if these be deducted from the total of reported crime for 1897, it will be found that, as compard with 1896, there has been a decrease of 11,920 in reported offences. But the forms of the statements for the two years are so different that it is impossible to be certain that these figures represent the facts correctly, and in any case the increase in Police cases remains unaffected.

Paragraph 6.

4. A further instance of the inaccuracies resulting from the alteration of the form of Statement A will be found in the Crime Chart attached to the Report, which professes to show the fluctuations in the crimes of murder, burglary, ordinary theft and cattle theft, and which makes out that in all these offences except murder, and markedly in burglary, there has been a decrease since 1896. A closer examination of this chart shows that it is based on the figures given in the unevenly numbered columns of the statement attached to paragraph 11 on pages 8—11 of the Report. But the columns containing the figures for 1896 give 'the number of cases shown in column 4 of former Statement A;' the columns containing the figures for 1897 give only the 'Police cases reported.'

Now, column 4 of the former Statement A includes Magistrates' cases as well as Police cases. Thus, as the figures for 1896 include Magistrates' cases and the figures for 1897 exclude them, a comparison of the two is entirely misleading. If, however, we add the Magistrates' cases to the figures for 1897 the comparison may be more satisfactory.

The figures for burglary are arrived at by the addition of those given in the statement at pages 10 and 11 of the Report for house trespass under Classes III and V respectively. By a reference to Statement A, Part I, if we make the large assumption that all the cases dismissed by a Magistrate under Section 203, Criminal Procedure Code, whether *in limine* or after a preliminary investigation, are false by mistake of law or fact, and then deduct these from the total of the charges of house trespass instituted in Magistrates' Courts (Nos. 40 and 41 in Class III of Statement A, Part I, and Nos. 47 and 52 in Class V), we find that the number of genuine Magistrates' cases in Class III under this heading is 330, and in Class V 4,186. Adding these to the figures for 1897 in the unevenly numbered columns of the statement on pages 10-11 of the Report, we find that in Class

III there were 17,013 cases of house trespass in this year as against 15,617 in 1896, and in Class V 4,543 as against 4,157. If the totals be added together, it will be seen that there were 21,556 cases of burglary in 1897 as against 19,774 in 1896; that is instead of a decrease of 2,734 cases there has actually been an increase of 1,782. If a similar calculation be made with regard to ordinary theft and cattle theft, it will be found that in the year under report there were 10,393 cases of the former offence as against 9,956 in 1896; and 4,411 cases of the latter as against 4,206. In accordance with these calculations there has been a rise of 437 cases in theft and 205 in cattle theft, instead of a decrease of 641 and 246 respectively as shown in the chart.

5. The above figures, which indicate a general increase in the number of offences against property, and which, though not entirely reliable, may be considered as nearer the mark than those given in the Report, do not at first sight bear out the theory that such crime follows the course of prices, which as the chart shows were on the whole easier in 1897 than in 1896. The Report, however, furnishes no means of ascertaining the amount of crime prevalent at different times of the year, and it may be that the increase was during the earlier portion of the year when prices still remained high, and that in the latter portion, when prices fell considerably, crime decreased in proportion.

6. The remark in paragraph 4 of the Report that Magistrates' cases are almost all false charges is, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks, a rather too sweeping assertion. A reference to Statement A, Part I, will show that of 34,563 cases instituted in a Magistrate's Court 15,984 remained for trial after preliminary investigation, and though only 6,152 of these ended in conviction, it cannot be inferred that all the cases dismissed under Section 203, Criminal Procedure Code, or ending in acquittal or discharge, were false. A case is often instituted in a Magistrate's Court, because the Police, owing to the lack of evidence or other causes, such as lapse of time since the offence was committed, decline to take it up, or because they are supposed to be prejudiced or one of their number is concerned. In such cases it is often very difficult to arrive at the truth, as, if the complaint is sent to the Police, the investigation conducted by the latter is generally half-hearted, and there are obvious difficulties attending a direct investigation by the Magistrate himself.

Paragraph 7.

7. The proportion of reported offences under the Indian Penal Code to the number of the population is highest in the following districts :—

Simla	...	1 offence	for every	95	persons.
Dera Gházi Khan	...	1	,,	178	,,
Kohát	...	1	,,	209	,,
Ferozepore	...	1	,,	210	,,
Lahore	...	1	,,	219	,,
Bannu	...	1	,,	219	,,
Jhang	...	1	,,	220	,,
Muzaffargarh	...	1	,,	226	,,

In Bannu, Ferozepore, Muzaffargarh, Kohát and Simla there has been a decrease since 1896, and in Jhang, Lahore and Dera Ghâzi Khan there has been an increase. But, as remarked above, comparisons are vitiated by the changed method of compiling the statistics.

The proportion in Jhang would doubtless be lower if the population of the Chenab Colony were included in the figures given for the population of the district, but, on the other hand, the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner both believe that a large number of cognizable offences are not reported to the Police. The Deputy Commissioner of Dera Gházi Khan is of opinion that the large number of offences reported in his district is a cause for congratulation rather than the reverse, as actual crime has decreased, and the increase in reported crime shows that the people are getting more confidence in the Police.

Paragraph 9.

8. The remarks made in paragraph 9 of the Report with regard to false coining are deserving of notice. It would be strange indeed, if with the metal value of the rupee considerably below its token value, there was not an increase in this class of offence, and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the matter will receive the careful attention of the Police authorities.

Paragraph 10.

9. The figures relating to serious offences against the person are still more alarming than they were in last year's Report; cases of murder, attempt to murder, and grievous hurt continuing to show an increase. The rise of 34 in the number of murders by robbers is noticeable, and is largely due, no doubt, to the troubles on the frontier and the raids made by trans-border men into British territory.

The increase in murders of all kinds, however, is not quite so large as would appear in the statement in paragraph 10 on page 5 of the Report, where the figures for 1896 are given as 637 and for 1897 as 723, though according to column 5, Statement A, Part III, the correct figure would appear to be 721. This takes no account of the false cases which, according to the statement in paragraph 12 of the Report, numbered 17 in 1896, and in 1897 reached the high figure of 71. This gives a total of 620 genuine cases in 1896 and 652 in 1897. To the latter should apparently be added 6 cases instituted in Magistrates' Courts and not dismissed under Section 203, Criminal Procedure Code, and the total is 658, or 38 more than in 1896. The sudden increase in cases of murder struck off as false from 9 in 1895 and 17 in 1896 to 71 in 1897 is borne out by the figure 74 shown in the Criminal Justice Report, but is so sudden that some explanation of the cause should have been given in this Report. There is, however, it may be noticed, an increase of only 11 in the total number of reported cases of murder.

10. Interesting monographs on this subject by Messrs. Turton Smith and Brown are appended to the Report. With regard to murders in the Eastern Circle, comprising the Divisions of Jullundur, Delhi and Lahore, there is not much that calls for remark, and the conclusion would seem to be that for any diminution of this form of crime greater efficiency in the working of the Police is the main requirement.

In the Western Circle, which comprises the Ráwalpindi, Derajât and Peshâwar Divisions, the condition of affairs is, as Mr. Brown's report shows, far more serious. The rise in the number of murders from an average of 294 in the years 1891—1895 to 403 in 1896 and 441 in 1897 is very startling. The largest increase during the last two years has been in Peshâwar and Bannu and during the last year in Ráwalpindi.

The use of knives and of pistols in 60 and 40 cases respectively in Peshâwar is a remarkable feature. The advisability of restricting the possession of these arms is already under the consideration of the Lieutenant-Governor. The carrying of pistols and daggers without a license is already prohibited in the Derajât.

The consideration of the remedial measures suggested will be separately taken up, but with regard to the suggestion to punish women for adultery it is to be remarked that in 5 of the 7 districts in which murder is most prevalent, *viz.* Jhelum, Ráwalpindi, Hazára, Peshâwar, Kohát, Bannu and Dera Gházi Khan, adultery committed by women is already punishable under the Frontier Crimes Regulation. In connection with the subject of the increase of murders an enquiry will be made into the working of the Frontier Crimes Regulation, which in the opinion of most of the Frontier Officers, whose remarks are quoted, appears, as noted in paragraph 7 of the Review of last year's Report, to be somewhat losing its efficacy as a deterrent, while the existence of the jirga system probably has a tendency to weaken the efforts of the Police in the detection of crime.

11. With reference to the remarks made in paragraph 10 of the Review of the Report for 1896, it is unfortunate that no reliable figures as to the number of cases of misappropriation of cattle are obtainable. Such cases are not investigated by the Police, and the returns of the Criminal Courts do not draw a distinction between misappropriation of cattle and other property.

Paragraph 17.

It is obvious from the remarks of the Deputy Inspectors-General that the difference between theft of cattle and criminal misappropriation may often be a very fine one, the point turning on whether the lost cattle should be considered to have been in the possession of the herdsmen or not. In such cases an energetic police officer may be tempted to record as theft what is really criminal misappropriation, while an indolent one may do the reverse. It is also often difficult to know whether cattle are lost by straying or by misappropriation, and the number of cattle reported to have strayed might with advantage be shown in the next report, in which a further attempt should be made to show to what extent the crime of cattle theft, whether the offence committed technically amounts to theft, criminal misappropriation, or receiving stolen property, is really prevalent in the Province. It is also a question, which might be considered by the Inspector-General, whether clear cases of misappropriation of cattle, such as cases in which the tracks of the offenders are visible alongside of the cattle which they have driven off, might not be investigated by the Police. If such cases are not taken up at once and the complainant is referred to the Magistrate, the chance of recovering the cattle is very largely diminished.

12. The percentage of cases of cognizable crime resulting in conviction as shewn in the statement on page 26 of the Report is 33 as against 30 for 1896, and the percentage of persons convicted is 62 as against 58. There would therefore appear to be a distinct improvement under both heads. But the figures in the statement on page 28, while showing the same percentage in the number of persons convicted, show a decrease of 5 per cent. (*viz.* 25 as against 30) in the number of cases resulting in conviction. This discrepancy is not explained.

Paragraph 19.

13. The percentage of property stolen and recovered shows a falling-off of 2 per cent. for the Cis-Indus tract, and more than 2 per cent. for Trans-Indus. This decrease is unsatisfactory, and the percentage is the lowest for the last five years. It was noted in paragraph 12 of the Review of last year's Report that, if the deterioration Trans-Indus continued unaccompanied by a corresponding deterioration Cis-Indus, some attempt should be made to explain the figures. The subject, however, has not been discussed, presumably because the deterioration Cis-Indus is nearly as great as that Trans-Indus. The lower percentage of recovered property Trans-Indus is no doubt partly due to the proximity of the frontier, across which the thieves are safe from pursuit.

Paragraph 21.

14. The number of the members of criminal tribes on the register shows a considerable decrease, there being 5,456 males and 575 females, as against 5,796 and 653 respectively in 1896. If it is desired to extend the provisions of the Act to the Sánsís in Amritsar and the Pernas in Gurdáspur, proposals to that effect will be duly considered by the Lieutenant-Governor. The suggestion of the Deputy Commissioner of Ludhiána that land on the Chenab Canal should be given to the Harnís of Ludhiána has been already considered and negatived.

Paragraph 27.

15. There has been an increase of 70 in the number of bad characters required to furnish security during the year, but the figures are still far below those of the years 1893, 1894 and 1895. The numbers shown by the districts of Dera Ghází Khan, Amritsar and Muzaffargarh are much higher than eleswhere. In the last-named district the figures on page 32 of the Report show that the crusade against bad

Paragraph 28.

characters has been going on with great energy during the last four years. In Dera Gházi Khan the numbers have been high during the last three years, but previously were low; and in Amritsar they have been high during the last two years. A comparison of the figures for the last three years of the offences to which such bad characters may be supposed to be most addicted, *viz.* robbery, house trespass, ordinary theft and theft of cattle and receiving of stolen property, gives the following results :—

	1895.	1896.	1897.
Amritsar	2,025	2,679	3,024
Dera Gházi Khan	1,505	1,645	1,539
Muzaffargarh	1,128	1,326	1,339

It will be seen that offences of this kind have increased largely in Amritsar and Muzaffargarh and decreased in Dera Gházi Khan as compared with 1896, though not with 1895. These figures tend to bear out the contention of those who maintain that proceedings under Section 110, Criminal Procedure Code, have little effect in checking crime; but the probable truth of the case is that the efficacy of such measures depends more on the position and influence of the men put on security than on their number. The case referred to by the Commissioner of the Lahore Division and the Deputy Commissioner, Mooltan, in which the Chief Court has held that evidence of bad repute must be universal, if correctly reported, will undoubtedly make it very difficult to take measures against the leading men as suggested in paragraph 18 of last year's Review, and the facts should be reported for further consideration.

Paragraph 31.

16. The account of the working of the Tikri Chaukídári system in Amritsar is interesting, and the Lieutenant-Governor would be glad to have a more detailed report on the subject next year. The system is apparently that known in the Peshâwar Division as Naubati Chaukídári, in which the young men of the village take it in turns to mount guard over the village at night.

Paragraph 33.

17. The decrease (137 as against 155) in the number of judicial convictions of members of the police force is satisfactory, but, on the other hand, there has been a rise in the number of departmental punishments from 1,517 to 2,133. But as the number of dismissals is 61 less and more men are said to have been rewarded, though the total of rewards distributed is less than last year, the *morale* of the force may be considered to be improving.

Paragraph 42.

On the other hand, the decrease of 46 in the number of Sikhs enrolled is unsatisfactory, and the resignations without permission, as shown in Statement F, have increased from 573 to 826. But these figures are doubtful, for in the similar statement for 1896 the number of resignations is given as 888.

Statement L, which should show the dismissals and resignations in the subordinate grades of the Police, has been omitted from this year's Report, and it is impossible to say whether the percentage of resignations in the Railway Police remains as high as before. The explanation of this high percentage which was asked for in paragraph 20 of the Review of last year's Report has not been given.

Paragraph 32.

18. The table on pages 42—47 shows that, though gazetted police officers spent 5,515 days on tour, only 455 cases were investigated by them on the spot. The necessity for greater activity in this direction has been repeatedly pointed out, and attention was drawn to the matter in paragraph 8 of last year's Review. It is significant that Mr. Bruere, whose good work in connection with the Kanjar cases deserves special recognition, was the only officer who personally investigated more than 50 cases. In the Lahore, Amritsar and Dera Gházi Khan

Districts not a single case was so taken up. It is not therefore surprising to find that the Lahore District heads the list of serious crime, while Amritsar shows a large increase in crime, and in proportion to its populatoin occupies an almost equally undesirable position on the black list, and in Dera Ghází Khan the great prevalence of serious crime has been specially noticed.

In Pesháwar again out of 158 murders and dakaitis reported only 6 were so investigated, though the staff of gazetted officers in this district has been specially strengthened with a view to render local investigation by an officer of this class possible. The steady and serious increase of murders in the district since 1895 may perhaps in part be attributed to the failure on the part of the responsible officers to discharge this most important part of their duties, and explanations should be obtained from the officers concerned in these districts as to why more cases were not personally investigated by them on the spot. A rapid rush from police station to police station is of but little use in improving the working of the police or assisting in the detection and suppression of crime, and the Lieutenant-Governor hopes that the important subject of gazetted officers' tours will receive careful attention from District Magistrates and Commissioners as well as from Deputy Inspectors-General and the Inspector-General of Police.

19. The Report is an interesting one, and the graphic diagrams and charts of crime are useful, but the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that more care will be exercised next year in preparing the statements and in collating their results for comparison with the statistics of former years, and more attention should be paid to the subjects on which explanations have been called for in the Review of the previous year.

The excellent services of the force during the frontier disturbances and in connection with plague operations in the Jullundur Division have very properly been brought to notice by the Inspector-General, and the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to avail himself of this opportunity of placing on record the high appreciation in which he holds these services, as well as the good work done by the officers mentioned in paragraph 50 of the Report.

This is the last occasion on which Colonel Tucker, C.I.E., will submit the report of the working of the Police Department with which he has so long been honourably associated. The Lieutenant-Governor desires to communicate to him his acknowledgments for the care which he has always shown of the interests of the Department under his control and the continuous efforts which he has made to maintain the high reputation of the Punjab Police for discipline and efficiency.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Review be forwarded to the Inspector-General of Police, Punjab, for information and guidance, and that the Report and Review be circulated as usual, and copies be forwarded to the Government of India in the Home Department ; also that the Review be publish-in the *Punjab Government Gazette*.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor,

L. W. DANE,

Offg. Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab.

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PART II.

GENERAL.

REVIEW OF THE REPORT ON THE EXCISE ADMINISTRATION OF THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR 1897-98.

Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, in the Financial Department, No. 1089 S., dated the 12th September 1898.

READ—

The Report on the Excise Administration of the Punjab for the year 1897-98, submitted with Letter No. 196 C., dated the 31st August 1898, from the Junior Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

REMARKS.—The Excise Commissioner's report is dated 14th July, but it did not reach Government with the Financial Commissioner's review until September 1st, and, as the report was due with the Government of India on that date, the Lieutenant-Governor is unwilling to further delay its submission. His Honor's remarks will therefore be brief. In fact the very full review to which the report has been subjected in the Financial Commissioner's office enables the Lieutenant-Governor to dispense with any detailed examination of the facts and statistics of the year. The absence of the usual prefatory note describing the Excise system is explained by Mr. Walker. In future this note, so far as the Excise administration connected with liquors is concerned, will be confined to an explanation of the changes of system which have taken place during the year (Government of India Resolution No. 2596 Ex., dated 14th June 1898). As regards opium and hemp drugs a descriptive note of the system of administration should continue to be prefixed to each annual report.

2. An increase of Rs. 53,806, or $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., in the Excise revenue of 1896-97 as compared with the previous year has been followed in the year under report by a further increase of Rs. 1,54,329, or 7·3 per cent. In last year's review it was noticed that the increase then reported was due in the main to two new sources of revenue, *viz.* the new import duties on *charas* and on Kashmir or Hill States opium. In the year under report there was a further increase of Rs. 35,224 and Rs. 21,359 respectively in the realizations on account of these

two new duties, but the greater portion (Rs. 1,12,953) of the year's increase is due to the expansion under nearly every head of the ordinary income derived from liquors. On the other hand, the ordinary income from opium and hemp drugs, apart from the new duties, has declined by nearly Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 7,000 respectively. It is possible that a portion of the increase of revenue realized for the year may have to be surrendered if refunds of license fees to contractors who have sustained losses in consequence of the departure of troops to the North-West Frontier are granted on a large scale. From the remarks in paragraph 6 of the Financial Commissioner's review it appears that applications for such refunds are numerous, and that the Financial Commissioner proposes to adopt a liberal policy in the matter. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with Mr. Thorburn that the present system, under which Government bears all the loss consequent upon such movements of troops and shares no part of the gain, which must have been realized by contractors in such places as Pesháwar, Ráwalpindi and Kohát during the year under report, is unsatisfactory, and he will be prepared to consider proposals for the introduction of some sort of sliding scale system in the case of Cantonment licenses.

3. The Excise Commissioner combats the view suggested by the Lieutenant-Governor in dealing with last year's report and by Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick in previous reviews that the continued increase in license fees in a ratio greater than the increase in consumption of distillery spirit may be due to the profits of licensed vendors from their connection with those engaged in smuggling and illicit distillation. While admitting that in exceptional cases the high bids for retail licenses may be thus accounted for, Mr. Walker is of opinion that the increased revenue from license fees is due rather to what he calls "uncalculating competition" resulting from rivalry among contractors and "the excessive bitterness of feeling stirred up usually in the process of bidding at Excise auctions." The Lieutenant-Governor can quite understand that in particular instances in particular years such competition might result in contractors finding that they had paid too much for their licenses, but he cannot think that such a state of things can continue permanently from year to year, or that those engaged in the liquor trade will fail in the long run to adjust the prices paid for licenses to the profits realized. Mr. Thorburn is of opinion that there are profits, and good profits, to be made out of the licit trade in liquor, and where a comparison of consumption figures with license fees indicates loss rather than profit he would prefer to conclude that either there is something wrong in the figures or that profits are realized by "watering." In this view the Lieutenant-Governor is inclined to concur, and he does not consider it necessary that any artificial measures should be taken to prevent contractors bidding too much at auctions. His Honor does not therefore view with concern the fact that, as reported in paragraph 67 of the Report, the license fees for the current year have been sold for Rs. 6,29,205 instead of Rs. 4,30,460.

4. The assimilation of the system of taxation of Indo-European liquors with that of "country spirit," by levelling up the rates of still head duty on the latter, which comes into effect from the current year, will more appropriately be noticed in connection with next year's report. Meanwhile it is sufficient to say that the Lieutenant-Governor quite concurs with the Financial Commissioner (paragraph 7) that it is most necessary to allow a fair and open field to the trade, nothing of the nature of a monoply being permitted otherwise than for exceptional reasons. Capitalists, both Native and European, should be encouraged in the measures which have for their object the substitution of a more wholesome liquor for the inferior product of the "pot still." The number of Central distilleries was 17 in the year under report as against 19 in 1896-97 and 24 in 1895-96. The Hissar and Hoshiárpur distilleries were closed from 1st April 1897. The distillery at Pesháwar has since been closed. That this concentration of manufacture is not attended by inconvenience is evidenced by the fact that the 17 distilleries produced during the year 1897-98 the same quantity of liquor that was distilled in double the number of distilleries ten years ago.

5. With reference to the remarks in paragraph 5 of the Financial Commissioner's review on the subject of the license fees for the vend of imported spirits, the Lieutenant-Governor agrees with Mr. Thorburn that the question is one which is beset with difficulties. But it is none the less desirable that it should be thoroughly worked out with a view to the introduction of some intelligible system under which anomalies of taxation such as those noticed in the report will not occur.

6. As regards the various questions affecting the opium supply of this Province and the taxation of the drug, the Lieutenant-Governor does not think that we have yet succeeded in fathoming all the causes at work to produce the somewhat unexpected results noted in the report. The continued falling-off in the area of cultivation is no doubt a matter of some concern, but the Lieutenant-Governor doubts whether it is to be explained by the greater cheapness of the Málwa opium. As observed by the Financial Commissioner, the published statistics do not indicate any such marked difference in price. The taxation on Málwa opium is Rs. [illegible] per seer (recently raised to Rs. 4) as compared with an estimated incidence of 6 annas only for the acreage duty on Punjab opium, and it is difficult to understand why at the reported wholesale prices a very considerable profit should not be realized from the cultivation of the latter. There has, moreover, been no great increase within the last few years in the imports of Málwa opium. It would seem that the cause of the diminution in the area under poppy must be sought by inquiry among the cultivators themselves. Judging from the remarks in paragraphs 41 and 69 of the Report, very little has been done towards investigating the matter from this standpoint, and His Honor trusts that very careful inquiries will, before the date of the next Annual Report, have been made in the poppy-growing districts. Possibly the enhanced profits yielded by wheat at famine prices may have prejudicially affected the area under poppy. If so, it is probable that with the recurrence of normal prices for wheat matters will be re-established on the former footing. Another unexpected result is the increase in the imports of Kashmir and Hill State opium. In 1896-97, after the introduction of the new duty, the quantity imported was more than double that estimated by the Excise Commissioner. In 1897-98 the quantity has again more than doubled. The Commissioner of Excise explains (paragraph 16) this increase as due to special causes and anticipates a serious diminution in the area of cultivation in the Hill States. Here too in the face of past results the Lieutenant-Governor feels that it is unsafe to attempt any prediction. The results, noted in paragraph 43 of the report, of experiments as to the percentage of dryage when opium is stored are interesting, and, if supplemented by further experiments undertaken with due precautions, will, it may be hoped, afford materials for arriving at definite conclusions in this matter.

7. The new import duty on *charas* which produced Rs. 62,036, as compared with Rs. 26,812 during the previous year, does not appear to have restricted import. As yet, however, owing to the fact that the *charas* imported in 1896 pays a reduced duty of 8 annas per seer only as compared with the full rate of Rs. 2 per seer, the effect of the import tax has not been fully realized. As pointed out by the Financial Commissioner, had the full rate been levied the realizations of the year would have amounted to Rs. 1,49,540, and a considerable enhancement of revenue from this source may therefore be anticipated in the current year. With reference to the remarks in paragraph 17 of the Report as to the levy of duty on *charas* transported to other provinces, it is no doubt the case that such procedure is faulty as regards *charas* intended for Bengal or for provinces in which there are bonded warehouses. It does not appear that there are such warehouses in Bombay or Sind, whither some *charas* is exported from the Punjab (paragraphs 317, 319, 626 and 628, Hemp Drugs Commission Report), and from paragraph 625 of the Hemp Drugs Commission Report it appears that

import permits are given in those provinces for merely nominal fees. Possibly there is some export also to British Balúchistán. If the duty to which the Excise Commissioner refers has been levied on exports to the above provinces the procedure may not after all be open to objection. The Financial Commissioner should consider the matter. The rules for the taxation of *bhang* are still awaited. Their submission should be expedited.

8. The particulars given in the report regarding breaches of the Excise Act and Rules indicate that the crime of illicit distillation is still very rife. The Lieutenant-Governor considers that this is the most serious form of crime with which we have to deal in our Excise administration. There is a special element of lawlessness and defiance of authority in it which tends to produce a most demoralising effect where the efforts of the administration to cope with the crime are defeated. The system of rewards to informers and the enforcement of the responsibility of zaildárs and village headmen are no doubt valuable weapons in the campaign against illicit distillation, but to produce a really deterrent effect detection and conviction should, while the crime is so prevalent, be followed by severe and exemplary sentences. In this respect the Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Financial Commissioner, Commissioner of Excise and the Executive officers, whose opinions are quoted in the report, that the Judiciary generally appear to take a very lenient view of such cases as are brought before them. The penalty provided in Section 45 of the Excise Act may extend to four months' imprisonment or with fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000 or with both. The Lieutenant-Governor will call the attention of the Judges of the Chief Court to the remarks on this subject in the report and the Financial Commissioner's review. Possibly it may be necessary to recommend to the Government of India an enhancement of the penalties provided by the Excise Act, which seem undoubtedly light as compared with those provided in Section 9 of the Opium Act for offences which in His Honor's opinion cannot be distinguished, as regards the degree of criminality. Offences under the last-mentioned Act during the year under report were not so numerous as in the previous year, nor were they so important. In regard to the operations of the Special Agency in Native States the Lieutenant-Governor has addressed the Government of India, whose orders are awaited.

9. With reference to the remarks of the Excise Commissioner and Financial Commissioner on the subject of the rules relating to the grant of rewards, the matters complained of seem to the Lieutenant-Governor to be connected rather with the defective observance of the rules by Executive officers than with any defects in the rules themselves. One point affecting the wording of the rules has recently been referred to Government, but the Lieutenant-Governor did not consider that any amendment was necessary. If in other respects the rules are in the opinion of the Financial Commissioner capable of improvement, the matter should be made the subject of a separate reference.

10. The Lieutenant-Governor has much pleasure in expressing his concurrence in the Financial Commissioner's remarks as to the thoroughness and ability with which Mr. Walker has carried out his duties as Excise Commissioner during the past three years. This period has witnessed the inauguration of many changes in our Excise system which have necessarily entailed a considerable addition to the duties and responsibilities of the office held by Mr. Walker. As noted by the Financial Commissioner, much still remains to be done in the matter of revision of rules, and in the interests of officers who are charged with the routine administration of the Department a new Excise Manual should be prepared as early as possible. In no department of Government has the specialization of administrative effort been attended with more

No. 16 of 1898.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1898.

PART II.

GENERAL.

REVIEW OF THE REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF CIVIL JUSTICE IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1897.

Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in the Home (Judicial) Department, No. 1189 S, dated 26th September 1898.

READ—

The Report on the Administration of Civil Justice in the Punjab for the year 1897.

Paragraph 2 of report.

REMARKS.—The total bulk of original civil litigation in 1897 showed a marked decrease on the figures for 1896, the number of institutions being 242,747, a figure lower than any recorded since 1892. In the six plains districts of the Delhi Division which suffered specially from scarcity during 1896 and the first portion of the year under report there was an increase of nearly 10 per cent., in which Hissar (the most severely affected of the six) had no share, while the remaining twenty-five districts showed a decrease of nearly 6 per cent. The progressive fall in suits for money or moveable property not exceeding Rs. 50 in value, to which reference was made in last year's review, continued in 1897, the number being, in even thousands, 135 (55 per cent. of the whole), against 145 (57 per cent. of the whole) in 1896. If this class of litigation be left out of account, the remaining classes indicate the continuance of that same tendency to increase which was pointed out last year. In even thousands the figures, which were 98 in 1894, 105 in 1895 and 106 in 1896, rose to 107 in 1897.

See paragraphs 32 and 42.

The total number of appeals and of applications for revision showed a slight decrease; but the percentage of first appeals in District

and Divisional Courts to appealable orders maintained its steady rise, being 27 against 25 in 1896. In original suits the pending file has again risen from 21,749 to 23,393, whereas at the end of 1892 it was 17,892 only. The pending appellate file has also again risen by 14 per cent., notwithstanding a very substantial decrease in District Courts taken alone.

Paragraph 6.

2. The increase in suits respecting immoveable property has been maintained during the year under review. Under the head of suits to establish a right of pre-emption it is as great as 26 per cent., and under that of mortgage suits it amounts to nearly 23 per cent. (The separate details of the latter class of suits given in the table in paragraph 4 of the report are not clear, but it is presumed that the distinction which it is intended to draw is between suits by the mortgagee and suits by the mortgagor, as this is what was asked for in paragraph 6 of last year's review.) Judging from the table of disposals of land suits in all districts which is given in paragraph 8, it would appear that the increase was very generally distributed, though it is specially marked in the Frontier Divisions and in the Siálkot, Ráwalpindi, Ferozepore, Hoshiárpur, Karnál and Gurgaon Districts: while Gurdáspur and (strangely enough considering the very high number of applications for foreclosure in that district) Hissar show a substantial falling off. It can hardly be questioned that the figures indicate on the whole a much increased activity in the alienation of land, though it cannot at present be determined how much, if any, of the rise is attributable to suits by mortgagors. The tabular statement in paragraph 22 shows what an insignificant proportion suits for redemption bear to suits for foreclosure, under the Regulations I of 1798 and XVII of 1806, and it is observed that the Judges consider that the procedure for the issue of notices of redemption is but little known. There is an increase from Rs. 214 to Rs. 232 in the average value of suits for land assessed or subject to assessment, but the figure is below that for 1895 and far below that for 1894, and indicates a continuance of that extra pressure on the poorer land owner to which reference was made last year.

Paragraph 4 of report.

Paragraph 23.

3. The fall in the number of disposals in District Courts from 265 to 254 (in even thousands) might be attributed to the change in the character of the litigation, small causes particularly in the lower values having been replaced by an increase in land suits and values generally having risen. It is observed, however, that in the two Frontier Divisions and in the districts of Karnál and Gurgaon, where, as already noted, the number of land suits disposed of has substantially increased, the total number of disposals is well above the average of the five preceding years; whereas there is a fall in all but three of the remaining districts. This fall is very marked in Ráwalpindi, Siálkot, Ferozepore and Hoshiárpur, where, however, land suits were very numerous; but no such explanation is available as regards Rohtak and Jhang, in each of which and particularly in the former the pending file substantially increased. It is observed from paragraphs 17 and 18 of the report that the reduction in the outturn of work by Munsifs exercising both ordinary and Small Cause Court powers is in itself more than sufficient to account for the diminution in disposals in the Province generally, though the number of these officers was the same as in 1896. They dealt with rather more land suits than in 1896, but this does not explain the smaller aggregate of work done by them. Honorary Civil Judges and Náib Tahsíldárs also disposed of rather fewer cases than in the preceding year; but the outturn of original work in all other classes of courts increased, especially in those of Extra Assistant Commissioners.

Paragraph 7 of report.

4. As desired in paragraph 8 of last year's review, the names of the officers whose cause lists show unduly high percentages of dismissals in default and *ex parte* decrees have been given by the Judges. The Lieutenant-Governor has no doubt

Paragraph 10 of report.

that suitable steps will be taken to check the tendency of some courts to avail themselves of every legal opportunity of reducing their cause lists and the average duration of their cases; but satisfactory conclusions can only be drawn from an inspection of the files, and it is observed that the number of cases disposed of by some of the officers shown in the tabular statement in paragraph 10 was too small to justify any inference from the percentage of summary disposals. It would be preferable to limit this statement in future reports to the illustration of high percentages in courts where the disposals were not less than 100 per annum.

Paragraph 17 of report.

5. The outturn of work by District Judges and Subordinate Judges with appellate powers is not large. Forty-one officers of these classes disposed of 3,978 original cases and 8,913 appeals, being an average (if the eleven officers who are Deputy Commissioners as well as District Judges be excluded) of 133 and 297 respectively for each court. The appellate work which comes before these officers is mostly of a very simple character, and it is believed that they dispose of little, if any, criminal work except where the office of District or Additional District Magistrate is combined with that of District Judge. In the thirteen Divisional Courts on the other hand 7,468 civil appeals, giving an average of 574 apiece, were disposed of. The appellate file in District Courts has fallen, while that in Divisional Courts has risen by the substantial percentage of 34. Having regard to these facts and to the apparent tendency of the litigation of the Province to develop in a direction favorable to the increase of appellate work in the superior class of courts, there is some *primâ facie* evidence of the need for strengthening the latter at the expense of what are now known as District Courts. A proposal which has this object in view is already under the consideration of the Lieutenant-Governor.

Paragraph 18 of report.

6. There was a substantial increase (from 10,349 to 12,788) in the number of land suits disposed of by Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners, but the number of these (1,546) disposed of by Munsifs was larger than it should be. In this connection the Lieutenant-Governor has noticed the remark of the Divisional Judge of Umballa that the subordinate courts which are not well acquainted with revenue work constantly misconstrue and misunderstand the effect of entries in the revenue papers. That officer complains of the lack of copies of the Revenue Circulars in the libraries of the Civil Courts. No doubt the Judges will take measures to see that the fullest information on all revenue questions which have a bearing upon civil litigation is placed within the reach of Judicial Officers. The real remedy, however, lies deeper. The Munsif agency is not intended for this class of work, and is for many reasons unfitted for it. The overworking of Munsifs of which the Judges have complained is to be remedied by their relegation, so far as may be possible, to their proper function of dealing with small causes. At the same time the more extensive disposal of land cases and unclassed cases by Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners will do something to secure to these officers that experience in Civil Judicial work which, as pointed out in paragraph 56, they at present generally lack.

Paragraph 24 of report.

7. The Lieutenant-Governor observes that the Judges attribute the infructuous results of proceedings in execution in part to this overworking of the Munsifs, and to the inadequacy and bad prospects of their establishments. He will await any proposals which may be under contemplation on this subject, but fears that financial difficulties will effectually bar the adoption of any adequate remedy.

*Page VIII, Appendix.

Mr. Clifford, Divisional Judge* of Delhi, has remarked that these establishments are as a rule wholly neglected when it comes to a question of promotion. This surely is

a flaw which the judicial authorities should themselves be able to do something to remove. The percentage realized in execution was only 26 as against 28 in the preceding year in the Province as a whole; and it is observed that in Montgomery it was as low as 16, while wholly infructuous applications made up 73 per cent. of the total in that district. In paragraphs 13 and 14 of last year's review the Lieutenant-Governor had occasion to comment on the apparent failure of the local authorities to comprehend their responsibility for the enforcement of the law both in Montgomery and Muzaffargarh, but he observes from the remarks of the Divisional Judge that contumacious resistance to seizure in these two districts is not now complained of. Arrest appears on the whole to have been an efficacious measure in the majority of the cases in which recourse was had to it. Full particulars have been supplied for 22 districts only, but in these it appears that out of 796 persons arrested and released without imprisonment 577 paid in whole or in part, and that only 7 persons remained in prison for the full six months without paying in whole or in part. It has been ascertained that the high figures of imprisonments in Muzaffargarh, to which reference was made in paragraph 16 of last year's review, were entirely erroneous.

Page IX.

8. Sir Mackworth Young fully concurs in the opinion indicated by the learned Judges in paragraph 31 of the report that the extension of special Small Cause Court jurisdiction under Section 30 of the Punjab Courts Act in the hands of selected Munsifs of considerable experience is a measure to be desired in the interests of all parties with the exception of legal practitioners. That the system requires close watching goes without saying; but its cheapness and expeditiousness are boons of the highest value. The matter is under consideration.

Paragraph 31 of report.

9. The Lieutenant-Governor regrets to observe the increase in the pending file of appeals in the Chief Court from 1,502 to 1,757, in the number of appeals pending more than three months from 1,218 to 1,447, and in those pending more than a year from 609 to 810. As remarked in the report, the effect of the appointment of a sixth Judge during the last two months of 1897 could hardly have been considerable; but it is hoped that some impression will be made upon the pending file during 1898. The arrears consist almost entirely of appeals pending before a Bench, and it is noted that a larger number of cases will in future be disposed of by a single Judge in consequence of the rule under which the limit for such cases has been raised from Rs. 100 to Rs. 250. The remedy alike for the congestion of business in the Chief Court and for the excessive cost and inconclusiveness of much petty litigation appears to lie in the amendment of the Law of Appeal, a subject on which the Lieutenant-Governor is now addressing the Chief Court.

Paragraph 45 of report.

10. It may be hoped that one of the results of the contemplated amendment of the law will be to render possible the occasional inspection of subordinate courts by the learned Judges. The Lieutenant-Governor is well aware that the importance of this branch of their duties has not been overlooked by them, but that the pressure of routine business has been such as to compel them to postpone it to other and more urgent work. Six of the Divisional Judges made no inspection. His Honor does not understand why no courts were inspected by the District Judges of Karnál, Siálkot and Lahore.

Paragraph 52 of report.

11. The attention of the Inspector-General of Registration will be drawn to the remarks by the Divisional Judge, Umballa, regarding the neglect of Sub-Registrars to ascertain the identity of alienees.

Page XIV of Appendices to the report.

ORDER.—Ordered that the above Review be forwarded to the Registrar, Chief Court, Punjab, for the information of the Judges, and published in the *Punjab Government Gazette*; also that a copy with a copy of the Report be forwarded to the Inspector-General of Registration, Punjab, with reference to paragraph 11; and that it be forwarded to the Government of India in the Home Department with the usual number of copies.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor,

H. J. MAYNARD,

Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab.

Punjab Government Press, Lahore—29-9-98—690.

No. 17 of 1898.

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Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1898

PART II.

GENERAL.

REVIEW OF THE INCOME TAX REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1897-98.

THE following is published for infor.nation :—

No. 13 4 S., dated Simla, 6th October 1898, from M. W. FENTON, Esquire, Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab, to the Junior Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 582, dated the 9th September 1898, submitting with the usual returns the Income Tax Report for the year 1897-98, and to convey the following remarks.

2. The report was due to this office on the 10th August, but was not received until the 14th September. It was therefore impossible to submit it with the Government review to the Government of India by the prescribed date, the 1st September. The Lieutenant-Governor hopes that the Financial Commissioner will arrange for the prompt submission of future reports.

3. The present report is in the form prescribed in paragraph 2 of the Government review for 1893-94, and in Part II a brief sketch is given showing for each district in the Province the course of assessments under Act II of 1886 for the triennial period from 1895—1898.

4. Taking first the figures for the year under report it is noted that the total collections for the whole Province during the year 1897-98 aggregated Rs. 13,87,154 as against Rs. 13,16,171 for the previous year—an increase of Rs. 70,983. Thus the natural tendency of the tax to expand, noticed in last year's review, has been maintained during 1897-98. This circumstance is all the more satisfactory when we consider the depression of trade which prevailed during the greater part of the year under report. At the same time it is worthy of note

that more than half the income derived from "trade" and "commerce" (Return No. V) is paid by bankers and money-lenders, and if the assessments of grain-dealers and dealers in food are included, the proportion is 73 per cent. In times of agricultural distress the business of money-lending is far from being in abeyance—quite the contrary—and it is well known that enormous profits were realized during the famine on transactions in grain. Referring in last year's review to the increased realizations of income tax then reported it was observed that it was not more than might have been expected as a consequence both of a more efficient and systematized administration as well as of the general increase in prosperity of the trading and professional classes. With every year of peaceful internal administration it is only natural that such prosperity should increase, and it is quite unnecessary to fix any particular sum as the limit of expansion of our income tax revenue. As shown in paragraph 3 of the report, estimates of this description made in the past have been falsified. What is true of the Province as a whole is true of particular districts, and though the conclusions expressed in the present report as to any particular district being fully assessed or over-assessed may have properly gauged the results of the particular year, the Lieutenant-Governor understands that the Financial Commissioner would not go so far as to require Collectors to adjust assessments in future so as to conform to such conclusions. As observed in paragraph 11 of the report, the successful administration of the income tax is a matter of detail, and we must look to the procedure of the sections of the Act relating to objections and appeals to remedy any tendency towards over-assessment. It would, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, be a mistake to make conformity to the average the end to which assessment policy should be directed, but deviations from the average may properly be made the subject of comment and inquiry.

5. While the collections controlled by the Accountant-General have remained normal, those under the control of Collectors have increased by Rs. 63,842, or 6 per cent., the increase under Part IV being Rs. 57,963, or 5·8 per cent. This increase is generally ascribed by District Officers to the large profits made by corn-dealers owing to the enormous rise in the price of grain due to the then prevailing scarcity, but the Financial Commissioner is of opinion that this circumstance is hardly sufficient to explain so large an enhancement in view of the unfavourable agricultural conditions of the year. Having regard to the source of taxable income in this Province, it may be doubted whether there is even *primâ facie* ground for the conclusion that the increase was not justified. From Return No. V it would appear that of this increase money-lenders and bankers contributed Rs. 39,000, and dealers in grain and food Rs. 19,000. The high percentage of objections filed, and the fact that 8·3 per cent. of the initial demand, the highest percentage for the past three years, was remitted does not necessarily point to the conclusion that the assessment was not justifiable. As noted in paragraph 15 of the report, with an increase of nearly a lakh or 9 per cent. in the initial demand an increase in objections was only to be expected. There was no increase in the percentage of successful objections. The proportion of the demand paid by persons with low income shows no variation from the figures of last year, and the increase would appear to have fallen on the richer class of assessees. The largest enhancement of the tax was in Ferozepore where the initial demand for the year was pitched at the high figure of Rs. 76,382—an increase of 65 per cent. at one bound. Here, too, objections were highest in numbers, and of the initial demand Rs. 14,173, or 18 per cent., were remitted. These circumstances, in the Financial Commissioner's opinion, point to the conclusion that the district was over-assessed. His Honor is not prepared to say that this view is incorrect, but a more detailed examination of the district figures, especially of those in Return No. V, which do not appear to have been made use of for the purpose of the report, would be necessary before condemning the proceedings of the Income Tax Collector in this district. It is certain that there were enormous stocks of grain in Ferozepore at the commencement of the famine which were disposed of at a high rate of profit.

These facts were specially brought to the notice of Government in the course of the famine, and it cannot be otherwise than satisfactory that the Income Tax Collector should have taken special measures to secure for Government its dues in respect of such profits. There was a slight decrease in the demand in Umballa, a district in which the working of the tax was in last year's review noticed by Government as unsatisfactory. The Financial Commissioner reports that the Deputy Commissioner has endeavoured to put the administration of the tax on a sounder basis, but the district is especially mentioned as one in which the Collector heard a very small number of objections, and the percentage of objections (41 per cent.) is still very large. The incidence of the tax per head is very low in Delhi and Lahore, Re. 0-5-5 and Re. 0-3-11 respectively, compared with the other large towns, and the Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Financial Commissioner that in these two towns there is a case for special inquiry, and he will be prepared to consider proposals for the appointment of a special officer to revise the assessment in these cases.

6. The number of objections per hundred of assessees was 34—a rise of 8 on the figures for last year. The total amount of remissions reached the high figure of Rs. 56,004, or more than Rs. 30,000 higher than the corresponding figures for the year 1896 to 1897. The number of appeals to Commissioners increased from 1,152 to 1,605, and Rs. 7,973 were remitted as against Rs. 4,698 in the previous year. The number of appeals was specially large in the Ráwalpindi Division, where too the percentage successful was considerable. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Financial Commissioner that more attention should be paid by Collectors to the disposal of objections. In disposing of the majority of cases themselves not only do they gain a more intimate knowledge of the working of the tax in their districts, but at the same time, as evidenced in districts where Collectors disposed of almost all objections, the tendency to appeal diminishes.

7. As regards the general working of the tax, it is satisfactory to note that the lowest class of assessees constitutes only 44 per cent. of the total number paying 17·53 of the demand. It is desirable that some notice should be accorded in the annual report to the classes, professions and trades which come under assessment and to the proportion in which they respectively contribute to the income tax revenue. The charges of administration have been kept within the sanctioned allotment of Rs. 12,000, and there can be no doubt that the agency for working the Act has been economical. The amount of penalties realized was Rs. 1,651. Outstanding balances at the close of the year were again unduly large, amounting to Rs. 9,666. No doubt a freer use of the procedure laid down in Section 30 of the Act would be followed by good results.

8. The detailed accounts of the working of the tax in each district contained in Part II of the report are interesting, and the Deputy Commissioners concerned should endeavour in their next annual reports to explain matters therein noticed and meet the criticisms if it is possible to do so.

9. In conclusion, I am to convey His Honor's acknowledgments for the present report to the Financial Commissioner, which is full and interesting. it is desirable that the paragraphs of the report should have marginal headings, as In the reports of previous years.

M. W. FENTON,

Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab.

REVIEW OF THE NOTE BY THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF REGISTRATION, PUNJAB, ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT OF THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR 1897-98.

Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor in the Home (Registration) Department, No. 47, dated 4th October 1898.

READ—

Note by the Inspector-General of Registration on the Administration of the Registration Department for the year 1897-98.

Paragraph 2.

REMARKS.—The immense increase which took place in the registration of documents in 1896-97 was maintained and even slightly surpassed in 1897-98, the numbers being 174,246 in the year under report against 125,701 and 170,533 in the two preceding years respectively. The scarcity which prevailed in 1896-97 continued of course until the spring harvest of 1897 had been harvested, and its results in the embarrassment of the agricultural classes and the debtor's necessity to settle outstanding claims by the transfer of property were naturally even more long-lived.

Paragraph 3.

2. The view put forward by the Inspector-General of Registration that the great increase in registration business in the first five months of 1897-98 was due, at all events, in some districts and more particularly in those which were plentifully irrigated or otherwise fortunate in the Rabi of 1897, to the anxiety of the professional money-lender to realize and the readiness of well-to-do zamíndárs to add to their possessions, is interesting and suggestive; and *primâ facie* it appears to be borne out by the great preponderence of transfers by zamíndárs to zamíndárs, together with those by money-lenders to zamíndárs over transfers by zamíndárs to money-lenders, in such districts as Hoshiárpur, Jullundur, Amritsar, Gurdáspur and Siálkot. It would, however, be interesting to learn precisely what significance was attached in each district to the terms "zamíndár" and "money-lender" in the compilation of the figures on which the demonstration is based. It is not only that some zamíndárs particularly among Játs frequently take to money-lending; but also that many members of the money-lending castes have already acquired land and may possibly have been described by some Sub-Registrars as zamíndárs for this reason. In future it would perhaps be preferable to make it clear that the distinction is between the money-lending castes, such as Mahájans, Khatrís, Baniás and the like, on the one hand, and the regular agricultural tribes on the other: unless recourse is had to the distinction recognized in the Patwárís' statistics of alienations between old and new agriculturists. It is very desirable that the subject should be considered in detail in the next Triennial Report, which will be due next year.

Paragraph 6.

3. The fall in the number of registrations of conditional sales (bai-bil-wafa) from 12,377 in 1896-97 to 8,008 in 1897-98 is a satisfactory feature. The single district of Hissar accounts for the bulk of the decrease, the figures being as follows:—

Registration, compulsory.		Registration, optional.		Total.	
1896-97.	1897-98	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.
2,490	1,020	3,159	959	5,649	1,979

These figures, though doubtless very incomplete as far as transactions in which registration is optional are concerned, afford a striking illustration alike of the pressure upon the land-owning classes, particularly upon the poorer of them,

during the period of scarcity, and of the rapidity of their recovery. Ordinary agricultural sales and mortgages, both above and below Rs. 100 in value, also show a diminution in this district; but for the province as a whole the figures are—

Registration, compulsory.				Registration, optional.				Total Sales.		Total Mortgages.	
Sales.		*Mortgages.*		*Sales.*		*Mortgages.*					
1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.
21,530	20,468	49,830	59,721	7,880	6,991	27,583	30,314	29,410	27,459	77,413	90,035

showing a slight fall in sales, but a substantial increase in mortgages. The average value per transaction fell in the case of agricultural sales from Rs. 415 to Rs. 402, and in that of agricultural mortgages from Rs. 306 to Rs. 297.

Paragraph 19.

4. The particular attention of the Registrars of Ferozepore, Kángra, Jhang, Gurdáspur, Gujránwála, Jhelum and Dera Ismail Khan is drawn to the importance of more regular inspection of subordinate Registration Offices. The Lieutenant-Governor will be glad to learn through the Inspector-General of Registration what explanation is offered by the first-named officer for the failure to inspect the office of the Non-Official Sub-Registrar at his head-quarters for three years.

5. The thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor are due to Mr. G. C. Walker for his careful administration of the Department under his charge.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the above Remarks be forwarded to the Inspector-General of Registration, Punjab, for information and guidance; also that the Resolution be published in the *Punjab Government Gazette* and circulated with the Report as usual.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor,

H. J. MAYNARD,

Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab.

Punjab Government Press, Lahore—13-10-98—690.

No. 18 of 1898.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE

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Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1898.

PART II.

GENERAL.

REVIEW OF THE REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1897.

Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, in the Home (Judicial) Department, No. 1374 S., dated 11th October 1898.

READ—

The Report on the Administration of Criminal Justice in the Punjab during the year 1897.

REMARKS.—The Report on the Administration of Criminal Justice in 1896 was exhaustively reviewed, and the general course of crime in the Punjab and of its treatment by the Criminal Courts from the beginning of the present decade, as shown by the statistics contained in the Criminal Justice Report for the years 1891 to 1896, was analysed at some length. It is not necessary therefore to enter so deeply into the results achieved by the Courts during the year 1897, or to base many fresh conclusions on the experience of another year.

Paragraphs 2 and 3.

2. The criminal record of the year 1897 is, the Lieutenant-Governor observes with satisfaction, not so dark as that of 1896, but the latter is the only year with which it can be favourably compared. The total number of offences reported fell from 192,652 in 1896 to 187,084 in 1897, and the figures for offences admitted to have occurred are 133,232 and 128,880. Both for reported and admitted offences these totals are, however, higher than in any previous year except 1896. But when these statistics are examined more closely the result is not so satisfactory. The number of cases under the Indian Penal Code reported during 1897 was 2,741, or 1·8 per cent. less than in 1896, while the decrease in offences reported under Local and Special Laws was 2,827, or 6 per cent. In offences admitted to have occurred the disproportion, though not so great, tends in the same direction,

the percentages of decrease being 2·2 and 5·8. Of the total number of offences reported the percentage that came under the clauses of the Penal Code rose from 75·9 to 75·7. Offences against the Penal Code include nearly all the more serious classes of crime; in fact a number of offences against Local and Special Laws can hardly be described as crimes at all. While therefore the total volume of crime in the Province decreased, there was apparently a more general resort to its more serious forms. For this various explanations have been suggested. In Hissar it is said that the prevailing distress and scarcity caused an increase in crime under the Penal Code as compared with the average for the past five years, while at the same time leaving the Magistrates less time or inclination and the people less heart for prosecutions under Local and Special Laws. The District Magistrate of Umballa hints at another cause—the growing tendency of petition-writers to try and turn civil suits into criminal cases and to lend as grave an aspect as possible to every complaint. The remarks on this subject by Captain Parsons which are quoted in the Appendix (page ii) deserve the serious attention of the learned Judges.

Page ii of Appendix.

3. The proportion of offences reported but rejected *in limine* was the same as the average for the five years 1892—1896. Cases rejected *in limine* in paragraph 4 of the Report include complaints summarily dismissed by Magistrates, and also offences struck off the register on the application of the Police. Reverting to the table given in paragraph 2 we find that in the case of offences under "Other Laws" the proportion of cases struck off the register on the application of the Police as distinguished from summary dismissals by Magistrates remained constant. But while only 8·8 per cent. of the rejections *in limine* of Penal Code cases in 1896 took place on the application of the Police, the percentage in 1897 was above 10. In fact the number—5,128—of Penal Code cases struck off the register on the application of the Police was larger than in any previous year. His Honor observes from column 4 of Statement II attached to the Report that the number of complaints under the Penal Code dismissed under Section 203, Criminal Procedure Code, after reference to the Police, has of late years been diminishing. In 1894, 10,226 such complaints were dismissed; in 1895, 9,282; in 1896, 8,940 and last year 8,128. This would tend to show that Magistrates are sending fewer cases to the Police for preliminary investigation, under Section 202, Criminal Procedure Code, or that the Police succeed in finding a greater proportion of the complaints sent to them to be true. But it is curious to find an equally steady increase in the number of offences struck off the register on the application of the Police in respect of cases in which complaints have not first been laid before a Magistrate. The Lieutenant-Governor would be glad to be favoured with the opinion of the Judges on these remarks. It is a remarkable fact that in the Simla District where the proportion of rejections *in limine* to the number of offences reported was the lowest for the Province, *viz.*, 10 per cent. only, *every* case returned as true was brought to trial and a larger percentage of convictions—86 per cent.—were secured than in any other district. In view of these figures it is surprising to find from paragraph 19 of the Police Report that in cognizable cases reported to the Police, the Simla Police obtained a considerably smaller percentage of convictions than the Police of any other district, though they did better in cognizable cases reported in the first place to Magistrates. It is obvious that the excellent results shown by the Criminal Courts in Simla are due to an excessive proportion of petty non-cognizable offences. This, though to a less degree, must vitiate the figures for many districts, and His Honor fears that few reliable conclusions can be drawn from the general statistics of offences of all sorts. It is from the results in the more serious classes of offences against the body and against property that we can best discover how the Criminal Courts and the Police are faring in their efforts to repress crime.

Paragraph 4.

Paragraph 7.

Paragraph 9.

4. The statistics in the statement in paragraph 9 of the Report confirm His Honor's suspicions as to the genuineness of the alleged decrease in crime, or at all events in serious crime. The number of offences of each of the following of the more prevalent classes of crime admitted to have occurred during 1897 is larger that the corresponding figure for any of the last five years—offences affecting life, wrongful restraint and confinement, kidnapping and abduction, robbery and dacoity, hurt, criminal breach of trust, receiving stolen property, cheating and criminal trespass. The only important kinds of crime that show an appreciable decrease as compared with 1896 are false evidence, criminal force and assault, theft, mischief and offences relating to marriage. A charge of assault is, as the learned Judges point out, a minor offence and is often brought out of mere spite and without any serious intention of securing a conviction or righting a real injury. A decrease in such cases in no way compensates for the appreciable increase in offences affecting life, and in robbery, kidnapping and hurt.

Paragraph 10.

5. In paragraph 10 of the Report the Gujrát District is shown as heading the list in respect of serious offences against the person. It seems to the Lieutenant-Governor that this must be due to some clerical error, as the Police Report contains no corroboration of the fact. At the time of reviewing this Report maps alluded to in paragraph 10 had not been received by the Government.

Paragraphs 12 and 13.

6. The most distressing feature of the Report is the steady increase in the number of murders committed in the Punjab. The statement in paragraph 12 does not bring out the appalling nature of the increase. If the figures of 1897 are compared with those of the previous five years we find that they stand as follows:—

	Murders.
1892	451
1893	469
1894	527
1895	553
1896	641
Average of the five years	528
1897	655

The Report gives 569 as the average number of murders, from which it would appear that murders were 15 per cent. above the average, whereas they were 24 per cent. above the average for the five years, 1892—1896. The subject has been dealt with in the Review of the Police Report for the year.

7. In this connection it may be remarked that the Lieutenant-Governor cannot understand the discrepancy which invariably occurs between the returns of admitted murders shown in the Criminal Justice and Police Reports. The figures for the Province since 1890 are:—

	Criminal Justice Report.	*Police Report.*
1890	448	445
1891	451	461
1892	451	446
1893	469	453
1894	527	496
1895	553	563
1896	641	620
1897	655	652

Though the difference in the year under Report is but small, His Honor would be obliged if the Judges would consult the Inspector-General of Police on this point and submit a report explaining these discrepancies.

8. Turning now to individual districts, while there was a decrease in Ferozepore from 48 murders in 1896 to 27 in 1897, and in Bannu from 67 to 48, the Lieutenant-Governor is distressed to see that murders increased in Jhelum from 24 to 35, in Kohát from 27 to 37, in Ráwalpindi from 51 to 66, and in Peshávar from 95 to 133. The result of the prosecutions for murder in the Ráwalpindi District was deplorable. Out of the 66 cases 56 were brought to trial, but in 16 only did convictions result. From the figures given in paragraph 14 of the Government Review of the Report for 1896 it will be seen that while the percentage of persons convicted to persons disposed of on charges of murder in the Ráwalpindi Division rose steadily year by year from 24 per cent. in 1891 to 53 per cent. in 1895, there was a sudden drop in 1896 to 44 per cent., and now in 1897 the percentage has fallen to 27. As to the Deraját Division, there must be something wrong in the administration of justice either in the Courts of the committing Magistrates or in that of the Sessions Judge when only 9 persons were convicted out of 79 sent up for trial on a charge of murder. The main reason given for the startling increase in the number of murders in the Peshávar District is the disturbed state of the border, and no doubt this is answerable to a certain extent. The other reasons assigned, *viz.*, the lightness of the sentence which can be awarded under the Frontier Crimes Regulation and the general possession and carrying of arms in the district, are matters which are engaging the Lieutenant-Governor's attention. A portion of the increase is due, as the District Magistrate of Peshávar points out, to a change in the system of enumerating murders. The death of every person killed is now treated as a separate murder, and therefore 9 cases in which more than one person was killed were recorded as 21 murders—21 being the total number who lost their lives. But even allowing for this the increase in the number of murders in Peshávar from 95 to 121 is very serious.

This change in the method of enumerating murders in Peshávar suggests that a uniform method is not followed throughout the Province. The Lieutenant-Governor cannot discover either from this or the Police Report whether it is the custom to count every death by murder a separate murder or not, but it is obvious that if any definite conclusions are to be drawn from the annual statements of murders committed, they should be enumerated in the same way in all districts, and the same method should be adopted from year to year. His Honor will be glad if the learned Judges will consider these remarks and decide how the number of murders is to be calculated.

9. The variations in the number of prosecutions under Local and Special Laws can in some cases be traced directly to the prevailing scarcity. For example, the great decrease in cases under the Forest Act from 976 in 1895 to 673 in 1896, and to 372 in 1897, may, His Honor thinks, be justly ascribed to the throwing open of large rakhs and protected tracts to grazing, and to a feeling on the part of officers that the conduct of the people in times of agricultural distress in regard to the obtaining of fuel and fodder should be treated more leniently than in ordinary times. Similarly, the still abnormal number of prosecutions under the Canal and Drainage Act is ascribed to the great demand for water, and the increase in cases under the Criminal Tribes Act to more frequent absence without leave on the part of registered persons driven by want to seek food and employment outside the villages in which they are located. The learned Judges appear to consider that the provisions of the Act, and not the manner in which it is worked, are responsible for cases in which the members of some criminal tribes were reduced to the alternative of breaking rules and incurring imprisonment therefor on the one hand, and starvation on the other. The Lieutenant-Governor does not concur in this view. The Local Government has in Rules 9 and 10 of the rules under Section 18 of the Act given officers in charge of police stations power to grant registered persons leave of absence up to a period of 14 days, and has authorised District Superintendents of Police and District Magistrates to grant such leave of absence as may appear to them reasonable and sufficient. There is therefore full

Paragraph 14.

provision for allowing persons willing to work to seek employment, and the Lieutenant-Governor cannot admit that a season of scarcity is any excuse for relaxing the provisions of the Act; and thereby practically permitting members of criminal tribes to prey with greater facility on their neighbours.

With regard to the remarks made by the Sessions Judges of Siálkot and Mooltan on the subject of use of Act XIII of 1859, referred to as the Workmen's Contract Act, the Lieutenant-Governor has only to observe that last year the Judges, on the recommendation of the Divisional Judge of Mooltan, applied that a Magistrate in the Jhang Distirct should be invested with powers under a very similar Act, IX of 1860. His Honor did not, however, consider that the circumstances justified a resort to this Act, and it would now appear that events have proved the correctness of this view.

Page iii of Appendix.

The question of declaring that 'chavis' and 'gandásas' of certain shapes and sizes are 'arms' within the meaning of the Arms Act is at present engaging the attention of the Government which is in correspondence with the Commissioner of Lahore on the subject.

Paragraph 15.

10. Though there was a slight increase in the number of proceedings instituted with a view to taking security to keep the peace, there was a large decrease in the number of persons disposed of and a corresponding decrease in the number of persons ordered to furnish security. The Lieutenant-Governor takes it that the reason for this is that the size of the gangs between whom bad blood is known to exist, and from whom security is consequently demanded, has been reduced. If this implies that greater discrimination is exercised in selecting the leading members of the parties likely to commit a breach of the peace it is satisfactory. There was a considerable fall from 1,693 in 1896 to 1,363 in 1897 in the number of complaints found to be frivolous or vexatious and summarily dealt with. But here again greater discrimination seems to have been exercised, as every person charged by a Magistrate with bringing a false or vexatious complaint was convicted.

Paragraph 16.

11. Exactly the same number of persons were put on security for good behaviour during 1897 as in 1896, but that number is considerably lower than the corresponding figure for 1895. The decrease would in itself call for no remark were it not accompanied by the steady advance in serious crime noticed above. The learned Judges remark that this procedure has not been pressed very rigorously during the last two years from a desire felt by District Officers to harass the people as little as possible consistently with the public safety. The Lieutenant-Governor cannot refrain from remarking that the more habitual thieves and receivers of stolen property are put on security, the greater will be the immunity from harassment of the law-abiding public generally. Thorough enquiry before proceedings are commenced and careful scrutiny of the sureties offered are no doubt essential, but the Lieutenant-Governor has no desire to see any falling-off in the determination of District Magistrates to take steps against persons whom they know to be habitual criminals, even in times of scarcity and distress.

When reviewing the Police Report for the past year the Lieutenant-Governor's attention was drawn to the decision of the Chief Court printed as No. 2 of the Punjab Record for 1897, and he asked that the facts should be reported for his further consideration. All the proceedings in the case are not yet forthcoming, but the Lieutenant-Governor has perused the reported judgment of the Chief Court. The judgment lays down that "when security is taken from a man on evidence of general repute only, that repute should be proved to be

universal, and there should be no doubt about it." From the remarks of the Judges in paragraph 16 of the Report, combined with the wording of Section 117 (3) of Act V of 1898, which says that "the fact that a person is an habitual offender may be proved by evidence of *general* repute or otherwise," the Lieutenant-Governor thinks it probable that District Magistrates will not find themselves so much hampered by the decision of the Chief Court in dealing with bad characters as is anticipated by the Sessions Judge of Mooltan. It is not intended apparently that any distinction should be drawn between the words "general" and "universal," or that any stress should be laid on the latter word where it occurs in the Chief Court judgment.

Paragraphs 17 and 19.

12. The percentage of convictions in Magistrates' Courts decreased to 35 per cent.—the lowest figure on record since 1890. It is hardly satisfactory to see that though there were during 1897 fewer cases for disposal than in 1895, the pending file at the end of the year was larger than it was on the 31st December 1895.

Paragraph 22.

13. The Lieutenant Governor desires to express his acknowledgement of the large amount of work transacted by Honorary Magistrates Khán Bahádur Háfiz Iláhi Bakhsh and Khán Bahádur Arbáb Muhammad Hussain Khán. These acknowledgments should be communicated to the officers concerned.

Paragraph 23.

14. The decrease in the number of cases tried by District Magistrates under enhanced powers conferred under Section 30 of the Criminal Procedure Code in Lahore, Ferozepore and Ráwalpindi is due to the fact that, owing to the increasing burden of district work in these heavy districts, it was found to be necessary to direct that more cases should be committed to the Sessions—a fact which explains the increase in the Sessions cases in the Lahore and Ferozepore Divisions, and the rise in the number of sentences of imprisonment exceeding seven years which is noted by the Judges as satisfactory in paragraph 35. The new Criminal Procedure Code by permitting the investiture of Magistrates, 1st Class, with Section 30 powers, where necessary, in addition to the District Magistrate, affords an alternative method of giving relief to District Magistrates in this class of cases where it may be necessary to do so. The District Magistrates of Amritsar, Jhang and Ludhiána tried many more Section 30 cases than they had been in the habit of doing.

Paragraph 25.

15. The total number of criminal cases referred to jirgas under Section 13 of the Frontier Crimes Regulation remained almost the same as last year, but in Peshâwar the number fell from 124 to 83, and in Dera Ghâzi Khan it rose from 125 to 162. In view of the remarks of the Sessions Judge it would be well, His Honor thinks, if the Chief Court enquired further into the reason for the large increase in such references in Dera Ghâzi Khan, where from cases that have come before him the Lieutenant-Governor is disposed to think that the District Magistrate has been utilizing the jirga clauses of the Frontier Crimes Regulation somewhat too freely in the suppression of crime. The District Magistrate, Peshâwar, has intentionally sent fewer cases to jirgas. It is to be regretted that his efforts in taking security under Section 40 of the Regulation, where blood-feuds were suspected, in a very much larger number of cases have not met with more success in repressing murders. At the same time the percentage of convictions by jirgas in Peshâwar has decreased along with the number of cases tried by them. The only Frontier District in which the percentage of convictions by jirgas has improved is Kohât.

16. Sessions Judges disposed of 611 cases in the year as compared with 476 in 1895 and 464 in 1896. At the same time the Lieutenant-Governor much regrets to see that the percentage of convictions in Sessions trials fell from 61 in 1895, and 60 in 1896, to as low a figure as 46 in 1897—the percentage of convictions in murder cases being only 31. A redeeming feature is, however, to be found in the fact that out of 146 persons sentenced to death as compared with 130 in 1896, the large proportion of 112, or 76·7 per cent., were actuaully hanged, while in 1896 only 69, or 53 per cent., underwent the death sentence. In this respect therefore the work of the Sessions Courts stood the test of appeal better than during the previous year.

Paragraph 28.

17. There seems to be some mistake in the remark in paragraph 30 that "the increase in the number of witnesses examined is owing to the increase in the number of cases disposed of." As a matter of fact, only 101,804 cases appear to have been disposed of in 1897 as compared with 104,353 in 1896, while the number of witnesses examined decreased from 327,314 to 320,397.

Paragraph 30.

18. The increase in the number of death sentences carried out has been remarked upon above. The statement in paragraph 32 shows that a much larger number of sentences of transportation for life were inflicted than in 1896, and that rigorous imprisonment and whipping were much more generally meted out to convicts. There was at the same time a very large reduction in the number of sentences of fine with or without imprisonment. The enforcement by the Chief Court of more judicious principles in the matter of fining has resulted in the recovery of a larger percentage of the total amount imposed, and in the awarding of a better percentage as compensation to injured persons. It is a pity that with the satisfactory adoption of whipping as a punishment by a larger proportion of Magistrates, the number of illegal sentences of whipping passed should continue to be excessive. The abuse of his powers in this respect by a Magistrate, in a very few cases even, should suffice as a reason for depriving him of power to inflict sentences of corporal punishment, and the Lieutenant-Governor would be glad if the Judges will bring to his notice any prominent instances of such irregularity.

Paragraph 32.

Paragraph 34.

19. With reference to the remarks made in paragraph 21 of His Honor's Review of last year's Report it appears that the power to order forfeiture of a criminal's porperty still remains practically a dead-letter. In 8 cases only was forfeiture ordered, and these occurred in two districts, Siálkót and Gujrát. No details are given about these cases.

Paragraph 35.

20. His Honor observes that in paragraph 36 of the Report it is stated that the percentage of persons appealing fell from 38 to 28. The figure 38 given in last year's Report was the percentage of *appealable* sentences which were appealed. The figure 28 in this year's report has been calculated from the number of persons that appealed against the total number convicted. From columns 14 to 17 of Statement No. IV it appears that of the 78,437 persons convicted during 1897 appealable sentences were passed on 57,254 only. Of this number 21,883 lodged appeals, so that the percentage of appeals was to a fraction the same as in 1896, *viz.* 38·2. Moreover, and this is a more serious matter, the number of appeals to Sessions Judges increased by nearly 9 per cent., while appeals to the Chief Court were 19 per cent. above the number for 1896.

Paragraph 36.

21. The following statement shows the general course of appellate work in the various appellate Courts during the last five years :—

Court.	Year.	Persons appealing.	Percentage of appeals rejected or dismissed, or orders confirmed.	Percentage of sentences reduced or altered.	Percentage of sentences or orders reversed, or new trial ordered.
District Courts	1893	10,992	64	13	23
	1894	10,452	63	12	25
	1895	11,805	60	14	26
	1896	13,371	61	14	25
	1897	11,968	59	15	26
Sessions Courts	1893	7,552	64	11	20
	1894	7,220	64	15	18
	1895	7,930	62	15	19
	1896	8,573	64	14	19
	8897	9,301	63	16	17
Chief Court	1893	810	46	18	21
	1894	885	46	20	15
	1895	927	45	22	15
	1896	1,028	42	30	11
	1897	1,203	65	17	8
Revision in Chief Court ...	1893	3,721	60	11	20
	1894	4,261	68	8	12
	1895	5,216	69	9	10
	1896	5,723	71	11	10
	1897	5,824	69	11	11

*Note.—The balance of cases left by these percentages were pending at the end of each year or were struck off owing to the death of the appellant.

From the above it will be observed that though appeals to District Courts showed a large decrease in 1897, appeals to the Sessions and Chief Courts and revision applications in the latter Court have increased steadily within the last five years. In fact appeals to the Chief Court were in 1897 almost 50 per cent. more than in 1893. It is, however, most satisfactory to find that the Chief Court were able to maintain a far larger proportion of sentences in appeal. There is every reason to hope that the increase in the number of capital sentences confirmed and in the percentage of other classes of appeals dismissed,—results, which are attributed by the Judges to the improved working of the Police,—will not be without their effect on the administration of Criminal Justice generally, by discouraging the criminal and putting more heart into the Police and the Magistracy.

Paragraph 43.

Paragraph 40.

22. There has been a steady increase in the number of applications for revision presented to Sessions Courts. The Lieutenant-Governor does not understand why such applications should be entertained by Sessions Judges, considering that, as the learned Judges remark, "the procedure of receiving and acting upon such applications is not expressly authorised by the Criminal Procedure Code." His Honor further observes that the Judges have had to complain of such applications having been referred to them when there is no *primâ facie* reason to believe that a miscarriage of justice or grave irregularity has taken place. Perhaps the Judges of the Chief Court will feel inclined to issue further instructions with a view to checking any undue tendency on the part of Sessions Judges to take up applications of this nature.

Paragraph 41.

23. The important duty of inspecting the files of Subordinate Courts is not, His Honor regrets to observe, receiving the attention it deserves from District Magistrates and Sessions Judges. The number of files called for during the last five years are as follows :—

		District Magistrates.	Sessions Judges.
1893	... ...	4,437	133
1894	... ...	5,820	375
1895	... ...	6,463	470
1896	... ...	8,032	1,044
1897	... ...	5,616	712

The Lieutenant-Governor can quite understand that in a year like 1897 Deputy Commissioners had not so much time as usual to spend in inspecting files, but it is disappointing to find the falling-off in respect of Sessions Courts after the increased interest displayed in 1896. The Sessions Judge of Hoshiárpur inspected more than one-third of the total number of files inspected. The falling-off is most noticeable in the Ferozepore, Jhelum and Lahore Divisions. The District Magistrate of Ludhiána (Mr. Rose) inspected many more files than any other District Magistrate.

Paragraph 45.

24. There are some inaccuracies in the figures in paragraph 45 of the Report dealing with the results of appeals to the Chief Court during the year. There appear to have been 1,203 appellants to be disposed of, not 1,208, and of these 1,087, not 1,085, seem to have been disposed of, leaving the cases of 116, not 118, persons pending. The increase in the number of *cases* in which appeals were lodged from 594 in 1896 to 762 in 1897 is even more striking than the increase in the number of *persons* appealing which has already been noticed.

Page xiii of Appendix.

25. The Lieutenant-Governor concurs with the Judges as to Mr. Kennedy's remarks on Police administration which are referred to in paragraph 50 of the Report, but he wishes to point out that there is no reason at all why a Commissioner, whose work lies much in camp and who must be in close touch with his District Magistrates, should not be able to fully acquaint himself with the working of the Police who are under his control.

26. In reviewing the Criminal Justice Report for 1894, Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick pointed out that the utility of the Appendix would be enhanced if references to the pages on which the relevant opinions are to be found were given in the body of the Report. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that this suggestion will be acted upon in the future, as time is wasted in searching for the various opinions quoted in the Report.

27. The Lieutenant-Governor regrets that violent crime should be so frequent in the new colony on the Chenab Canal. Jat Sikh settlers no doubt take their turbulent manners with them, and friction between the new colonists and the old Bár nomads is only to be expected. One remedy that appears to be called for is an immediate increase in the Police force commensurate with the increase of the population in this tract. This matter was strongly brought to notice by the District Magistrate of Jhang in the remarks quoted on page xiii of the Appendix to the Police Report, and the Inspector-General of Police will be requested to take it up if he has not done so already.

Page iv of Appendix.

28. The remarks of the District Magistrate of Ludhiána on the subject of Extradition proceedings with Native States have attracted the Lieutenant-Governor's attention. Those remarks imply a certain misconception of Extradition in India. Extradition of criminals from British India to Native States is regulated by the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, XXI of 1879. Extradition of criminals from Native States to British India is not a matter which can be regulated by law. District Magistrates who meet with difficulties in the matter, or who have reason to complain of the conduct of Native States, should refer at once to the Political Agent for extradition purposes to the Native State concerned, who is guided in his proceedings by the orders issued on the subject by this Government in the Foreign Department.

Page xii of Appendix.

29. In conclusion, the Lieutenant-Governor desires to express his satisfaction at the prompt submission of this Report. Though dated the 17th May, the Report did not, however, reach Government in print till the 1st July, but on the other hand the latter date was a month ahead of the date prescribed for its submission.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Review be forwarded to the Registrar of the Chief Court, Punjab, for the information of the Judges, and that the Report and Review be circulated as usual and copies forwarded to the Government of India; also that a copy of the Report and Review be forwarded to the Inspector-General of Police, Punjab, with reference to the remarks in paragraph 27 of the Review; also that the Review be published in the *Punjab Government Gazette*.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, Punjab,

L. W. DANE,

Offg. Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab.

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PART II.

GENERAL.

REVIEW OF THE REPORT ON THE INTERNAL TRADE OF THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR 1897-98.

Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in the Revenue (General) Department, No. 772, dated 9th November 1898.

READ—

The Report on the Internal Trade of the Punjab for the year 1897-98, submitted by the Junior Secretary to the Financial Commissioner with his letter No. 626, dated 5th October 1898.

REMARKS.—The present Report is a detailed one, and reviews the statistics of the rail and river borne trade for the years 1895-96, 1896-97 and 1897-98.

2. A feature of the trade of the Punjab during recent years is the tendency of imports to exceed exports, the balance of trade thus, to use a conventional term, becoming unfavourable to the Province. This tendency is exhibited in the following figures:—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
	Lakhs of rupees.	Lakhs of rupees.
1894-95	10,61	11,26
1895-96	10,70	10,53
1896-97	11,27	7,93
1897-98	12,34	8,27

These figures exclude "Treasure," which heading first appears in the trade returns of 1896-97. If treasure be included the excess of imports over exports during the last year of the series is even greater. The figures for 1897-98 will then be—

		Lakhs of rupees.
Imports	... ...	15,28
Exports	... ...	9,49

3. The diminished exports of the past two or three years are of course due to unfavourable agricultural seasons. The money values of the exports were, however, on this account greatly enhanced, the average value per maund of exported goods being Rs. 6 in 1897-98 as compared with Rs. 4½ in 1895-96.

4. The head "Treasure" is sub-divided into (1) gold coin and bullion, the figures for which are insignificant, (2) silver coin, and (3) silver bullion. Under the latter heads the statistics of the year are interesting :—

	Coin.	Bullion.	Total.
	Lakhs of rupees.	Lakhs of rupees.	Lakhs of rupees.
Imports	74	2,94	3,68
Exports	1,14	8	1,22

The movements in coin no doubt largely represent the remittance transactions between Government Treasuries. The enormous imports of silver bullion attracted notice last year in connection with the external trade report. As then explained, the imports were effected by merchants who, taking advantage of the clause in the treaty with Kashmir exempting through traffic from customs duty, consigned the silver to Jummoo in order to re-import it into British territory after obtaining the necessary certificate for refund of customs duty. The fraud was discovered, but whether those who practised it succeeded in obtaining the refunds of customs duty which they counted upon has not been reported to this Government.

5. In the import list, apart from bullion, the principal features of interest are increased imports of European piece-goods, kerosine oil, refined sugar for the supply of which the Punjab is yearly becoming more and more dependent on countries beyond the sea, and rice. There was a remarkable rise in the year 1897-98 in the value of silk piece-goods imported, which would seem to betoken an increased spending power on luxuries on the part of some section of the population.

6. Turning to exports, it will be seen from the following table that the trade in food grains is beginning to recover from the low-water mark of 1896-97 :—

Year.	Exports.	Imports.	Net exports.
	Thousands of tons.	Thousands of tons.	Thousands of tons.
1892-93	280	80	200
1893-94	502	46	456
1894-95	1,071	31	1,040
1895-96	600	34	566
1896-97	250	100	150
1897-98	291	77	214

In paragraph 9 of the report a statement is given comparing the area and outturn of the wheat crop for the past four years with the recorded exports and imports. It is, however, to be noted that the trade figures include those of the Native States subordinate to the Punjab Government, whereas the crop figures relate to British districts only. A noticeable feature in the export statistics of the past three years is the position occupied by cotton (raw), the exports of which averaged 826,000 maunds as compared with 300,000 maunds in the previous triennial period. There has certainly been a marked development within recent years in

the cotton ginning and pressing industry, and the extension of irrigation on the Chenab Canal and in other tracts has led to an expansion of the area under this fibre. In point of vâlue cotton was the second in order of importance of the exports in 1897-98 and in the previous year.

7. The table on page 11 of the Report indicates that the trade of this Province is shared between the various blocks in the following proportions approximately, *viz.*, North-Western Provinces, one-third; Karáchi, one-third; all other blocks, one-third. During the triennial period the position of Karáchi has improved at the expense of the other ports. In fact Karáchi now absorbs 56 per cent. of the import trade and 71 per cent. of the export trade with the sea ports. In the year under report 93 per cent. of the wheat exports to sea port towns went to Karáchi.

8. The Report under review is a full and complete one, and has been perused with interest by the Lieutenant-Governor.

ORDER.—Ordered that this Review be published in the *Punjab Government Gazette* and be forwarded to the Financial Commissioner, Punjab; also that copies of the Report and Review be forwarded to the Director-General of Statistics.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab,

L. W. DANE,

Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab.

Punjab Government Press, Lahore—10-11-98—690.

No. 20 of 1898.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1898.

PART II.

GENERAL.

CATALOGUE of Books registered in the Punjab under Act XXV of 1867 during the quarter ending the 30th September 1898.

Catalogue of Books registered in the Punjab under Act XXV of 1867 during the quarter ending the 30th September 1898.

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		Books, English.												Rs. A. P.		
1	825	Act No XIII of 1889, The Cantonments Act, 1889 (as amended to the end of 1897, with Notes applicable, to Cantonments in the Punjab.	English.	H. A B. Rattigan, Esquire.	Law.	Lahore.	Civil and Military Gazette Press.	20th May 1898.	81	8vo.	I.	300	Printed	2 8 0	Proprietors, Civil and Military Gazette Press, Lahore.	
2	952	The Tirah Campaign, being the Sequel to the Pathán Revolt in North-West India.	Ditto.	H. Woosnam Mills, Esquire.	History.	Ditto.	Ditto	3rd August 1898.	304 and 5 Maps.	8vo.	I	1,000	Printed and Maps Lithographed.	2 0 0 In paper cover and 2 8 0 in cloth cover.	Ditto.	
3	1051	The Pathán Revolt in North West India.	Ditto	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	3rd Septr. 1898.	192 and Maps.	8vo.	New.	500	Ditto.	1 8 0	Ditto.	
4	1052	The Message or A Cry of Pain, an Abstract from Al-Balágh.	Ditto.	Mirza Ghulám Ahmad.	Religion (Muhammadan).	Ditto.	Victoria Press.	1st Septr. 1898.	24	8vo.	I.	700	Printed.	...	*Nil.*	Mirza Ghulam Ahmad of Kádian, while expressing great regret at the spirit in which the "Ummahat-ul-Mominín" was written, questions the advisibility of submitting memorials to Government about it. The best thing, in his opinion, is to meet such attacks with good arguments.
		The following are designed for Educational purposes.														
5	784	Exercises in Mensuration ...	Ditto.	M. 'Abdulla Khán.	Science (Mathematical).	Ditto.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press	5th May 1898.	91	8vo.	I.	2,000	Ditto.	0 5 0	M. 'Abdulla Khán, Mochi Gate, Lahore	

6	803	Algebraical Formulæ and Their Application.	Ditto.	Pandit Gobind Rám, B. A.	Ditto.	Ditto	Aror Bans Press.	15th June 1898.	296	16mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	1 0 0	Pandit Gobind Rám, B.A., late Head Master, S. D. High School, Lahore.	
7	867	A New Guide to Mensuration or Rules of Mensuration with Examples.	Ditto.	Mahá Naráin and Ranjít Singh.	Ditto.	Delhí.	Imperial Book Depôt.	22nd July 1898.	12	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 2 0	Lála Mahá Naráin, Chehlpurí, Delhí.	
8	1042	A Guide to Arithmetic or A solution of Difficult Sums of Lock and Lewis' Arithmetic.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Liverpool Press.	15th Augt. 1898.	89	8vo.	I	1,500	Ditto.	0 12 0	Mahá Naráin and Ranjít Singh, Chehlpurí Street, Delhí.	
9	796	English Translation of the Exercises for Translation of the Third Class, Middle Department.	Ditto.	Ján Muhammad	Language.	Lahore.	Shams-ul Hind Press.	30th June 1898.	60	16mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 6 0		
10	951	Corrections to the Exercises of the Thirty eight Rules in the New Manual of English Grammar.	Ditto.	Nazír-ud-dín, B. A.	Ditto.	Ludhiána	Mission Press.	August 1898.	22	16mo.	I.	800	Ditto.	0 4 0	Nazír-ud dín, Dholewál Street, Ludhiána.	
11	1053	A Primer	Ditto.	Anjuman-i-Himáyat-i-Islám, Lahore.	Ditto.	Lahore.	Victoria Press.	4th Septr. 1898.	28	16mo.	New.	2,000	Ditto.	0 1 6		
		Books, Arabic.														
12	870	Majmú'a-tul Qasáid (A collection of Poems).	Arabic.	Háji Ibráhím.	Religion (Muhammadan).	Delhí.	Mujtabáí Press.	1st July 1898.	48	8vo.	I.	1,000	Lithographed.	0 2 0		
13	872	Ad Dawání 'alal 'Aqáid il 'Azdíya ma'i Háshíya li Mullá 'Abdul Hakím Siálkoti (Azad's principles of the Muhammadan Religion, with a commentary by Abdul Hakím of Siálkot).	Ditto.	Mulla Jalal-ud-dín and 'Abdul Hakím, Commentator.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	3rd July 1898.	108	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 6 0		
14	891	Sharh-i-Ilyás Jadíd Jild-i-Awwal Muhashsha (Sharh-i-Ilyás Jild-i Sání) (A commentary by Ilias, Vols. I and II).	Ditto.	Mahmúd Ibn Ilyás (Commentator).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Hindu Press.	10th June 1898.	606	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	2 4 0	Háji Muhammad Akbár and Muhammad 'Abdulla, Booksellers, Peshá-war.	A treatise on Muhammadan law both spiritual and temporal.
15	970	Pára-i-Alam (The First Chapter of the Qurán).	Ditto.	...	Ditto.	Lahore.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press.	5th July 1898.	28	8vo.	I.	20,000	Ditto.	0 0 6		

Catalogue of Books registered in the Punjab under Act XXV of 1867 *during the quarter ending the* 30*th September* 1898—continued.

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		The following are designed for educational purposes.												Rs. A. P.		
16	745	Qá'ida-i-Arabí (Arabic Primer)	Arabic.	...	Language.	Gujrát.	'Azíz-i-Alam Press.	5th March 1898.	8	16mo.	I.	3,000	Litho-graphed.	0 0 6		
17	893	Maráh-ul-Arwáh (The Refresher of Spirits).	Ditto.	Muhammad Sa'íd.	Ditto.	Delhi.	Hindú Press.	25th June 1898.	188	8vo.	New.	1,200	Ditto.	0 10 0		
18	960	Tadríb-ut-Tulláb fi Sígh-ul-Abwáb (Arabic Grammatical Primer).	Ditto.	Maulaví 'Ubaid Ulla.	Ditto.	Lahore.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press.	10th July 1898.	25	16mo.	New.	5,000	Ditto.	0 2 0		
19	976	Wisháh (A girdle adorned with jewels).	Ditto.	Qází Zafar-ud-Dín Ahmad.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Azízí Press.	25th July 1898.	136	8vo.	I.	750	Ditto	0 8 0	Qází Zafar ud Dín Ahmad, Lahore.	A treatise on Arabic Prosody.
20	871	Rashídíya ma'-i-Háshíyat il Hamídíya wa Mullá Sádiq lil Azdíya wa Sharh il Isám (The Rashídíya with Hamíd's Commentary, &c., &c.)	Ditto.	Rashíd-ud-Dín.	Philosphy.	Delhi.	Mujtabái Press.	3rd July 1898.	112	8vo.	I.	1,600	Ditto.	0 4 0	'Abd-ul-Ahad, Proprietor, Mujtabái Press, Delhi.	A treatise on the art of conducting debates.
21	1023	Shamma (A synopsis) ...	Ditto.	Mullá Muhammad Ilyás.	Language.	Lahore.	Muhammadí Press.	11th July 1898.	32	8vo.	I.	1,200	Ditto.	0 2 0	...	A treatise on Arabic syntax.
22	966	Táríkh-i-Taimúri (History of Taimúr).	Ditto.	Panjab University.	History.	Ditto	Mufíd-i-'Am Press.	20th July 1898.	39	8vo.	I.	600	Ditto.	0 1 0		

Books, Hindi.

23	771	Arjan Gíta (The Divine song).	Hindí in the Gurmukhí character.	...	Religion (Hindú).	Ditto.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press.	16th May 1898.	157	16mo.	I.	2,000	Printed.	0 1 6		
24	890	'Ishwar Bhakti Vishyak Viyákhyán (A Lecture on the subject of devotion to the Deity).	Ditto.	Pandit Ganpatí Sharma.	Religion (Arya).	Masjid Moth, Tahsíl Ballabgarh, District Delhi.	Nigan Parkásh Press.	July 1898.	88	16mo.	I.	3,000	Litho-graphed.	0 3 0	Pandit Ganpatí Sharma of Marwar, at present Masjid Moth, Tahsíl Ballabgarh, District Delhi.	
25	882	Ana Purbí Pustak (A Jain Prayer Book).	Hindí in the Nágrí character.	...	Religion (Jain).	Delhi.	Qaisar-i-Hind Press.	14th June 1898.	21	32mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	Not given.		
26	1064	Isht chhatísa aur Parmárth Jakrí (A Jain Religious Tract).	Ditto.	...	Ditto.	Lahore.	Punjab Economical Press.	8th Septr. 1898.	16	16mo.	I.	1,000	Printed.	0 0 6		
27	792	Rámáyan Bishan Pade (Songs from the Rámáyan).	Ditto.	Tulsi Dás.	Potery.	Ditto.	Ditto.	17th June 1898.	182	8vo.	...	1,000	Ditto.	Not given.		
28	883	Bhásha Parmárth Jakri (The great purpose, in the Bhasha Language, Jakri metre).	Ditto.	Bhúdar Dás.	Ditto.	Delhi.	Qaisar-i-Hind Press.	19th June 1898.	16	16mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	Ditto.	...	A Jain religious tract.
29	884	Shrí Lachhmí jí ká Bárah Másá (Calendar of Shrí Lachhmí).	Ditto.	Náráyan Parshád.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	24th June 1898.	14	16mo.	I.	1,000	Litho-graphed.	0 0 3		
30	902	Gur Upkár (The Philanthropic act of the Gurú).	Hindí in the Persian character.	Pandit Durga Dás and Bhái Harnám Singh.	Ditto.	Ráwalpindi.	Gulshan-i-Punjab Press.	16th July 1898.	16	16mo.	I.	650	Ditto.	0 0 6		
31	904	Gur Upakár (The Philanthropic act of the Guru).	Hindí in the Gurmukhí character.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	17th July 1898.	16	16mo.	I	1,000	Printed.	0 0 6		
32	918	Bárah Mása Shrí Nemeshwar Bhagwán aur Shrí Ráj Matí (Calendar of Shrí Nemeshwar Bhagwán and Shrí Ráj Matí).	Hindí in the Persian character.	Khazán Chand.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	24th July 1898.	28	16mo.	I.	500	Litho-graphed.	0 1 6		

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														Rs. A P		
33	943	Shobhá Amritsar (Verses in praise of Amritsar).	Hindí in the Nágrí character.	Lála Súraj Mal	Poetry.	Amritsar.	Anand Parkásh Press.	20th July 1898.	8	16mo	I.	350	Lithographed.	0 0 3		-
34	946	Anbhaw Bilás (Verses on True Knowledge).	Hindí in the Gurmukhí character.	Sant Bahádur Singh.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Chashma-i-Núr Press.	15th July 1898.	16	8vo.	I.	550	Ditto.	0 0 6		
35	947	Amrit Ras Granth (The Book of Nectar).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	16	8vo.	I.	550	Ditto.	0 1 0		
36	1058	Kundalye (Verses) ...	Ditto.	Pála Singh, 'Arif.	Ditto.	Lahore.	Punjab Economical Press.	15th Augt. 1898.	32	8vo.	I.	500	Printed	0 2 0	...	Divine knowledge is the main subject of these stanzas.
37	1063	Athháí Rásá (The virtue of observing the eight days' fast).	Hindí in the Nágrí character.	Vinaya Kírtí.	Ditto.	Ditto	Ditto.	8th Septr. 1898.	8	16mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 0 3		
38	878	Kutpákal Sannipat Juar Mahá Márí Rog ká Nidán aur Chakitsá (Diagnosis and Treatment of the Plague).	Ditto.	Pandit Shiv Chandra.	Medicine.	Delhi.	Qaisar-i-Hind Press	15th April 1898.	28	8vo.	I.	500	Lithographed.	0 2 0		
39	1041	Sidh Aukhadi Prakásh, Pritham Bhág (Tried Prescriptions, Part I).	Ditto.	Pandit Bál Mukand, Hakím.	Ditto.	Amritsar.	Diamond Jubilee Press.	9th Septr. 1898.	286	8vo.	I.	350	Ditto.	0 8 0	Pandit Bál Mukand, Hakím, of Amritsar.	
		The following are designed for Educational purposes.														
40	778	Barn Dípiká (Hindí Primer) ...	Ditto.	Translation Staff of the Punjab Education Department.	Language.	Lahore.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press.	16th June 1898.	39	16mo.	New.	5,000	Printed.	0 1 3		

41	779	**Hindí kí Dúsrí Pustak** (The Second Hindí Reader).	Ditto.	Pandit Bhánú Dat (Translator).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	18th June 1898	59	16mo.	New.	4,000	Ditto.	0	2	6		
4	944	Bál Updesh (Instructions to Children).	Ditto.	Bhajan Lál.	Ditto.	Amritsar.	Anand Parkásh Press.	22nd July 1898.	16	16mo.	I.	1,050	Lithographed.	0	0	3		
43	1035	Dharam Bodh, Hindí, Pritham Pustak (Lessons in Religion, being the first Hindí Reader).	Ditto.	Bakhshí Gokal Chand.	Ditto.	Lahore.	Punjab Economical Press	15th July 1898.	24	12mo.	I.	1,000	Printed.	0	0	9	Bakhshí Gokal Chand, Abbott-abad.	
41	780	Pátí Ganit ká Dúsrá Bhág (Arithmetic, Part II).	Ditto.	J. Sime, Esquire (Author).	Science (Mathematical).	Ditto.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press.	20th June 1898.	188	16mo.	New.	1,500	Ditto.	0	5	4		
		Books, Kashmírí.																
45	981	Ruth Hanz Kitáb (The Book of Ruth).	Kashmírí.	Punjab Bible Society, Lahore.	Religion (Christian).	Ditto.	Rifáh-i-'Am Press	8th July 1898.	13	8vo.	I.	500	Lithographed.	0	0	6		
46	982	Qázi Hanz Kitáb (The Book of Judges).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	12th July 1898.	93	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0	0	6		
47	983	Músá Sanz Tiryim Kitáb, Ahbár (The Third Book of Moses, Leviticus).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	15th July 1898.	110	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0	1	0		
48	984	Músá Sanz Churim Kitáb Kurand (The Fourth Book of Moses, Numbers).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	Ditto.	16th July 1898.	147	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0	1	0		
49	986	Yashú'a Sanz Kitáb (The Book of Joshua).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	Ditto.	20th July 1898.	88	8vo	I.	500	Ditto.	0	0	6		

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		Books, Panjabi.												Rs. A. P.		
50	744	Síharfí tasníf Mián Bútá (Verses by Mián Bútá).	Panjabi in the Persian character.	Mián Bútá.	Poetry.	Gujrát.	'Aziz-i-'Alam Press.	8th March 1898.	16	8vo	I.	500	Lithogaphed.	0 0 6		
51	764	Jang Nama-i-Hazrat 'Ali (An account of the Battle fought by Hazrat Alí).	Ditto	Azím.	Ditto.	Lahore.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press.	15th May 1898.	16	16mo.	R.	5,000	Ditto.	Not given.		
52	765	Shahádat-i-Hazrat Imám Qasam (An account of the Martyrdom of Hazrat Imám Qásim).	Ditto.	Ghasítá.	Ditto	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	1[illegible]	8vo.	R	5,000	Ditto.	0 0 3		
53	767	Qissa Dhol Bádsháh (Story of Dhol Bádsháh).	Ditto.	Mián Karím Bakhsh.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	20th May 1898.	16	8vo.	New.	5,000	Ditto.	0 0 3		
54	768	Ráz-i-Haqíqí 'urf Káman (The True Mystery, in the Kámin verse).	Ditto.	Munshí Imdád 'Alí.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	25th May 1898.	16	16mo.	New.	5,000	Ditto.	0 0 3		
55	791	Dhanná Prabodh (An account of Dhanná).	Panjabi in the Gurmukhí character.	Bábá Kashmíra Singh.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Punjab Economical Press.	15th June 1898.	33	16mo.	I.	1,000	Printed.	Not given.		
56	791	Bárán Máh Ishwar ate Jivde Viyog dá (Calendar of the separation of the human from the universal spirit).	Ditto.	Bhái Sapúran Singh.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	7th July 1898.	32	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	Ditto.		

57	801	Devíon kí Kartút (The Deeds of the Goddesses).	Panjabi in the Persian character.	Beli Rám Anand.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Guru Gobind Singh Press.	30th June 1898.	8	8vo	I.	500	Lithographed.	0 0 3
58	804	Majmú'a i-Tasníf Laddhú Rám (A collection of Tracts by Laddhú Rám).	Ditto.	Laddhú Rám.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Mujtabáí Press.	1st June 1898.	20	8vo.	I.	1,100	Ditto.	0 0 9
59	805	Bá'is i Iflás, Hissa-i-Awwal al-ma'rúf Bábú Náma (The cause of Poverty, Part I, known as the Book of Bábús.)	Ditto	Tárá Chand.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	2nd June 1898.	8 & 24 respectively.	8vo.	I.	1,200	Ditto.	0 0 9
60	806	Bá'is i-Iflás, Hissa-i-Duyum al ma'rúf Bábú Nama (The cause of Poverty, Part II, known as the Book of Bábús).												
61	808	Qissa-i Nawín Ma'shúq Pírán Dítti (A new story of the beloved Piran Ditti).	Ditto.	Bháí Gopál Singh.	Ditto	Ditto.	Ditto.	4th June 1898.	8	8vo.	I.	1,100	Ditto	0 0 3
62	811	Gharolí Lál (Verses on the Birth of Muhammad).	Panjabi in the Arabic character.	Ghulám Nabí.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	7th June 1898.	12	16mo.	I.	1,100	Ditto	0 0 3
63	812	1. Qissa i-Kálí Gorí (The story of the Black and the White). 2. Qissa-i-Sanwlí wa Gorí (The story of the Blackish and the White). 3. Ma,mú'a i-Káfíán Jadíd (A collection of new verses).	Panjabi in the Persian character.	Mírán Sháh. Mián Bakhsh. Mágh Sháh	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	8th June 1898.	8	8vo.	I.	1,100	Ditto.	0 0 3
64	817	Qissa-i Misrí Tasníf Akbar Sháh (Story of Misrí by Akbar Sháh).	Ditto	Akbar Sháh.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	12th June 1898.	28	8vo	I.	1,100	Ditto.	0 1 0
65	815	Guldasta-i-Ishq-ma'-i Maulúd Sharíf wa Dhola Sharífa (The Nosegay of Love together with the Holy Nativity and Dhola).	Ditto.	Háfiz Ala Bakhsh.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	13th June 1898.	24	8vo.	I.	1,100	Ditto.	0 1 0
66	822	**Kitáb Tuhfa-i-Punjab, Guldasta-i-Asrár ya'ní Bait-i-Ashiq Zár (A present for the Punjab, being a nosegay of mysteries, *i. e.*, verses by a disconsolate lover).**	Ditto.	Alí Muhammad Ashiq Zár.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	18th June 1898.	48	8vo.	I.	750	Ditto.	0 1 6

Catalogue of Books registered in the Punjab under Act XXV of 1867 *during the quarter ending the* 30*th September* 1898—continued.

1 Serial No.	2 Registration No.	3 Title of the book and the contents of the title-page, with a translation into English of such title and contents, when the same are not in the English language.	4 Language in which the book is written.	5 The name of the Author, Translator, or Editor of the book, or any part thereof.	6 The subject.	7 The place of printing and the place of publication.	8 The name or firm of the Printer and the name or firm of the Publisher.	9 The date of issue from the Press, or of the publication.	10 The number of sheets, leaves or pages.	11 The size.	12 The first, second or other number of the Edition.	13 The number of copies of which the Edition consists.	14 Whether the book is printed or lithographed.	15 The price at which the book is sold to the public.	16 The name and residence of the Proprietor of the copy-right or of any portion of such copy-right.	17 REMARKS.
														Rs. A. P.		
67	823	Sí harafí Vairág Gopí Chand (Verses on the abandonment of worldly enjoyments of Gopí Chand).	Panjábí in the Persian character.	Khushi Rám.	Poetry.	Lahore.	Mujtabáí Press.	19th June 1898.	8	8vo.	I.	1,100	Lithographed	0 0 3		
68	824	1. Sí harafí Háfiz Faiz Bakhsh (Verses by Háfiz Faiz Bakhsh). 2. Hijr Náma (The book of Separation). 3. Dhola (The Lover). 4. Kissa Mahbúb Jání (Story of the Beloved). 5. Sat Wára (The seven days of the week). 6. Sí harafí Sháh Muhammad (Verses by Sháh Muhammad). 7. Maulúd Sharíf Rasúl-i-Maqbúl (The Holy Nativity of the Prophet). 8. Yak Bait Tarz-i-Sohní Fazl Sháh (A verse in the style of Sohní by Fazl Sháh).	Ditto.	Háfiz Faiz Bakhsh and Mián Sháh Muhammad.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	20th June 1898.	16	8vo.	I.	750	Ditto.	0 0 6		
69	837	Káfíán Rahím Bakhsh (Verses by Rahím Bakhsh)	Ditto.	Rahím Bakhsh.	Ditto.	Jagráon, District Ludhiána.	Punjab Diamond Jubilee Press.	8th Decr. 1897.	8	8vo.	I.	750	Ditto.	0 0 6		
70	838	Sang Náma-i-Sanám (An account of a pilgrimage to Sanám).	Ditto.	Mián Muhammad Bakhsh.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	9th Decr. 1897.	24	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 1 3		
71	840	Qissa-i-Manzúm Sardár Kirpál Singh wa Qatl-i-Partápí (Versified story of Sardár Kirpál Singh and of the assassination of Partápí).	Ditto.	Muhammad Ghulám Murtaza Khán, Khádim.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	5th Jany. 1898.	20	8vo.	I.	400	Ditto.	0 0 6		

72	841	Qissa Sardár Kirpál Singh aur Qatl Partápí (Versified story of Sardár Kirpál Singh and of the assassination of Partápí).	Panjábí in the Gurmukhí character.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	8th Jany. 1898.	16	8vo.	I.	400	Ditto.	0 0 6
73	845	Bárán Máh Bábú Rám (A Calendar of Bábú Rám).	Panjábí in the Persian character.	Munshí Rám.	Ditto.	Hoshiárpur.	Khatrí Press.	4th June 1898.	16	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	Gratis.
74	848	Sí harafí-i-Tauhíd i-Kháliq-i-Kaunain ma' i Sí harafí i-Na't-i Saiyid-us-Saqlain (Verses in praise of God and His Prophet).	Ditto.	Maulvi Ghulám Nabí.	Ditto.	Amritsar.	Akhtar i-Hind Press.	26th June 1898.	32	16mo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 1 0
75	850	Jang-i-Chamkaur (The Battle of Chamkaur).	Panjábí in the Gurmukhí character.	Khálsa Tract Society, Amritsar.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Wazír-i-Hind Press.	15th June 1898.	56	16mo.	I.	1,000	Printed	0 1 0
76	855	Janj Wasáwá Singh (Marriage Procession by Wasáwa Singh).	Ditto.	Wasáwá Singh.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	22nd June 1898	8	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 0 3
77	857	Sí harafí-i Sohní Mahínwál (Verses on Sohní and Mahínwál).	Panjábí in the Persian character.	Haidar 'Alí.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Dabír-i-Hind Press.	29th June 1898.	8	8vo.	I.	1,100	Lithographed.	0 0 6
78	859	Tarz-i-Zamána i-Hál (The tendency of the times).	Ditto.	Saiyid Ghulám Alí Sháh.	Ditto.	Ditto	Roz Bázár Press.	25th June 1898.	4	8vo.	I.	375	Ditto.	0 0 6
79	865	Ustutí Báhú Deví (Verses in Praise of the Goddess Báhú).	Ditto.	Pandit Bhagat Rám.	Ditto.	Siálkot	Punjab Press.	12th July 1898.	8	16mo.	I.	850	Ditto.	0 0 6
80	894	Ajkal kí Devion kí Sith (A satire on the Goddesses of these days).	Ditto.	Lála Gyán Chand.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Anwar-i-Ahmadí Press.	1st Augt. 1898.	8	8vo.	New.	1,000	Ditto	0 0 6
81	903	Káfíán wa Bárán Máh Ishar Dás Udásí (Verses and a Calendar by Ishar Dás).	Ditto.	'Ishar Dás.	Ditto.	Ráwalpindi.	Gulshan i-Punjab Press.	17th July 1898.	32	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 1 0
82	908	1. Sí harafí-i-Hazrat Yúsuf (Verses on Hazrat Joseph) 2. Qissa Jáhil wa Mullán (Story of an Illiterate and a Learned man). 3. Qissa Solán Sahelíán (Story of the sixteen Female Friends) 4. Káfí-i-Bulle Sháh (Verses by Bulle Sháh).	Ditto.	Sa'd-ud-Dín Yásín. Mustafa. Bulle Sháh.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	20th July 1898.	16	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 0 6
83	911	Bárán Máh Hidáyat Ulla (A Calendar by Hidáyat Ulla).	Panjábí in the Gurmukhí character.	Hidayat Ulla.	Ditto	Ditto.	Ditto.	21st July 1898.	8	16mo.	New.	600	Ditto.	0 0 3

Catalogue of Books registered in the Punjab under Act XXV of 1867 during the quarter ending the 30th September 1898—continued.

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														Rs. A. P.		
84	912	Bára Máh te Bait (A Calendar and Verses).	Panjábí in the Persian character.	Partáp Singh.	Poetry.	Ráwalpindi.	Gulshan-i-Punjab Press.	22nd July 1898.	16	8vo.	I.	100	Lithographed.	0 1 [illegible]		
85	914	Durúd Sharíf Hazára (Prayers for the benefit of Muhammad).	Panjábí in the Arabic character.	Muhyid Dín.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	Ditto.	16	16mo	New.	800	Ditto.	0 0 6		
86	915	Durúd-i Arwátí (Prayers for the benefit of Muhammad).	Ditto	Muzlim Dín.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	8	16mo.	New.	1,000	Ditto.	0 0 3		
87	916	Mi'ráj Náma-i-Báfindgán ...	Panjábí in the Persian character.	Shaikh Muhammad Hussain.	Ditto.	Ditto	Ditto	23rd July 1898.	8	8vo.	I.	750	Ditto.	0 0 [illegible]	...	Is the story of a poor, simple hearted weaver, who was made the victim of a coarse practical joke on account of his ceaseless, loud prayers to God that he may be shown the worlds traversed by Muhammad in his night journey.
88	917	Bhagat Málá Wár Bhagtáwalí (Lives of the Saints).	Panjábí in the Gurmukhí character	Bhái Gurdás	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	20	16mo.	I.	500	Printed.	0 0 6		
89	920	Krishna Lílá arthat Dútián Krishn Jí (The Frolics of Krishna in the form of a dialogue).	Ditto.	Mahbúb.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	25th July 1898.	8	16mo.	I.	700	Ditto	0 0 6		
90	922	Panje Sáhib dí Wártá (An account of Panja Sáhib).	Ditto.	Gangá Singh.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	26th July 1898.	16	16mo.	New.	1,200	Ditto.	0 0 6		

91	923	1. Abyát-i-Sáín Gauhar (Verses by Sáín Gauhar). 2. Abyát-i-Sháh Murád Sáhib (Verses by Sháh Murád). 3. Shutar Náma Sháh-i-Sharaf (Verses by Sháh-i-Sharaf). 4. Madh-i-Hazarat Mahbúb Subhání (Verses in praise of Shaikh Abdul Qádir Jíláni).	Panjábí in the Persian character.	Sáín Gauhar Sháh Murád.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	Ditto.	8	8vo.	I.	700	Litho-graphed.	0 0 6	
92	924	Káffán Sháh-i-Husain (Verses by Sháh Husain).	Ditto.	Sháh Husain.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	27th July 1898.	12	8vo.	I.	600	Ditto.	0 1 0	
93	9:8	Sífharafí Sant Bolá Rám Jí (Verses by Sant Bolá Rám).	Panjábí in the Gurmukhí character.	Bolá Rám.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	29th July 1898.	8	16mo.	I.	700	Printed.	0 0 3	
94	929	Jang Náma Tirah (An account of the Tirah Campaign).	Ditto.	Harnám Singh.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	30th July 1898.	80	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto	0 4 0	Lála Bútá Mal, Book-seller and Proprietor, Gulshan-i-Punjab Press, Ráwalpindi.
95	936	Saif-ul-Mulúk wa Badí' ul-Jamál (Story of Saif-ul-Mulúk and Badí'-ul-Jamál).	Panjábí in the Persian character.	Mián Muhammad.	Ditto.	Jhelum	Universal Press.	10th July 1898.	452	8vo.	I.	350	Litho-graphed.	1 4 0 and 1 0 0	
96	939	Qissa Átishzadgí Shahr Peshá war (Story of the great fire of Peshávar).	Ditto.	Bhagat Rám.	Ditto.	Amrit-sar.	Anand Parkásh Press.	8th July 1898.	8	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto	0 0 3	
97	940	Sí haraff dar Bayán Shahádat Imámain (Verses describing the Martyrdom of the Imáms).	Ditto.	Fazl-ud-dín.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	10th July 1898.	8	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 0 3	
98	941	Miftah-ul Ádan ya'ni Nasíhat Náma (Key to Paradise, *i.e* A Book of Advice).	Ditto.	Rahím Bakhsh	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	12th July 1898.	8	16mo.	I.	350	Ditto.	0 0 3	
99	978	Nasíhat Náma Alma'rúf Jerá, Munáját Pír Khudá Bakhsh Khair Purí (A Book of Advice known as the prayers of Pír Khudá Bakhsh of Khairpur).	Panjábí in the Arabic character.	'Azíz Ulla and Muhammad Khudá Bakhsh Pír.	Ditto.	Lahore.	'Azízí Press.	27th July 1898.	8	16mo.	I.	1,040	Ditto.	0 0 3	
100	979	Rábit-ul-'Áshiqín fí Na't-i-Saiyid ul-Mursalín (The Delight of Lovers, being verses in praise of Muhammad).	Panjábí in the Persian character.	Mirzá Masáhib Beg.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	28th July 1898.	16	8vo.	I.	520	Ditto.	0 0 6	
101	999	Qissa-i-Báí wa Khán Amír (Story of Báí and Khán Amír).	Ditto.	Hakím Ghulám Nabi.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Gulshan-i-Hind Press.	July 1898	25	8vo.	I.	700	Ditto.	0 1 0	

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102	1024	Sfharff-i-Khuwája Dil Muhammad (Verses by Khuwája Dil Muhammad).	Panjábí in the Persian character.	Khuwája Shaikh Dil Muhammad.	Poetry.	Lahore.	Muhammadí Press.	14th July 1898	8	16mo	I.	1,100	Lithographed.	0 0 6		
103	1025	Munáját-hái Vaddá Mián Sáhib (Prayers hy Vaddá Mián).	Ditto.	Mián Imám Bakhsh.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	19th July 1898	12	8vo.	I.	350	Ditto.	0 1 0		
104	1028	Hidáyat-un-Nisá (Instructions for women).	Ditto	Maulví Shaikh Muhammad.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Gulzár i-Muhammadí Press.	9th July 1898.	52	8vo	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 2 6		
105	1029	Kámin-un-Nisá (Verses in the Kámin metre).	Ditto.	Dád Khuwáh.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	10th July 1898	24	16mo	I	3,000	Ditto.	0 0 9		
106	030	Munáját ba sad 'Ijzo niyáz ba janáb Hazrat Amír-ul-Muminín Haidar Karrar 'Ali (A humble petition addressed to Hazrat Ali, the Lord of the Faithful)	Ditto.	Mirza 'Abdulla Beg.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	11th July 1898.	8	8vo.	I.	400	Ditto	0 0 3		
107	1033	Vairág Sat Sang (Devotional Songs).	Panjábí in the Gurn ukhí character	Shankar Dás	Ditto.	Ditto.	Srí Akál Press.	26th July 1898.	35	16mo	I.	...	Printed	0 1 6		
108	1036	Nasíhat-i-Dilpazír (Interesting Advice).	Panjábí in the Persian character.	Muhammad Bakhsh Hamdú.	Ditto.	Jullundur.	Sat Dharam Parchárak Press.	25th Augt 1898	8	16mo.	New.	700	Lithographed.	0 0 3		
109	1037	Mu'jiza-i Hiraí (The Miracle of the Hind).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	8	16mo,	I.	1,400	Ditto	0 0 6		

110	1048	Majmú'a i-Rahím Yár (A collection of the Poetical writings of Rahím Yár).	Ditto.	Mián Rahím Bakhsh.	Ditto.	Lahore.	Mustafái Press.	7th Septr. 1898.	2[illegible]	8vo.	New.	4,000	Ditto.	0 1 0	Fazl ud dín, Book-seller, Lahore.
111	1062	Qissa Jang Mulkh Tíráh (Story of the Tirah Campaign).	Panjábí in the Gurmukhí character.	Bhái Lábhá Singh.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Punjab Economical Press.	1st Septr 1898.	3[illegible]	8vo.	I.	1,000	Printed.	0 2 0	
112	752	Shelter Trench Exercise dá Kam 23 Paltan (Shelter Trench Exercise 23rd Pioneers).	Panjábí.	Jamadár Indar Singh.	Miscellaneous.	Ludhiána.	Civil and Military News Press.	23rd June 1898	6	16mo.	I.	200	Ditto.	0 0 9	
113	770	Shok Samáchár arthát nimáne Kartár Singh dí Bál Mirtu de Dardnák hálát (A sad narrative, being a painful account of the early death of poor Kartár Singh).	Ditto.	Bhái Mehr Singh Cháola.	Ditto.	Lahore.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press	31st May 1898.	227	16mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	Not given.	
114	769	Granth Mízán i Tibb (The Balance of Medical Science).	Ditto.	...	Medicine.	Ditto.	Ditto.	30th May 1898.	225	8vo	I.	1,500	Ditto.	0 3 0	
115	773	Granth Tibb-i-Yúsufí (A Medical Work by Yúsuf).	Ditto.	...	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	20th May 1898	201	8vo.	I.	1,500	Ditto.	0 3 0	
116	774	Risála-i-Tap (A Treatise on Fever).	Ditto.	...	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	25th May 1898.	211	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 2 6	
117	781	Naí Tarz ká Jap jí sáhib (A new type of Jap jí, the Sikh Prayer Book).	Panjábí in the Persian character.	...	Religion (Sikh).	Ditto.	Ditto	10th June 1898.	34	32mo.	I.	2,000	Lithographed.	0 0 3	
118	818	Subh uz-Zákirín Hissa-i-Duwum Násir-uz-Zákirín (Elegiac Verses).	Ditto.	Muhammad Siddíq.	Religion (Muhammadan).	Ditto.	Mujtabáí Press.	14th June 1898.	16	8vo.	I.	1,100	Ditto	0 1 0	
119	819	Matláb-uz-Zákirín Hissa-i-Duwum Násir uz-Zákirín (Elegiac Verses).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	15th June 1898.	16	8vo.	I.	1,100	Ditto.	0 0 9	
120	849	Sachchá Balí Dán arthat Srí Gurú Tegh Bahádur jí dá Dharam het sáká (An account of the true Sacrifice of Gurú Tegh Bahádur for Religion).	Panjábí in the Gurmukhí character.	Gopál Singh.	Religion (Hindú).	Amritsar.	Wazír-i-Hind Press.	9th June 1898.	49	16mo.	I.	1,000	Printed.	0 1 0	
121	856	Srí Gurú Granth Sáhib Vichchon Chaláne de Shabad (Funeral verses taken from the Sikh Granth).	Ditto.	Khálsa Tract Society, Amritsar.	Religion (Sikh).	Ditto.	Ditto.	25th June 1898	112	16mo	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 1 6	

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														Rs. A. P.		
122	985	Injíl Yuhanná Panjábi Boli vich (The Gospel of St. John in Panjábí).	Panjábí in the Persian character.	Punjab Bible Society, Lahore.	Religion (Christian).	Lahore.	Rifáh-i-'Am Press.	17th July 1898	112	16mo.	R.	1,000	Litho graphed.	0 0 6		
123	851	Kál Samen dí Wártá (Story of the Famine).	Panjábí in the Gurmukhí character.	Khálsa Tract Society, Amritsar.	Fiction.	Amritsar.	Wazír-i-Hind Press.	17th June 1898	56	16mo.	I.	1,000	Printed.	0 1 0		
124	852	Kál Samen dí Wártá, Bhág Dújá (Story of the Famine, Part II).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	19th June 1898	45	16mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 1 0		
		The following are designed for Educational purposes.														
125	973	Bál Updesh (Instructions to children).	Ditto.	Rái Sáhib Munshí Gulab Singh and Sons.	Language.	Lahore.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press.	10th Augt 1898.	32	16mo	I.	5,000	Litho-graphed.	0 0 3	Rái Sáhib Munshi Guláb Singh and Sons, Lahore.	
		Books, Pashto.														
		The following are designed for Educational purposes.														
126	971	Ganj i Pashto (The Pashto Treasury).	Pashto	Maulaví Ahmad.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	6th Decr. 1897.	128	4to.	I.	2,000	Ditto.	5 0 0	Ditto.	
127	972	Kilíd i-Afghání (Key to the Pashto Language).	Ditto	Reverend T. P. Hughes, C. M. R.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	7th Feby. 1893.	413	4to.	New.	1,000	Ditto	10 0 0	Ditto.	

Books, Persian.

128	795	Lum'a-i Lum'ání (Light from the source of all Light)	Persian.	Maulavi Saiyid 'Alí.	Religion (Muhammadan.).	Ditto.	Shams-ul-Hind Press.	16th June 1898.	21	8vo.	I.	350	Ditto	Free.	...	Explains some of the ceremonials connected with the Shia mode of saying the prescribed prayers.
129	991	Shu'áhá-i-Tábinda Dáfi'-i-Raib az pas-i Pardah-i 'Alam-i Ghaib ya'ni Mukálamát-i-Muhibbána (Bright rays shining from behind the veil of mystery, dispelling all doubt, *i.e.*, Friendly Dialogues)	Ditto.	'Abdul Masíh.	Religion (Christian).	Ditto.	Rifáh-i-'Am Press.	24th July 1898.	243	16mo	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 3 0		
130	1021	Saif-ul-Furqán fí Ta'ríf-ul-Kufr wal Imán (The sword of the Qurán distinguishing the True from the False religion).	Ditto.	Maulaví Saiyid 'Alí.	Religion (Muhammadan).	Ditto.	Shams-ul-Hind Press.	30th July 1898.	78	8vo.	I.	350	Ditto.	Free.		
131	1019	Tuhfat-ul-Musalmín wa Hadyat-ul-Muminín (A present for Muhammadans together with Instructions for the Faithful)	Ditto	Mír Muhammad Hasan 'Alí Khán.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	22nd July 1898.	98	8vo.	I.	350	Ditto.	Do.		
132	839	Sí harafí-i Khádim (Verses by Khádim).	Ditto.	Muhammad Ghulam Murtaza Khán, Khádim.	Poetry.	Jagraon, District Ludhiána.	Punjab Diamond Jubilee Press.	20th Decr. 1897.	4	8vo	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 0 3		
133	875	Tarkíb Band Marsíya (Elegiac verses).	Ditto.	Maulaví Altáf Husain Hálí	Ditto.	Delhi.	Mujtabáí Press.	30th June 1898.	16	8vo.	I	2,100	Ditto.	0 2 0		
134	1054	Akmal-ul-'Imán (The Essentials of Faith).	Ditto.	Mullá 'Abdul Haq, Chishtí.	Ditto.	Lahore.	Victoria Press.	5th Septr. 1898.	172	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto	0 12 0		
135	1056	Tuhfa-i-Nasáyíh (Choice Admonitions).	Ditto.	...	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	8th Septr 1898.	48	8vo.	I.	1,350	Ditto	0 5 0		
136	888	Tuhfat-ul-Ahbáb fí Lutf ush Shabáb (A present for the seekers of youthful pleasures).	Ditto.	Hakím Muhammad Sadr-ud-Dín Khán.	Medicine.	Delhi.	Razawí Press.	July 1898.	44	8vo.	I	1,050	Ditto.	Gratis.	Hakím Sadr-ud-Dín Khán, Muhalla Farrásh Khána, Gali Cháh Shírín, Delhí.	

Catalogue of Books registered in the Punjab under Act XXV of 1867 *during the quarter ending the* 30*th September* 1898—continued.

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Serial No.	Registration No.	Title of the book and the contents of the title-page, with a translation into English of such title and contents when the same are not in the English language.	Language in which the book is written.	The name of the Author, Translator, or Editor of the book, or any part thereof.	The subject.	The place of printing and the place of publication.	The name or firm of the Printer and the name or firm of the Publisher.	The date of issue from the Press or of the publication.	The number of sheets, leaves or pages.	The size.	The first, second or other number of the Edition.	The number of copies of which the Edition consists.	Whether the book is printed or lithographed.	The price at which the book is sold to the public.	The name and residence of the Proprietor of the copy-right or of any portion of such copy-right.	REMARKS.
														Rs A. P.		
137	1040	1. Pand Náma-i-Shaikh Faríd-ud-dín 'Attár (Book of Advice by Shaikh Faríd ud-dín, 'Attár). 2. Karímá (O Merciful). 3. Nám-i-Haq (The name of God). 4. Mahmúd Náma (The Book of Mahmúd). 5. Faráiz-i-Namáz (The necessary observances in connection with the prescribed Prayers).	Persian.	Shaikh Faríd ud-dín, 'Attár. Shaikh Sádí. Mahmúd.	Miscellaneous.	Ráwalpindí.	Gulshan-i-Punjab Press.	15th July 1898.	120	8vo.	I.	1,500	Lithographed.	0 2 6		
138	1055	Tútí Náma-i Fársí (The Book of Parrot in the Persian language).	Ditto.	Saiyid Muhammad Khudáwand, Qádirí.	Fiction.	Lahore	Victoria Press, Lahore.	6th Septr. 1898.	60	8vo.	I.	750	Ditto.	0 5 0		
		The following are designed for Educational purposes.														
139	756	Fársí kí Dúsrí Kitáb (The Second Persian Reader).	Ditto.	Published under the Orders of the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab.	Language.	Ditto.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press.	10th May 1898.	44	16mo.	New.	20,000	Ditto.	0 1 5		
140	993	Fársí kí Pahlí Kitáb (The First Persian Reader).	Ditto.	Anjuman-i-Himáyat-i-Islám, Lahore.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Rifáh-i-'Am Press.	28th July 1898.	48	8vo.	New.	8,000	Ditto.	0 1 9		
141	783	Pand Náma-i Shaikh Faríd-ud-dín 'Attár (Book of Advice by Shaikh Faríd-ud-dín, 'Attár).	Ditto.	Shaikh Faríd-ud-dín, 'Attár	Poetry.	Ditto.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press.	25th June 1898.	64	8vo.	R.	5,000	Ditto.	0 1 0		
		Books, Sanskrit.														
142	948	Devi Panch Ratan (The Five Services connected with the worship of the Goddess).	Sanskrit.	Pandit Rúp Lál.	Religion (Hindú).	Amritsar.	Chashma-i-Núr Press.	20th July 1898.	24	8vo.	I.	550	Ditto.	0 1 0		

Books, Urdu.

143	746	Field Training kí Kitáb (Field Training made easy).	Urdú.	Master Ghulám Muhyid Dín (Translator).	Miscellaneous.	Ludhiána.	Civil and Military News Press.	9th June 1898.	242	16mo.	I.	700	Ditto.	1 0 0		
144	747	Ditto ditto ...	Urdú in the Nágrí character	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	11th June 1898.	318	16mo.	I.	1,000	Printed	1 4 0		
145	748	Physical Drill Taswíron ke sáth (Physical Drill with illustrations).	Urdú in the Persian character.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	13th June 1898.	36	16mo.	I.	700	Lithographed.	0 4 0		
146	749	Standing Orders ...	Ditto.	William Turnor.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	15th June 1898.	28	16mo.	I.	50	Ditto.	0 3 0		
147	750	Tash'l-ul-Qawá'id (Company Drill made easy).	Urdú.	Master Ghulám Muhyid Dín (Translator).	Ditto.	Ludhiána.	Ditto.	16th June 1898.	148	16mo.	I.	700	Ditto.	0 12 0		
148	753	Honorary Mania, Ya'ní Khabt-i-Qurbání.	Ditto.	Lála Átmá Rám.	Ditto.	Jullundur.	Sat Dharam Parchárak Press.	25th June 1898.	20	8vo.	I.	1,600	Ditto.	0 0 6		
149	761	Latáif ush Shákirí Hissa-i-Awwal, al má'rúf Jawáb o Sawal Mullá wa Bírbal (Witty sayings by Shákir, Part I, known as the Questions and Answers of the Mullá and Bírbal).	Ditto.	'Ala-ud-dín, Shákir.	Ditto.	Lahore.	Mufíd-i-Ám Press.	12th May 1898.	40	16mo.	R.	5,000	Ditto.	0 0 3		
150	762	Latáif ush Shákirí Hissa-i-Duwum al ma'rúf Sawal o Jawáb Mullá wa Bírbal (Witty sayings by Shákir, Part II, known as the Questions and Answers of the Mullá and Bírbal).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	Ditto.	32	16mo.	R.	5,000	Ditto.	0 0 3		
151	763	Latáif ush Shákirí Hissa-i Suwum al mar'úf Sawal o Jawáb Mullá wa Bírbal (Witty sayings by Shákir. Part III, known as the Questions and Answers of the Mullá and Bírbal).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	32	16mo.	R.	5,000	Ditto.	0 0 3		
152	802	Himáyat un Nisá yá'ní Aína-i-Khiyálát-i-Mastúrát (Protection of Women, or a Mirror of the Thoughts of Women).	Ditto.	Farhat Ján Begam.	Ditto.	Muzang, District Lahore.	Farrukh Press.	19th June 1898.	32	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 2 6	Mahmúd Khán, Lodhí, 1st Persian Teacher, Punjab Chiefs' College, Lahore	
153	810	Majmú'a i I'jáz i 'Isawí (A collection of the Wonder-working Writings of Muhammad Isá).	Ditto.	Khwája Muhammad 'Isa.	Ditto.	Lahore.	Mujtabáí Press.	6th June 1898.	96	8vo.	I.	1,100	Ditto.	0 2 0	...	Deals with such subjects as the interpreting of dreams, phrenology, palmistry, charms and incantations for exercising evil spirits, &c., &c.

Catalogue of Books registered in the Punjab under Act XXV of 1867 during the quarter ending the 30th September 1898—continued.

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														Rs. A. P.		
154	813	Faiz-i-Sulaimání (The Benevolence of Solomon).	Urdú.	Munshí Sábit Alí.	Miscellaneous.	Lahore.	Mujtabáí Press.	9th June 1898.	24	8vo.	I.	900	Lithographed.	0 0 6	...	Receipts and charms for certain diseases.
155	842	Guide wa Marker Duty (Guide and Marker's Duty).	Urdú in the Gurmúkhí character.	Havildár Wasáwa Singh, Lance Havildár Rám Singh, Bhagwán Singh and 'Abd-ul-Hamíd, Clerk (Translators).	Ditto.	Jagráon, District Ludhiána.	Punjab Diamond Jubilee Press.	10th Jany. 1898.	95	16mo.	I.	500	Printed.	0 5 0		
156	843	Ditto ditto.	Urdú in the Nágrí character.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	11th Jany. 1898.	78	16mo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 4 0		
157	866	(Qawá'id) Anjuman-i-Mufíd-i-Ám Tambol Fund Muslimín Chháoni wa Zil 'i-Ferozepore (Rules of the Muhammadan Marriage Fund for the District and Cantonments of Ferozepore).	Urdú in the Persian character.	Munshí Rahím-ud-dín.	Ditto.	Ferozepore.	Siddíqí Press.	July 1898.	16	8vo.	I.	350	Lithographed.	Gratis.		
158	896	Fihrist-i-Dehát Radíf wár zil 'i-Ludhiána (Alphabetical List of the villages of the Ludhiána District).	Urdú.	Compiled in Settlement of 1883.	Ditto.	Ludhiána.	Hitkárí Press.	15th July 1898.	28	8vo.	I.	150	Ditto.	0 2 0		
159	1001	Áwáza-i-Gaúrakhsha (On the Protection of Cows).	Ditto.	Lála Dhanpat Rái.	Ditto.	Lahore.	Khatrí Samáchár Press.	1st Augt. 1898.	16	8vo	I.	1,500	Ditto.	Free.		
160	751	Khiyálát-i Qásimi (Thoughts of Qásim).	Ditto.	Bábú Qásim 'Ali Khán.	Religion (Muhammadan).	Ludhiána.	Civil and Military News Press.	18th June 1898.	72	8vo.	I	700	Ditto	1 0 0		

161	755	Khatt o Kitábat Mausúm ba Izhár-i-Haq (A correspondence called the Manifestation of Truth.)	Ditto.	...	Ditto.	Siálkot.	Anwár-i-Ahmadí Press	6th July 1898	32	8vo	I.	350	Ditto.	*Nil.*		
162	798	Fiqh-i-Muhammadíya, Taríqa-i-Ahmadíya, Hissa-i-Panjum (The Institutes of Muhammad).	Ditto.	Abul Hasan.	Ditto.	Lahore.	Siddíqí Press.	7th June 1898.	159	8vo.	I.	1,100	Ditto.	0 6 0	'Abdur Rahmán, Ahmad and Abdul Haiya, Lahore.	
163	833	Tract No. I, Hamárí Majbúrí ...	Ditto.	Natthu Lál.	Religion.	Ludhiána.	Hitkári Press.	15th April 1898.	16	16mo.	I.	450	Ditto.	0 0 6	...	A dissertation on free will and predestination.
164	846	Khándání Du'áen (Hindústáni Masíhíon ke líye) (Family Prayers) for (Indian Christians).	Ditto.	P. R. B. Society	Religion (Christian).	Amritsar	Mission Press.	21st June 1898	88	16mo.	I.	1,100	Ditto.	0 1 0		
165	863	Mukhtasar Sawál o Jawáb kí Bunyád par 'Ilm-i-Iláhe ka Mujmal Bayán (Discourses on Theology in the form of a catechism).	Ditto.	Miss M. Martin (Translator).	Ditto.	Siálkot.	Punjab Press.	1st July 1898.	208	16mo	I.	300	Ditto.	0 4 0		
166	887	Gulshan-i-Wiládat ma'rúf ba Míládi-i-Rahímí Sharíf (Verses on the Holy Nativity of the Prophet).	Ditto.	Mír Muhammad 'Abdur Rahím Sháh.	Religion (Muhammadan).	Delhí	Razawí Press.	July 1898	92	8vo.	I.	1,050	Ditto.	0 4 0		
167	897	Qísas ush Shuhdá (Stories of Martyrs).	Ditto.	Saiyid Badr-ud-dín (Author) and Saiyid Amír-ud-dín Sháh (Editor).	Ditto.	Jullundur.	Qaisarí Press.	11th Augt. 1898.	115	8vo	I.	350	Ditto.	0 10 0		
168	995	Risála-i-Barkát ulla us Samad al Ma'rúf Barkát-i-Samdíya (The Virtue of repeating "Ulla us-samad," an epithet of God).	Ditto.	Mián Muhammad Murád.	Ditto.	Lahore.	Rifáh-i-'Am Press	29th July 1898.	29	18mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 2 0		
169	1003	Purán kis ne banáe (Who wrote the Puranas?)	Ditto.	Kishan Chand.	Religion (Arya).	Ditto.	Kishan Chand Press	20th April 1898.	12	8vo.	New	600	Ditto.	0 0 3		
170	1006	Hindú, Árya aur Namaste kí Tahqíqát (An examination of the meanings of the terms Hindú, Arya and Namaste).	Ditto.	Pandit Lekh Rám.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	18th May 1898.	26	8vo.	I	1,000	Ditto.	0 1 3		
171	1011	Urdú Satyárth Parkásh wa Árya Uddesh Ratan Mála (An Urdú version of the "Illuminator of Truth," together with the "Rosary of the Aims and Objects of the Árya Samáj").	Ditto.	Rádha Kishan Mahta (Translator).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	22nd June 1898.	798	16mo	I.	3,000	Ditto.	1 12 0	Mahta Rahda Kishan, Lahore.	

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														Rs. A. P.		
172	1012	Hamáre Bichhre húe Bháí, No I (Our parted Brethren, No. 1).	Urdú.	Lála Jai Chandra.	Religion (Arya).	Lahore.	Kishan Chand Press.	15th July 1898.	14	8vo.	I.	1,600	Lithographed.	0 0 6	...	The Author proposes to bring out a series of tracts showing how the Indo-Aryans were forced to accept Islám by their Moslem conquerors. The present part deals with the conversion of Kashmír.
173	1013	'Ísáíon ke Háth se Bháíon ko Bacháo (Save your Brethren from the hands of the Christian Missionary).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	22nd July 1898.	14	8vo.	I.	1,600	Ditto.	0 0 6		
174	1014	Izála-i-Auhám-i-Ahmadíyá, Hissa-i-Awwal (A Remover of the whims of Ahmad).	Ditto.	Sewak Hakím Sant Rám.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	25th July 1898	40	8vo.	I.	350	Ditto.	0 2 6	...	A controversial composition directed against Mirza Ghulám Ahmad of Qádián.
175	1038	Árya Samáj men Shántí phailáne ká Aslí Upáo aur Rám Chandra jí ká Sachcha Darshan (The real means of infusing a spirit of peace in the Arya Samáj, together with the "True vision of Rám Chandráji).	Ditto.	Pandit Lekh Rám.	Ditto.	Jullundur	Sat Dharam Parchárak Press.	30th August 1898.	52	8vo.	New.	700	Ditto.	0 1 9		
176	1039	Risála i-Jihád (A Pamphlet on Jihád).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	68	8vo.	New.	700	Ditto.	0 3 0	...	The writer attempts to show that the waging of war against unbelievers was a religious duty for a true Moslem, and refers to passages in the Muhammadan Scriptures in support of his contention.

177	1069	Brahm Bodh 'urf Nirbán Ved (The knowledge of the Supreme Spirit, known as the Book of Salvation.)	Ditto.	Munshí Gulshan Rái.	Religion, Hindu.	Delhi.	Qaisar-i-Hind Press.	20th April 1898.	384	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	1 0 0	...	The volume opens with a description of Brahma—the Universal Spirit, in accordance with the teachings of the Vedant philosophy. The existence of the human spirit and its relation with the Supreme is then discussed. Renunciation of worldly attachments is the first step in the onward march of the soul, and its total absorption in the All-Pervading One, the final goal.
178	766	Kanz-ul-Matálib (Love Verses.)	Ditto.	Mír Zuhúr.	Poetry.	Lahore.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press.	16th May 1898.	16	8vo.	I.	5,000	Ditto.	0 1 0		
179	847	Sawál o Jawáb au Gít (A Catechism in Verse.)	Ditto.	Revd. J. F.	Ditto.	Amritsar.	Mission Press.	21st June 1898.	48	16mo.	New.	20,000	Ditto.	0 0 3		
180	889	Masnawí-i Hairat (Poems by Hairat.)	Ditto.	Bábú 'Abd-ul-Qádir Khán, Hairát.	Ditto.	Delhi.	Razáwí Press.	July 1898.	32	8vo.	I.	1,050	Ditto.	0 2 0		
181	919	Jai Deví (Hail Goddess!)	Ditto.	Pindí Dás.	Ditto.	Ráwalpindi.	Gulshan-i-Punjab Press.	25th July 1898.	8	16mo.	I.	400	Ditto.	0 0 6		
182	921	Ditto (Ditto.) ...	Urdú in the Gurmukhí character	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	16	16mo.	I.	500	Printed.	0 0 6		
183	996	Srí Rám Chandar jí ká Darshan ma'i Gangá kí Nínd aur Malot kí Deví aur ek Musáfir (The vision of Rám Chandra and other minor poems.)	Ditto.	Mulk Ráj Bhalla.	Ditto.	Lahore.	Rifáh-i-'Am Press.	30th July 1898.	24	12mo.	I.	3,000	Lithographed	0 0 3		
184	1004	Prem Patrika (A Love Letter.)	Ditto.	Gobind Rám	Ditto.	Ditto.	Kishan Chand Press.	23rd April 1898.	16	16mo.	I.	300	Ditto.	0 0 3		
185	1005	Gangá kí Nínd bama'i Srí Rám Chandra ká Darshan (Verses addressed to the Ganges, together with the vision of Rám Chandrájí.)	Ditto.	Kishan Chand.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	12th May 1898.	12	16mo.	New.	1,000	Ditto.	0 0 6		
186	1026	Musaddas-i-Jang-i-Badr, Mu'jizá-i-Rusúl-i-Khudá, Fazílat-i-Siddíq-i-Akbar, Fazílat-i-Hazrat 'Umr, Fazílat-i-Hazrat 'Usmán, Fazílat-i-Hazrat 'Alí, Munáját Hazrat Imám Hasan Husain, Karámat Ghaus A'zim (Stanzas on the Battle of Badr.)	Urdu.	Khawája Dil Muhammad.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Muhammadí Press.	29th July 1898.	16	16mo.	I.	1,100	Ditto.	0 1 0	...	A short poem giving an account of one of Muhammad's battles, together with that of the brave doings of his four companions.
187	1045	Qismat kí Rasáí (The Power of Fate.)	Ditto.	Maulví Muhammad Ishaq.	Ditto.	Delhi.	Rozána Akhbár Press.	1st Septr. 1898.	8	8vo.	I.	3,300	Ditto.	0 0 3		
188	1046	Qissa-i-Ashábí-i-Fíl (Story of the Lords of the Elephant.)	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	16	8vo.	I.	3,300	Ditto.	0 0 6	...	Is an Urdú verse commentary on a Chapter of the Qurán.

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														Rs. A. P.		
189	1066	Kaljug kí Lílá Dharam aur Páp ká Jhagrá (The Frolics of the Iron age; a contest between Virtue and Vice).	Urdú.	Báwá Mathhrá Purí.	Poetry.	Lahore.	Koh-i-Núr Press.	29th Augt. 1898.	8	16mo.	I.	350	Lithographed.	0 0 6		
190	1067	Pothi Námáwalí Bhagwat Bhagtán Ishwar Parmátmá (An account of certain Hindu Saints).	Ditto.	Múl Ráj.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	8th Septr. 1898.	28	8vo.	I.	100	Ditto.	0 1 0		
191	772	Gul Bakáoli (Story of Gul Bakáolí).	Urdú in the Gurmukhí character.	...	Fiction.	Ditto.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press	31st May 1893.	166	8vo.	I.	1,500	Printed.	0 3 0		
192	836	Padmáwat ya'ní ek Sachchí Dastán (Padmáwat, or a True Story).	Urdú in the Persian Character	Munshí Sálig Rám.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Haftawár Press.	23rd June 1898.	172	8vo.	I.	304	Lithographed	0 10 0		
193	864	Darbár-i-Paris ke Asrár Pahlí jild mansúm ba Zaríf-i-Chequette (Mysteries of the Court of Paris, Vol. I called Chequette the Jester.)	Ditto	Ghulám Qádir Fasíh (Translator.)	Ditto.	Siálkot.	Punjab Press.	10th July 1898.	368	8vo.	I.	400	Ditto.	2 8 0		
194	899	Venetia	Urdú	Bábú Shiv Parshád.	Ditto.	Ráwalpindi.	Gulshan-i-Punjab Press.	11th July 1898.	108	8vo	I.	500	Ditto.	0 8 0	...	A love story adapted from some English Dramatic work.
195	1044	Kitáb-un-Naqlíyát (A Book of Stories.)	Ditto.	Late Nawáb Fakhr-ud-dín, Khán Bahádur, Shams-ul-Umrá.	Ditto.	Dehli.	Rozána Akhbár Press.	1st Septr. 1898.	192	8vo	2nd.	500	Ditto.	Gratis.		
196	786	Tazkira-i-Amír 'Abdur Rahmán Khán (Life of Amír 'Abdur Rahmán Khán).	Ditto.	Munshí Mahbúb 'Alam.	Biography.	Lahore	Khádim-ul-Ta'lím Punjab Press.	14th June 1898.	334	8vo.	I.	700	Ditto.	2 8 0		

197	977	Zar-i-Jáfarí ya'ní Sawánih 'Umrí Mír Ja'far Zatallí ma'-i-Kalám Muntakhab a (Pure Gold, *i. e.*, Life of Mír Ja'far, together with some of his poems).	Ditto.	...	Ditto.	Ditto.	Azízí Press.	27th July 1898.	36	8vo.	New.	800	Ditto.	0 3 0	
198	1000	Siddiq i-Akbar ya'ní Sawánih 'Umrí Hazrat Abú Bakar, Siddíq (Life of Abu Bakar, the Truthful).	Ditto.	Munshí Mahbúb Beg, B. A.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Gulshan-i-Hind Press	July 1898.	86	8vo.	I.	700	Ditto.	0 8 0	
199	800	Risála-i-Dáfi'-i-Ta'ún (The Remover of Plague).	Ditto.	Lála Rám Kishan.	Medicine.	Ditto.	Gurú Gobind Singh Press.	25th June 1898.	42	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 6 0	
200	807	Ditto (Ditto) ...	Ditto.	Hakím Ahmad-ud-Dín.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Mujtabáí Press.	3rd June 1898.	14	8vo.	I.	600	Ditto.	0 0 6	
201	844	Táún (The Plague) ...	Ditto.	Hakím Gurdás Rám.	Ditto.	Hoshiárpur.	Khatrí Press.	17th May 1868.	20	8vo.	I.	350	Ditto.	Not given.	
202	1049	Tiryáq-i-Istimná. Urdú (Never failing remedy for the loss of manhood).	Ditto.	Hakím Ghulám Haidar (Translator).	Ditto.	Lahore.	Mustafáí Press.	13th Septr. 1898.	104	8vo.	I.	750	Ditto.	0 6 0	Háfiz Muhammad-ud-dín, Book-seller and Proprietor, Mustafáí Press, Lahore.
203	809	Indar Saráp 'urf Sangín Bakáoli (The curse of Indra, or Bakáolí transformed into stone).	Ditto.	Munshí Mahmúd and Munshí Nának Parshád.	Drama.	Ditto.	Mujtabáí Press.	5th June 1898.	14	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto	0 2 0	
204	820	Tamásha-i-Gardish-i-Taqdír bá taswír ma'rúf ba Sat Harísh Chandra Nátak Nazír (The Play of Harish Chandra, the Truthful).	Ditto.	Mirzá Nazír Beg.	Ditto.	Ditto	Ditto.	16th June 1898.	72	8vo.	I.	1,100	Ditto.	0 1 9	
205	835	Zuhra Khurshaid ke kul Gáyan (The songs sung at the play of Zuhra Khurshaid).	Ditto.	S. F. B.	Ditto.	Gujránwála.	McKee Press.	5th June 1898.	24	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 3 0	
206	879	Sángit Kunjrí bá Taswír (Drama of the Greengrocer, with Illustrations).	Ditto.	Pandit Náráyan Parshád, Betáb.	Drama.	Delhi.	Qaisar-i-Hind Press.	23rd April 1898.	44	8vo.	I.	1,250	Ditto.	0 3 0	Pandit Náráyan Parshád, Betáb, resident of Aurangabád, District Bulandshahr.
207	885	Nátak Nála-i-Dilgír 'urf Fíroz-o-Benazír (Plaintive notes known as the play of Firoz and Benazir).	Ditto.	Saiyid Hamíd Husain.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	28th June 1898.	64	16mo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 2 0	Syad Hamíd Husain, Delhi.

Catalogue of Books registered in the Punjab under Act XXV of 1867 during the quarter ending the 30th September 1898—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Serial No.	Registration No.	Title of the book and the contents of the title-page, with a translation into English of such title and contents when the same are not in the English language.	Language in which the book is written.	The name of the Author, Translator, or Editor of the book, or any part thereof.	The subject.	The place of printing and the place of publication.	The name or firm of the Printer and the name or firm of the Publisher.	The date of issue from the Press, or of the publication.	The number of sheets, leaves or pages.	The size.	The first, second or other number of the Edition.	The number of copies of which the Edition consists.	Whether the book is printed or lithographed.	The price at which the book is sold to the public.	The name and residence of the Proprietor of the copy-right or of any portion of such copy-right.	REMARKS.
														Rs. A. P.		
208	834	Kilíd-i-Qawánín 'Aráiz Nawísan Punjab bataur Sawál o Jawáb Hissa-i-Awwal (Key to Regulations for Petition Writers, Punjab in the form of a Catechism, Part I.)	Urdú.	Gangá Bishan.	Law.	Ludhiána.	Hitkárí Press.	23rd April 1898	28	8vo.	I.	300	Lithographed.	0 4 0		
209	854	Qánún Mut'alliq Municipality hái Punjab ya'ni Ekat nambar 20 San 1891 (The Punjab Municipal Act, or Act No. XX of 1891).	Ditto.	Shaikh Ghulám Muhammad.	Ditto.	Amritsar	Roz Bázár Press.	25th June 1898.	98	8vo.	New.	375	Ditto.	0 8 0		
210	895	Sharh-i-Qánún-i-Qimár bází ya'ni Ekat nambar 3 San 1867 (Commentary on the Gambling Act, or Act No. III of 1867).	Ditto.	Munshí Nikodaryá Mal and Sukh Rám Dás	Ditto.	Ditto.	Chashma-i-Núr Press.	25th July 1898.	58	8vo.	I.	375	Ditto.	1 0 0	Munshí Nikodaryá Mal and Sukh Rám Dás, Law Booksellers, Amritsar.	
211	860	Sharh-i-Majmú'a i-Zábita-i Faudárí ya'ní Ekat nambar 5 san 1898 (Commentary on the Code of Criminal Procedure, or Act No. 5 1898).	Ditto.	Shaikh Ghulám Rasúl.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Rást Guftár Press.	12th July 1898.	940	8vo.	I.	1,075	Ditto.	6 0 0	Shaikh Ghulám Rasúl, Proprietor, Rást Gufár Press, Amritsar.	
212	862	Riwáj-i-'Am Zil'-i-Siálkot murattabba Bandobats-i Hál (Customary Law of the Siálkot District as framed by the Settlement Department).	Ditto.	Chaudharí Nasr Ulla Khán (Translator).	Ditto.	Siálkot.	Punjab Press.	25th June 1898.	58	8vo.	I.	2,000	Ditto.	0 5 0		
213	937	Hindustán ke Jangalát ká Ekat ya'ní Ekat nambar 7 san 1878 (The Indian Forest Act, *i.e.*, Act No. VII of 1878).	Ditto	Ghulám Muhammad.	Ditto.	Amritsar	Roz Bázárr Press.	1st July 1898.	38	8vo.	New.	375	Ditto.	0 4 0		

214	938	Qánún Muta'alliq Police ya'ní Ekat nambar 5 san 1861 (The Police Act, or Act No. V of 1861).	Ditto.	Ghulám Rasúl.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Rást Guftár Press.	Ditto.	28	8vo.	New.	375	Lithographed.	0 3 0	
215	569	Majmú'a-i-Qawá'id-i Municipal Punjab (A Collection of the Rules relating to Municipalties in the Punjab).	Ditto.	Lála Gaurí Shankar and Pandit Gokal Chand (Translators).	Ditto.	Lahore.	Mufíd-i-'Am Prses.	2nd July 1898.	828	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	Not given.	
216	886	Ghás-Chára (Fodder and Fodder Grasses).	Ditto.	Lála Deví Diyál.	Art.	Delhí.	Imperial Book Depôt Press.	20th June 1898.	104	16mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 5 0	Lála Deví Diyál, care of Bakhshí Jánkí Parshád, Jullundur Cantonment.
217	907	Jantari Paimáish-i-Chob (Tables for the measurement of timber).	Ditto.	Chauhdarí Bútá Mal.	Science (Mathematical).	Rawalpindí.	Gulshan-i-Punjab Press.	20th July 1898.	20	8vo.	I.	700	Ditto.	0 2 0	
218	1047	Kár Náma-i-Moor yá Musalmánon kí Hazár sála Hukúmat Europe men yu'ní Táríkh-i-Andalus Urdu (The Moorish Chronicle, or a thousand years of Moslem Rule in Europe, entitled the "History of Spain in Urdu").	Ditto.	Munshí Muhammad Hámid 'Alí (Translator).	History.	Lahore.	Mustafáí Press.	1st Septr. 1898.	216 and Illustrations.	8vo.	I.	800	Ditto.	1 4 0	Fazal-ud-Dín Bookseller, Lahore.
		The following are designed for Educational purposes													
219	754	Risála-i Chashma-i-Hisáb, Hissa i-Suwum (A Treatise on Arithmetic, Part III).	Ditto.	Bábu Shibdit Singh.	Science (Mathematical).	Amritsar	Dabír-i-Hind Press.	28th June 1898.	142	16mo.	I.	1,400	Ditto.	0 4 6	Bábu Shibdit Singh, Teacher, Church Mission High School, Amritsar.
220	931	Zabání Hisáb (Mental Arithmetic).	Ditto.	Munshí Bhagwán Dás.	Ditto.	Siálkot.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press.	25th July 1898.	64	16mo.	I.	400	Ditto.	0 2 6	
221	942	Paháre ma' i-Gur (Multiplication Tables, together with the native arithmetical formulæ).	Ditto.	Munshí Muhammad Afzal and Ghulám Muhammad.	Ditto.	Amritsar	Anand Parkásh.	15th July 1898.	16	16mo.	I.	4,500	Ditto.	0 0 3	
222	992	Hisáb ke Mashqí Sawálát ká Chauthá Hissa (Arithmetical questions for Exercise, Part IV).	Ditto.	Maulavi 'Abdulla Khán.	Ditto.	Lahore	Rifáh-i-'Am Press.	25th July 1898.	115	16mo.	New.	1,000	Ditto.	0 4 0	

Catalogue of Books registered in the Punjab under Act XXV of 1867 during the quarter ending the 30th September 1898—**continued.**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Sarial No.	Registration No.	Title of the book and the contents of the title-page, with a translation into English of such title and contents when the same are not in the English language.	Language in which the book is written.	The name of the Author, Translator, or Editor of the book, or any part thereof.	The subject.	The place of printing and the place of publication.	The name or firm of the Printer and the name or firm of the Publisher.	The date of issue from the Press, or of the publication.	The number of sheets, leaves or pages.	The size.	The first, second or other number of the Edition.	The number of copies of which the Edition consists	Whether the book is printed or lithographed.	The price at which the book is sold to the public.	The name and residence of the Proprietor of the copy-right or of any portion of such copy-right.	REMARKS.
														Rs. A. P.		
223	987	Khulásat-ut-Tab'iát, Hissa-i-Awwal (A short Treatise on Science, Part I).	Urdú.	Lála Dás Rám and Maulaví Alí Muhammad.	Science (Mechanical).	Lahore.	Rifah-i-'Am Press	21st July 1898.	40	16mo.	New.	1,000	Lithographed	0 3 0		
224	988	Khulásat-ut-Tab'iát, Hissa-i-Duw m (A short Treatise on Science, Part II).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	37	16mo.	New	1,000	Ditto.	0 3 0		
225	989	Khulásat-ut-Tab'iát, Hissa-i-Seuwum (A short Treatise on Science, Part III).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	64	16mo.	New.	1,000	Ditto	0 3 0		
226	990	Khulásat-ut-Tab'iát, Hissa-i-Chahárum (A short Treatise on Science, Part IV).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	48	16mo.	New.	1,000	Ditto.	0 3 0		
277	758	Nau Tarmím Taríq-us-Sihhat ya'ní Tandursuti ká Rásta (Way to Health, revised edition).	Ditto.	Published under the orders of the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab.	Medicine.	Ditto.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press.	10th May 1898.	104	16mo.	New.	12,000	Ditto.	0 3 1		
228	759	Tarmím Shuda Nisáb-i-Urdú Normal Skúlon ke wáste (Urdú course for Normal Schools, revised edition).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Language.	Ditto.	Ditto.	25th May 1898.	196	16mo.	New.	2,000	Ditto.	0 5 8		
229	777	Urdú kí Satwín Kitáb (The Seventh Urdú Reader).	Ditto.	Lála Jíyá Rám.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	15th June 1898.	238	16mo.	New.	12,000	Ditto.	0 6 10		
230	782	Kághazát-i-Kárrawái-i-'Ada'at-ba Khatt-i-Shikasta (A Manual of Court Routine in the running hand).	Ditto.	Muhammad Fath-i-Ulla Khán.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	25th June 1898.	88	8vo.	I.	5,000	Ditto.	0 1 9		

231	799	Inshái Urdú (Urdú Letter-writer).	Ditto.	Maulaví Krím-ud-Dín.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Gurú Gobind Singh Press.	20th June 1898.	52	16mo.	I.	1,100	Ditto.	0	2	0
232	901	Urdú kí Tísrí Kitáb kí Farhang (Glossary of the Third Urdú Reader).	Ditto.	Lála Búta Mal.	Ditto.	Ráwalpindi.	Gulshan-i-Punjab Press.	16th July 1898.	24	16mo.	New	700	Ditto.	0	1	0
233	905	Majmú'a-i-Kághazát-i-Karrawáí-i-'Adálat (A Manual of Court Routine).	Ditto.	Hájí 'Abdur Rahím Beg.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	18th July 1898.	44	8vo.	I.	700	Ditto.	0	2	0
234	909	Urdú kí Pánchwín Kitáb kí Farhang (Glossary of the Fifth Urdú Reader).	Ditto.	Lála Búta Mal.	Ditto.	Ditto	Ditto.	21st July 1898.	25	16mo.	I.	700	Ditto.	0	1	6
235	910	Urdú kí Sátwín Kitáb kí Farhang (Glossary of the Seventh Urdú Reader).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	32	16mo.	I.	700	Ditto.	0	1	6
236	926	Urdú kí Athwín Kitáb kí Farhang (Glossary of the Eighth Urdú Reader).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	29th July 1898.	36	16mo.	I.	700	Ditto.	0	2	0
237	927	Urdú kí Chhatí Kitáb kí Farhang (Glossary of the Sixth Urdú Reader).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	20	16mo.	I.	700	Ditto.	0	1	6
238	930	Urdú Lughát-i-Fírozí (An Urdú Dictionary by Fíroz).	Ditto.	Maulaví Muhammad Fíroz ud-Dín.	Ditto.	Siálkot.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press	24th July 1898.	1,288	16mo.	I.	1,200	Ditto.	2	8	0
239	932	Urdú kí Dúsrí Kitáb kí Farhang (Glossary of the Second Urdú Reader).	Ditto.	Munshí Bhagwán Dás.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	25th July 1898.	16	16mo	I.	400	Ditto.	0	1	0
240	933	Urdú kí Chauthí Kitáb kí Farhang (Glossary of the Fourth Urdú Reader).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	16	16mo	I.	400	Ditto.	0	1	0
241	934	Urdú kí Pánchwín Kitáb kí Farhang (Glossary of the Fifth Urdú Reader).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	24	16mo.	I.	400	Ditto.	0	1	6

Catalogue of Books registered in the Punjab under Act XXV of 1867 *during the quarter ending the* 30*th September* 1898—continued.

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														Rs. A. P.		
242	967	Almásí Jubilee Urdu Reader (The Diamond Jubilee Urdu Reader).	Urdu.	Maulvi Muhammad Habíb Ulla, M.A.	Language.	Lahore.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press.	20th July 1898.	46	8vo.	I.	2,000	Lithographed	0 3 6		
243	1007	Urdú ká Qá'ida (Urdú Primer)	Ditto.	Lála 'Atar Chand and Company.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Kishan Chand Press.	10th June 1898.	24	16mo.	I.	2,100	Ditto.	0 0 6	Lála 'Atar Chand Kapúr & Co., Lahore.	
244	1008	Urdú kí Pahlí Kitáb (The First Urdú Reader).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	15th June 1898.	72	16mo	I.	2,100	Ditto.	0 2 6	Ditto.	
245	1009	Urdú kí Dúsrí Kitáb (The Second Urdú Reader).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	22nd June 1898.	152	16mo	I.	1,400	Ditto.	0 5 0	Ditto.	
246	1010	Urdú kí Tisrí Kitáb (The Third Urdú Reader).	Ditto	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	16[illegible]	16mo.	I.	1,400	Ditto.	0 5 6	Ditto.	
247	1027	Sarf-i-Urdú ká Ibtidáí Risála (A Treatise on Urdú Etymology).	Ditto.	'Alí Muhammad.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Gulzár-i-Muhammadí Press.	8th July 1898.	36	8vo.	I.	2,000	Ditto.	0 1 9		
248	775	Jhelum ke Zil' ká Jughráfía (Geography of the Jhelum District).	Ditto.	The Translation Staff of the Central Training College, Lahore.	Miscellaneous.	Ditto.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press.	5th June 1898.	54 and a map.	16mo.	New.	900	Ditto.	0 2 8		

249	776	Jhang ke Zil' ká Jughráfía (Geography of the Jhang District).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	8th June 1898.	52 and a map.	16mo.	New.	500	Ditto.	0	2	5	
250	949	Jughráfíya-i-Punjab (Geography of the Punjab).	Ditto.	Maulví Nabí Bakhsh.	Ditto.	Amritsar.	Chashma-i-Núr Press.	30th July 1898.	40	16mo.	I.	375	Ditto.	0	1	3	
251	961	Primary Skúlon kí Chauthí Jamá'at ke Muqarra Ashyá ke Sabaq parháne ke Taríqe par Isháre (Notes of Lessons for the 4th Class, Primary Schools.	Ditto.	Education Department, Punjab.	Ditto.	Lahore.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press.	15th July 1898.	162	16mo.	I.	6,000	Ditto.	0	4	8	Education Department, Punjab, Lahore.
252	962	Primary Skúlon kí Pánchwín Jamá'at ke Muqarra Ashyá ke Sabaq parháne ke Taríqe par Isháre (Notes of Lessons for the 5th Class, Primary Schools).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	Ditto.	18th July 1898.	176	16mo.	I.	6,000	Ditto.	0	5	1	Ditto.
253	964	Bhugol Punjab (Geography of the Punjab).	Ditto.	Pandit Rám Sarúp (Translator).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	25th July 1898.	44	16mo.	New.	2,000	Printed	0	1	6	
254	965	Bhugol Hindustán (Geography of India).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	5[illegible]	16mo.	New.	2,000	Ditto.	0	2	0	
255	1050	Nek Atwár, (A Chart to teach "good manners").	Ditto.	Rái Sáhib Munshi Guláb Singh & Sons.	Ditto.	Ditto	Ditto.	23d Augt 1898.	1	Sheet.	I.	500	Ditto.	2	8	0	Rái Sáhib Munshi Guláb Singh & Sons, Lahore.
256	963	Khetí kí Tísrí Kitáb (The Third Book of Agriculture).	Ditto.	Lála Ruchí Rám, M.A.	Art.	Ditto.	Ditto.	20th July 1898.	54	16mo	New	2,000	Ditto.	0	2	10	
257	100[illegible]	Elementary Free Hand Drawing Book.	Ditto.	M. Mírán Bakhsh.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Sadá-i-Hind Press.	15th July 1898.	38	8vo.	I.	350	Ditto.	0	2	0	
258	104[illegible]	Tárikh-i-Punjab Manzum (History of the Punjab in Verse).	Ditto.	Saiyid Ghulám Bhíkha Sháh.	History.	Delhí.	Hindu Press.	20th Augt. 1898.	176	8vo.	I.	600	Ditto.	0	8	0	Saiyid Ghulám Bhíkha Sháh, Appeal Nawís, Peshâwar.

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		BOOKS, BILINGUAL												Rs A. P		
		Sanskrit-Hindi.														
259	793	Jádú Viddyá Sangraha Bhashá Tiká (The Black Art, with a Hindí Commentary).	Sanskrit and Hindí.	Pandit Bishnu Datt.	Miscellaneous.	Lahore.	Punjab Economical Press.	20th June 1898.	208	8vo.	New	500	Printed	2 0	Pandit Vishnú Datt, Vaidik, Proprietor, Sanskrit Pustakalya Kapurthala	
260	877	Prashn Uttar Sangrah (Collection of Questions and Answers.)	Ditto.	Rikhi Ráj.	Religion (Jain).	Delhí.	Qaisar-i-Hind Press.	8th April 1898	34	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 2 0		
261	881	Ádesh Shabdárth Ádi Panchámrit Gutká.	Ditto.	Pandit Moti Náth.	Religion (Hindú)	Ditto.	Ditto.	9th June 1898.	80	16mo.	I.	50	Lithographed	0 6 0	...	Explains the term "Adesh" used by the yogís in saluting each other, together with several Sanskrit stanzas in praise of the chief Yogi Gurus
262	1059	Purandharí Nitya Karama (Duties of Married Women.)	Ditto.	Pandit Bhakat Rám.	Ditto.	Lahore	Punjab Economical Press.	18th Augt. 1898.	6	16mo.	I.	1,000	Printed.	...		
263	1060	Dharam Parchár Chhatí Pustak (The Diffusion of Religion, Sixth Book).	Ditto.	Pandit Bhaíni Datt.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	22nd Augt. 1898.	20	16mo.	I.	500	Ditto.	...		
		The following are designed for Educational purposes.														
		English-Urdu.														
264	757	Exercises for Translation in the Secondary Classes of Government and Board Schools for the Fourth Class, High Department.	English and Urdu.	Published under the orders of the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab.	Language.	Lahore.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press.	10th May 1898.	82	16mo	New.	5,000	Lithographed and Printed.	0 3 0		

265	760	English for Beginners, The Second Book.	Ditto	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	25th May 1898.	194	16mo.	II.	10,000	Ditto.	0 8 0		
266	868	Farhang Angrezí kí Dúsrí Kitâb (Vocabulary of the Second English Reader).	Ditto	Lála Raghbar Diyál.	Ditto.	Delhi.	Imperial Book Depôt Press.	27th July 1898.	48	16mo.	I.	2,000	Litho-graphed.	0 3 6		
267	880	Kháliq Bárí (The English Kháliq Bárí).	Ditto.	Bábú Shiv Diyál Singh.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Kaisar-i-Hind Press.	5th June 1898.	24	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 2 0	...	A metrical English-Hindustáni Vocabulary after the style of the "Kháliq-i-Bárí," a well known Persian-Hindí work, of the type.
268	900	Gauhar-i-Muháwarát (Pearl of Idioms).	Ditto	Bakhshí Kalwant Rám.	Ditto.	Ráwal-pindí.	Gulshan-i-Punjab Press.	14th July 1898.	4	16mo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 3		
269	945	Pocket Book of Idioms ...	Ditto.	Hukm Chand and Uttam Chand.	Ditto.	Amrit-sar.	Anand Parkásh Press.	25th July 1898.	64	32mo	I.	350	Ditto	0 1		
270	965	An Elaborate Commentary on the Persian B. A. Course, Part II.	Ditto	Lála Duní Chand, B.A.	Ditto.	Lahore.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press.	2nd July 1898.	128	8vo.	I.	600	Printed.	Not given.		
271	1017	Middle Skúlon kí Pahlí Reader Angrezí Mualtafa W. Bell Sahib, M.A. Inspector Madáris Halqa Lahore ká Farhang (A Glossary of the First Middle Reader, compiled by W. Bell Esquire, M.A.	Ditto.	Lála Munshí Rám, Aggar-wál.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Shams-ul-Hind Press.	20th July 1898.	48	16mo.	I.	1,000	Litho-graphed.	0 4 0		
272	1018	The Anglo-Vernacular Letter Writer, Part I.	Ditto.	Mr. C J. Loyal.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Shams-ul Hind Press	20th July 1898.	6	16mo.	I.	750	Printed and Litho-graphed	...		
273	1016	Middle School Examination Papers, 1869—1898, History, Geography and Sanitation.	Ditto.	Lála Munshí Rám, Aggar-wál.	Miscellane-ous	Ditto	Ditto.	Ditto.	4	16mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 3		
		Panjabi Hindi.														
274	785	Sidh Gosht Satík (Verses from the Sikh Granth, with a Commentary).	Panjabí and Hindí in the Gurmukhí character.	Sádhú Deva Singh, Commentator	Religion (Sikh).	Lahore	Srí Akál Press.	15th June 1898.	16	8vo.	I.	500	Printed	0 6 0	Lála Achhrú Mal Sahúkár, Ferozepore, care of Messrs. Rái Sahib Munshí Gulab Singh & Sons.	
275	997	Shántí Sarovar (Hymns) ...	Panjabí and Hindí in the Persian character.	...	Poetry.	Ditto.	Rifáh-i-Am Press.	30th July 1898.	88	18mo.	I.	1,000	Litho-graphed.	0 1 0		
276	1065	Rág Pushpáwalí (A Book of Songs).	Ditto.	Karam Chand	Ditto.	Ditto.	Koh-i-Núr Press.	20th Augt. 1898.	4	16mo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 2 0		

Catalogue of Books registered in the Punjab under Act XXV of 1867 *during the quarter ending the* 30*th September* 1898—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Serial No.	Registration No.	Title of the book and the contents of the title-page, with a translation into English of such title and contents when the same are not in the English language.	Language in which the book is written.	The name of the Author, Translator, or Editor of the book, or any part thereof.	The subject.	The place of printing and the place of publication.	The name or firm of the Printer and the name or firm of the Publisher.	The date of issue from the Press, or of the publication.	The number of sheets, leaves or pages.	The size.	The first, second or other number of the Edition.	The number of copies of which the Edition consists.	Whether the book is printed or lithographed.	The price at which the book is sold to the public.	The name and residence of the Proprietor of the copy-right or of any portion of such copy-right.	REMARKS.
		Arabic-Panjabi.												Rs. A. P.		
277	797	Tafsír-i Qurán Majíd Rub'-i-Akhír Pára 'Amm-ba zabán-i-Hindi (A Commentary on the last quarter of the last Chapter of the Holy Qurán in the Hindi Language).	Arabic and Panjábi.	Maulvi Dín Muhammad.	Religion (Muhammadan).	Lahore.	Siddíqi Press.	10th June 1898.	60	8vo.	I.	1,100	Lithographed.	0 2 0	'Abdur Rahmán, Amritsar	
		Arabic-Persian.														
278	814	Aurád i-Fathiya (Evil removing prayers).	Arabic and Persian.	Saiyid 'Ali Hamdáni.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Mujtabái Press.	Ditto.	40	8vo.	I.	900	Ditto	0 0 9		
279	1020	Taqrízát-ul-Masháhír wa-Tahrírát-ul-Jamáhír (The Reviews of known men of Learning).	Ditto.	Maulvi Saiyid 'Ali.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Shams-ul-Hind Press.	22nd July 1898.	78	8vo.	I.	350	Ditto	Free.	...	A collection of the Reviews of Arabic scholars on Maulvi Abu ul-Qásim's Commentary on the Qurán.
280	1057	Aurád-i-Fathíya (Evil removing prayers).	Ditto.	Saiyid 'Ali Hamdáni.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Victoria Press.	11th Septr. 1898.	40	8vo.	I.	1,100	Ditto.	0 3 0		
		The following are designed for Educational purposes.														
281	874	Ahwáb-us-Sarf Jadíd (A new treatise on Arabic Etymology).	Ditto.	Maulvi Muhammad 'Abd-ul-Ahad.	Language.	Delhi.	Mujtabái Press.	6th July 1898.	104	8vo.	I.	2,650	Ditto.	0 3 0		
282	892	Zarrádi (A treatise on Arabic Etymology).	Ditto.	Mauláná Muhammad Mas'úd.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Hindu Press.	15th June 1898.	56	8vo.	I.	1,250	Ditto	0 4 0	Mián Muhammad Saháf, Book-seller, Pesháwar.	

		Panjabi-Urdu.													
283	821	Jang Náma ma'-i-Marsía tasnff-i-Hámid (The Book of Battle, together with Elegies, by Hámid).	Panjábi and Urdu	Hámid.	Poetry.	Lahore.	Mujatbái Press.	17th June 1898.	424	8vo.	I.	1,100	Ditto.	0 8 0	
284	853	Tuhfa-i-Nádir (A Rare Present).	Ditto.	Sardár Indar Singh.	Miscellaneous.	Amritsar	Wazír-i-Hind Press.	19th June 1898.	48	8vo.	I.	375	Ditto.	0 3 0	
		Persian-Urdu.													
285	869	Mukhammasát-i-Shahr Ashob (Verses on the misery of the Times).	Persian and Urdu.	Maulvi Muhammad Siddiq, Pandit Káshi Náth, Joshi, Anandi Lál and Munshi Gopál Krishan.	Poetry.	Delhi.	Rozána Akhbár Press.	26th July 1898.	15	8vo.	I.	100	Ditto.	Gratis.	
		The following are designed for Educational purposes.													
286	898	Risála-i Sarf-i Fársi (A treatise on Persian Etymology).	Persian and Urdu.	Qázi Fazl-ud-Dín.	Language.	Gujránwála.	McKee Press.	4th August 1898.	24	8vo.	I.	500	Lithographed.	0 1 0	
287	906	Fársí kí Dúsrí Kitáb ká Urdu Tarjama (An Urdu translation of the Second Persian Reader).	Ditto.	Lála Bútá Mal.	Ditto.	Ráwalpindi.	ulshan-i-Punjab Press.	19th July 1898.	32	16mo	I.	700	Ditto.	0 1 6	
288	935	Tashíl ut-Tarjma i-Fársí, Hissa-i Awwal (Persian Translation made easy, Part I).	Ditto.	Maulvi Muhammad Firoz-ud-dín.	Ditto.	Siálkot.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press.	6th August 1898.	56	16mo.	4th	770	Ditto.	0 3 0	
289	998	Fársí kí Dúsrí Kitáb ká Urdú Tarjama ba-ma'i-Farhang, &c. (An Urdu Translation, together with Glossary of the Second Persian Reader).	Ditto.	Munshi Rám Aggarwál (Publisher).	Ditto.	Lahore.	Gulashan-i-Muhammadí Press.	July 1898.	32	16mo.	I.	700	Ditto.	0 1 6	

Catalogue of Books registered in the Punjab under Act XXV of 1867 *during the quarter ending the* 30*th September* 1898—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Serial No.	Registration No.	Title of the book and the contents of the title-page, with a translation into English of such title and contents when the same are not in the English language.	Language in which the book is written.	The name of the Author, Translator, or Editor of the book, or any part thereof.	The subject.	The place of printing and the place of publication.	The name or firm of the Printer and the name or firm of the Publisher.	The date of issue from the Press or of the publication.	The number of sheets, leaves or pages.	The size.	The first, second or other number of the Edition.	The number of copies of which the Edition consists	Whether the book is printed or lithographed.	The price at which the book is sold to the public.	The name and residence of the Proprietor of the copy-right or of any portion of such copy-right.	REMARKS.
		Arabic-Urdu.												Rs. A. P.		
290	873	Ahádís-i-Qudsíya (Holy Traditions).	Arabic and Urdu.	Mauláná Muhammad Khalíl.	Religion (Muhammadan).	Delhi.	Mujtabáí Press.	6th July 1898.	134	8vo.	I.	1,000	Lithographed.	0 5 0		
291	913	Du'á-i Ganjul 'Arsh Mutarjam (Treasure of Heavenly Prayers, translated).	Ditto.	Maulaví Muhammad Fíroz-ud-Dín (Translator).	Ditto.	Ráwalpindi.	Gulshan-i-Punjab Press.	22nd July 1898.	16	16mo.	I.	700	Ditto.	0 0 6		
292	925	Durúd i-Mustaghás ma' i Dúa' i Kabír (Prayers for the benefit of the Prophet).	Ditto.	...	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	28th July 1898.	96	8vo	New.	500	Ditto.	0 4 0		
293	950	Himáyil Sharíf (The Qurán, Pocket Edition).	Ditto.	'Abdul Ghafúr.	Ditto.	Amritsar	Al Qurán was Sunnat Press.	10th Augt. 1898.	1,000	16mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	3 0 0	'Abd ul Ghafúr and 'Abd ul Awwal, Amritsar.	
294	1022	Faiz ul Bárí Pára Pandrahwán (The Faiz ul Bári, Chapter 15th).	Ditto.	Mau'ána Muhammad 'Abul Hasan.	Ditto.	Lahore.	Muhammadí Press.	9th July 1898.	150	8vo.	I.	750	Ditto.	0 14 0	...	An Urdu translation with a commentary of one of the Muhammadan traditions entitled the "Sahí Bukhári."
		Prakrit-Marwari.														
295	876	Samayak tathá Padikammana arth sahit.	Prakrit and Márwárí.	...	Religion (Jain)	Delhi.	Qaisar i-Hind Press.	4th April 1898.	128	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 12 0	...	A Jain prayer book with a Márwárí translation.

		English-Pashto. *Designed for Educational purposes.*													
296	974	A Guide to Pukhto or Rahbar-i-Afghání.	English and Pashto.	Maulaví Muhammad Isma'íl Khan.	Language.	Lahore.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press	10th June 1898.	216	16mo.	I.	500	Printed.	3 0 0	Rái Sáhib Munshí Guláb Singh & Sons, Lahore.
		Pashto-Urdu. *Designed for Educational purposes.*													
297	980	Pashto Grammar ...	Pashto and Urdu.	Qází Mír Ahmad Sháh.	Ditto.	Ditto.	'Azízí Press.	31st July 1898.	104	16mo.	I.	510	Litho-graphed.	0 12 0	
		Sanskrit-Urdu.													
298	994	Arth sahit Sandhyá ba ma 'i Vidhí (The Hindu prayer, with notes, and the mode of saying it).	Sanskrit and Urdu.	Young men's Arya Samáj Lahore (Publisher).	Religion (Ary").	Ditto.	Rifáh-i-'Am Press.	28th July 1898.	26	18mo.	I.	5,000	Ditto.	0 0 3	
		Books, Trilingual.													
		Urdu-Persian-Panjabi.													
299	816	Risála-i-Maulud Sharíf Mausúma Tansfí i Ahmadí (Verses on the Birth of the Prophet).	Urdu.	Muhammad Isma'íl.	Poetry.	Ditto.	Mujtabáí Press.	11th June 1898.	50	8vo.	I.	1,100	Ditto.	0 2 0	
		Panjabi-Arabic-Urdu.													
300	858	Risála-i-Núr-ul 'Alam (The Light of the World).	Panjábi, Arabic and Urdu.	Saiyid Ghulám 'Alí Sháh.	Religion (Muhammadan).	Amritsar	Roz Bázár Press.	25th June 1898.	70	8vo.	I.	375	Ditto	0 4 0	
		Periodicals.													
301	787	Anwár ush Shams (The Light of the Sun) for January, February and March 1897.	Urdu.	B. Jai Gopál, Translator.	Law.	Lahore.	Aftábi-Punjab Press.	13th June 1898.	102	8vo.	I.	300	Ditto.	0 8 0	
302	788	Anwár ush Shams (The Light of the Sun) for April 1897.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	18th June 1898.	88	8vo.	I.	300	Ditto.	0 8 0	
303	789	Anwár ush Shams (The Light or the Sun) for May 1897.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	23rd June 1898.	54	8vo.	I	300	Ditto.	0 8 0	
304	790	Anwár ush Shams (The Light of the Sun) for June 1897.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Dtto.	Ditto.	28th June 1898.	80	8vo.	I.	300	Ditto.	0 8 0	

Catalogue of Books registered in the Punjab under Act XXV of 1867 during the quarter ending the 30th September 1898—**concluded.**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Serial No.	Registration No.	Title of the book and the contents of the title-page, with a translation into English of such title and contents when the same are not in the English language.	Language in which the book is written.	The name of the Author, Translator, or Editor of the book, or any part thereof.	The subject.	The place of printing and the place of publication.	The name or firm of the Printer and the name or firm of the Publisher.	The date of issue from the Press, or of the publication.	The number of sheets, leaves or pages.	The size.	The first, second or other number of the Edition.	The number of copies of which the Edition consists.	Whether the book is printed or lithographed.	The price at which the book is sold to the public.	The name and residence of the Proprietor of the copy-right or of any portion of such copy-right.	REMARKS.
														Rs. A. P.		
305	829	Punjab Record (Urdú) for October 1897.	Urdu.	Mr. Ganpat Rái, Barrister-at-Law.	Law.	Lahore.	*Civil and Military Gazette*, Press.	16th May 1898.	26 Leaves	8vo.	I.	750	Lithographed.	0 12 0	Proprietors, *Civil and Military Gazette* Press, Lahore.	
306	830	Punjab Record (Urdú) for November 1897.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	20th May 1898.	21 Leaves	8vo.	I.	750	Ditto.	0 12 0	Ditto.	
307	831	Punjab Record (Urdú) for December 1897.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	30th May 1898.	24 Leaves	8vo.	I	750	Ditto.	0 12 0	Ditto.	
308	832	Urdú Punjab Record (Part II, Executive) for October, November and December 1897.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	13th May 1898.	50 Leaves	8vo.	I.	750	Ditto.	0 12 0	Ditto.	
309	956	Punjab Record (Urdú) for January 1898.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	26th July 1898.	18 Leaves	8vo.	I.	750	Ditto.	0 12 0	Ditto.	
310	957	Punjab Record (Urdú) for February 1898.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	29th July 1898.	15 Leaves	8vo.	I.	750	Ditto.	0 12 0	Ditto.	
311	958	Punjab Record (Urdú) for March 1898.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	25th Aug. 1898.	2[illegible] Leaves	8vo.	I.	750	Ditto.	0 12 0	Ditto.	
312	959	Index to Urdú Punjab Record for the year 1897.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	13th Aug. 1898.	75 Leaves	8vo.	I.	750	Ditto.	0 12 0	Ditto.	

313	1	Urdú Digest ya'ní Khulása-i-Nazáir Faisalaját-i-Chief Court, Sáhib Financial Commissioner, Punjab, Sígha i-Díwání wa Faujdárí wa Málbábat san 1897 (Urdú Digest or an abstract of the Civil, Criminal and Revenue Decisions of the Chief Conrt and Financial Commissioner, Punjab, for the year 1898).	Ditto.	Sheikh Ghulám Rasúl.	Ditto.	Amritsar.	Rást Guftár Press.	27th June 1898.	80	8vo.	I.	375	Ditto.	1 0 0	
314	1031	Máhwárí Risála Anjaman-i-Himáyat-i-Islám Lahore (Monthly Journal of the Himáyat-i-Islám Society, Lahore) for April, May and June 1898.	Ditto.	Anjuman-i-Himáyat i-Islám, Lahore.	Religion Muhammadan.	Lahore.	Islámia Press.	16th June 1898.	196	8vo.	I.	2500	Ditto.	Gratis.	
315	1032	Ishá'at-us-Sannat in Nabwíya (Diffusion of the Muhammadan Law) Nos. 5 to 12, Volume 8.	Ditto.	Abú Sa'íd Muhammadan Hussain.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	11th July 1898.	250	8vo.	I.	350	Ditto.	2 0 0	
316	826	The Punjab Record (Part I, Judicial) for January 1898.	English.	H. A. B. Rattigan, Esquire.	Law.	Ditto.	*Civil and Military Gazette,* Press.	12th May 1898.	21 Leaves	8vo.	I.	700	Printed.	3 0 0	Proprietors, *Civil and Military Gazette* Press, Lahore.
317	827	The Punjab Record (Part I, Judicial) for February 1898.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	18 Leaves	8vo.	I.	700	Ditto.	3 0 0	Ditto.
318	828	The Punjab Record Part I, Judicial) for March 1898.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	16th May 1898.	25 Leaves	8vo.	I.	700	Ditto.	3 0 0	Ditto.
319	953	The Punjab Record (Part I, Judicial) for April 1898.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	27th July 1898.	24 Leaves	8vo.	I.	700	Ditto.	3 0 0	Ditto.
320	954	The Punjab Record (Part I, Judicial) for May 1898.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	15th Aug. 1898.	29 Leaves	8vo.	I.	700	Ditto.	3 0 0	Ditto.
321	955	The Punjab Record (Part II, Executive) for January, February and March 1898.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	27th July 1898.	192 Leaves	8vo.	I.	700	Ditto.	3 0 0	Ditto.
322	1068	A Digest of the cases reported in the Punjab Record 1897, Volume XXXII, with an Index of the names of the cases.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	15th Sepr. 1898.	37 Leaves	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	3 0 0	Ditto.

Note.—No. 1015 (Report Shri Mair Arya Prití Nidhi Sabhá Punjab bábat san 1896 wa 1897, being exempted from the provisions of the Act, and Nos 975, 1034 and 1061 (Sidh Gosht satík, Wisháh, and Dharam Bodh Hindí Pritham Pustak) being received a second time have been cancelled.

LAHORE :
The 17th October 1898.

HARI DAS,
Offg. Registrar, Education Department.

List of Books whose copy-right has been registered in the Punjab during the quarter ending the 30th September 1898.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Serial No.	Title of the book and the contents of the title-page, with a translation into English of such title and contents when the same are not in the English language.	Place of printing and the place of publication.	Name or firm of the Printer and the name or firm of the Publisher.	Date of issue from Press, or of publication.	Name and residence of the Proprietor of the copy-right, or of any portion of such copy-right.	Date on which the entry was registered.	REMARKS.
1	Act No. XIII of 1889—The Cantonments Act, 1889 (as amended to the end of 1897, with Notes applicable to Cantonments in the Punjab.	Lahore ...	*Civil and Military Gazette*, Press.	20th May 1898 ...	Proprietors, *Civil and Military Gazette* Press, Lahore.	16th July 1898.	
2	The Tirah Campaign, being the Sequel to the Pathán Revolt in North-West India.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	3rd August 1898 ...	Ditto ...	6th September 1898.	
3	The Pathán Revolt in North-West India.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	3rd September 1898	Ditto ...	27th September 1898.	
4	Exercises in Mensuration ...	Ditto ...	Mufíd-i-'Am Press ...	5th May 1898 ...	M. 'Abd Ulla Khán, Mochi Gate, Lahore.	16th July 1898.	
5	Algebraical Formulæ and their application.	Ditto ...	Aror Bans Press ...	15th June 1898 ...	Pandit Gobind Rám, B.A., late Head Master, S. D. High School, Lahore.	Ditto.	
6	A New Guide to Mensuration, or Rules of Mensuration with Examples.	Delhi ...	Imperial Book Depôt Press ...	22nd July 1898 ...	Lála Maha Naráin, Chelpuri Street, Delhi.	8th August 1898.	
7	A Guide to Arithmetic, or a solution of difficult Sums of Lock and Lewis' Arithmetic.	Ditto ...	Liverpool Press ...	15th August 1898 ...	Maha Naráin and Ranjít Singh, Chelpuri Street, Delhi.	20th September 1898.	
8	Corrections to the Exercises of the thirty-eight Rules in the New Manual of English Grammar.	Ludhiána ...	Mission Press ...	August 1898 ...	Nasír-ud-Dín, Dholewál Street, Ludhiána.	5th September 1898.	
9	Sharh-i-Ilyás Jadíd Jild-i-Awwal Muhashsha (A Commentary by Iliás, Volume I).	Delhi ...	Hindú Press ...	10th June 1898 ...	Háji Muhammad Akbar and Muhammad 'Abd Ulla, Bookselle s, Peshâwar.	8th August 1898.	
10	Wishâh (A Girdle adorned with Jewels)	Lahore ...	Azízí Press ...	25th July 1898 ...	Qázi 'Zafar-ud-Dín Ahmad, Lahore.	6th September 1898.	

11	Rashídíya ma'-i-Háshiyat il Hamídíya wa Mulla Sádiq lil Azdíya wa Sharh il 'Isám (The Rashídíya, with Hámid's Commentary, &c., &c.).	Delhi ...	Mujtabái Press ...	3rd July 1898 ...	'Abd'ul Ahad, Proprietor, Mujtabái Press, Delhi.	8th August 1898.
12	Ishwar Bhaktí Vishyak Viyákhyán (A Lecture on the subject of Devotion to the Deity).	Masjid Moth, Tahsíl Balabgarh, District Delhi.	Nigan Prakásh Press ...	July 1898 ...	Pandit Ganpati Sharma of Marwar, at present Masjid Moth, Tahsíl Balabgarh, District Delhi.	Ditto.
13	Sidh Oukhadhí Prakásh, Pritham Bhág (Tried Prescriptions, Part I).	Amritsar ...	Diamond Jubilee Press ...	9th September 1898	Pandit Bál Mukand, Hakím of Amritsar.	20th September 1898.
14	Dharam Bodh Hindí Pritham Pustak (Lessons in Religion, being the First Hindí Reader).	Lahore ...	Punjab Economical Press ..	15th July 1898 ...	Bakhshí Gokal Chand, Abbott abad.	7th September 1898.
15	Jang Náma Tirah (An account of the Tirah Campaign).	Ráwalpindi ...	Gulshan-i-Punjab Press ...	30th July 1898 ...	Lála Búta Mal, Book seller and Proprietor, Gulshan-i-Punjab Press, Ráwalpindi.	25th August 1898.
16	Mujmú'a-i Rahím Yár (A collection of the Poetical writings of Rahim Yár.)	Lahore ...	Mustafái Press ...	7th September 1898	Fazl ud Din, Bookseller, Lahore.	27th September 1898.
17	Bál Updesh (Instructions to children)...	Ditto ...	Mufíd-i-'Ám Press ...	10th August 1897 ...	Rái Sahib Munshí Guláb Singh & Sons, Lahore.	6th September 1898.
18	Ganj-i-Pashto (The Pashto Treasury)...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	6th December 1897	Ditto ...	Ditto.
19	Kilíd i-Afghání (Key to the Pashto Language.)	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	7th February 1893	Ditto ...	Ditto.
20	Tuhfat-ul-Ahbáb fi Lutf ush Shabáb (A present for the seekers of youthful pleasures).	Delhi ...	Razawi Press ...	July 1898 ...	Hakím Sadr-ud-Dín Khán, Muhalla, Farásh Khána Galí Chah Shírín, Delhi.	8th August 1898.
21	Himáyat-un Nisá ya'ni Áína-i Khiyálát-i-Mastúrát (Protection of Women or Mirror of the Thoughts of Women).	Muzang, District Lahore.	Farrukh Press ...	19th June 1898 ...	Mahmúd Khán, Lodhí, 1st Persian Teacher, Punjab Chiefs' College, Lahore.	16th July 1898.
22	Fiqh i-Muhammadíya, Taríqa i-Ahmadíya, Hissa-i-Panjum (The Institutes of Muhammad).	Lahore ...	Siddíqí Press ...	7th June 1898 ...	'Abd-ur-Rahmán, Ahmad and 'Abd ul Haiya, Lahore.	Ditto.
23	Urdu Satyárth Prakásh wa Arya Uddesh Ratan Málá (An Urdu translation of the "Illuminator of Truth," together with the "Rosary of the Aims and Objects of the Arya Samáj)	Ditto ...	Kishan Chand Press ...	22nd June 1898 ...	Mahta Rádhá Kishan, Lahore	6th September 1898

List of Books whose copy-right has been registered in the Punjab during the quarter ending the 30th September 1898—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Serial No.	Title of the book and the contents of the title-page, with a translation into English of such title and contents when the same are not in the English language.	Place of printing and the place of publication.	Name or firm of the Printer and the name or firm of the Publisher.	Date of issue from Press, or of publication.	Name and residence of the Proprietor of the copy-right, or of any portion of such copy-right.	Date on which the entry was registered.	REMARKS.
24	Tiryáq-i-Istimná Urdu (Never failing remedy for the Loss of Manhood).	Lahore ...	Mustafáí Press ...	13th September 1898	Háfiz Muhammad-ud-Dín, Bookseller and Proprietor, Mustafáí Press, Lahore.	27th September 1898.	
25	Sángít Kunjrí bá Taswír (Drama of the Greengrocer with Illustrations).	Delhi ...	Qaisar-i-Hind Press ...	23rd April 1898 ...	Pandit Narain Parshád, Betáb, resident of Aurangabád, District Bulandshahr.	8th August 1898.	
26	Nátak Nála-i-Dilgír 'urf Firoz-o-Benazír (Plaintive Notes known as the play of Firoz and Benazir).	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	28th June 1898 ...	Saiyid Hámid Husain, Delhi	Ditto.	
27	Sharh-i-Qánún-i-Qimár bázi ya'ní Ekat nambar 3 san 1867 (Notes on the Gambling Act, in Act No. 3 of 1867).	Amritsar ...	Chashma-i-Núr Press ...	25th July 1898 ...	Munshí Naksdaryá Mal and Sukh Rám Dás, Law Booksellers, Amritsar.	16th August 1898.	
28	Sharh-i-Majmú'a-i Zábita-i-Faujdárí ya'ní Ekat nambar 5 san 1898 (Commentary on the Code of Criminal Procedure, or Act No. 5 of 1898).	Ditto ...	Rást Guftár Press ...	12th July 1898 ...	Shaikh Ghulám Rasúl, Proprietor, Rást Guftár Press, Amritsar.	29th July 1898.	
29	Ghás-chára (Fodder and Fodder-Grasses).	Delhi ...	Imperial Book Depôt Press ...	20th June 1898 ...	Lála Deví Diyál, care of Bakhshí Jánkí Parshád, Jullundur Cantonment.	8th August 1898.	
30	Kár Náma-i-Moor, yá Musalmánon kí Hazár sála Hukúmat Europe men ya'ní Tárikh-i-Andlus Urdu (The Moorish Chronicle, or a thousand years of Moslem rule in Europe, entitled the "History of Spain in Urdu").	Lahore ...	Mustafáí Press ...	1st September 1898	Fazl-ud-Dín, Bookseller, Lahore.	27th September 1898.	
31	Risála-i-Chashma-i-Hisáb, Hissa-i-Suwum (A Treatise on Arithmetic, Part III).	Amritsar ...	Dabír-i-Hind Press ...	28th June 1898 ...	Babu Shibdit Singh, Teacher, Church Mission High School Amritsar.	15th July 1898.	

32	Urdu ká Qá'ida (Urdu Primer) ...	Lahore ...	Kishan Chand Press ...	10th June 1898 ...	Lála Atar Chand, Kapur, & Co., Lahore.	6th September 1898.
33	Urdu kí Pahlí Kitáb (The First Urdu Reader).	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	15th June 1898 ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
34	Urdu kí Dúsrí Kitáb (The Second Urdu Reader).	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	22nd June 1898 ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
35	Urdu kí Tisrí Kitáh (The Third Urdu Reader).	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
36	Primary Skúlon kí Chauthí Jamá'at ke Muqarra Ashyá ke sabaq parháne ke Taríqe par Isháre (Notes of Lessons for the 4th Class, Primary Schools).	Ditto ...	Mufíd i-'Am Press ...	15th July 1898 ...	Education Department, Punjab, Lahore.	23rd September 1898.
37	Primary Skúlon kí Pánchwín Jamá'at ke Muqarra Ashyá ke sabaq parháne ke Taríqe par Isháre (Notes of Lessons for the 5th Class, Primary Schools).	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	18th July 1898 ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
38	Nek Atwar (A Chart to teach "Good Manners").	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	23rd August 1898 ...	Rái Sáhib Munshí Guláb Singh & Sons.	27th September 1898.
39	Táríkh-i-Punjab Manzúm (History of the Punjab in verse).	Delhi ...	Hindú Press ...	20th August 1898 ...	Saiyid Ghulám Bhíkhá Sháh, Appeal Nawís, Pesháwar.	20th September 1898.
40	Jádú Viddyá Sangraha Bháshá Tíká (The Black Art, with a Hindí Commentary).	Lahore ...	Punjab Educational Press ...	20th June 1898 ...	Pandit Vishnú Datt, Vaidik Proprietor, Sanskrit Pustakalya, Kapurthála.	16th July 1898.
41	Sidh Gosht satík (Verses from the Sikh Granth, with a Commentary).	Ditto ...	Srí Akál Press ...	15th June 1898 ...	Lála Achhrú Mal, Sáhúkár, Ferozepore, care of Messrs. Munshi Gulab Singh & Sons.	6th September 1898.
42	Tafsír-i-Qurán Majíd Rub'-i-Akhír Pára 'Amm ba zabán-i Hindí (A Commentary on the last quarter of the Holy Qurán in the Hindí Language).	Ditto ...	Siddíqí Press ...	10th June 1898 ...	'Abdur Rahmán, Amritsar ...	16th July 1898.
43	Zarradí (A Treatise on Arabic Etymology).	Delhi ...	Hindu Press ...	15th June 1898 ...	Mián Nuhammad Saháif, Bookseller, Pesháwar.	8th August 1898.

List of Books whose copy-right has been registered in the Punjab during the quarter ending the 30th September 1898—concluded.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Serial No.	Title of the book and the contents of the title-page, with a translation into English of such title and contents when the same are not in the English language.	Place of printing and the place of publication.	Name or firm of the Printer and the name or firm of the Publisher.	Date of issue from Press, or of publication.	Name and residence of the Proprietor of the copy-right, or of any portion of such copy-right.	Date on which the entry was registered.	REMARKS.
44	Himáyil Sharíf (The Holy Qurán, Pocket Edition).	Amritsar ...	Al Qurán was Sunnat Press ...	10th August 1898 ...	'Abdul Ghafúr and 'Abdul Awwal, Amritsar.	31st August 1898.	
45	A Guide to Pukhto, or Rahhar-i-Afghání.	Lahore ...	Mufíd-i-'Am Press ...	10th June 1898 ...	Rái Sáhib Munshi Guláb Singh Sons, Lahore.	6th September 1898.	
46	The Punjab Record (Part I—Judicial) for Janaary 1898.	Ditto ...	*Civil and Military Gazette* Press	12th May 1898 ...	Proprietors, *Civil and Military Gazette* Press, Lahore.	16th July 1898.	
47	The Punjab Record (Part I—Judicial) for February 1898.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
48	The Punjab Record (Part I—Judicial) for March 1898.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	16th May 1898 ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
49	The Punjab Record (Part I—Judicial) for April 1898.	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	27th July 1898 ...	Ditto ...	6th September 1898.	
50	The Punjab Record (Part I—Judicial) for May 1898.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	15th August 1898 ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
51	The Punjab Record (Part II—Executive) for January, February and March 1898.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	27th July 1898 ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
52	A Digest of the cases reported in the Punjab Record, 1897, Volume XXXII, with an Index of the names of the cases.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	15th September 1898	Ditto ...	27th September 1898.	
53	Punjab Record (Urdu) for October 1897.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	16th May 1898 ...	Ditto ...	16th July 1898.	

54	Punjab Record (Urdu) for November 1897.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	20th May 1898 ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
55	Punjab Record (Urdu) for December 1897.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	30th May 1898 ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
56	Urdu Punjab Record, Part II (Executive), for October, November and December 1897.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	13th May 1898 ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
57	Punjab Record (Urdu) for January 1898.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	26th July 1898 ...	Ditto ...	6th September 1898.	
58	Punjab Record (Urdu) for February 1898.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	27th July 1898 ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
59	Punjab Record (Urdu) for March 1898	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	25th August 1898 ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
60	Index to the Urdu Punjab Record for the year 1897.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	13th August 1898 ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
61	Kitáb Yúsuf wa Zulaikhá (The Book of Joseph and Zulaikhá).	Delhi ...	Fáruqí Press ...	3rd August 1897 ...	Amír Muhammad, Peshâwar	8th August 1898 ...	The book was registered at No. 64 S./751 R. of the 3rd quarter of 1897, but the registration of copy right has now been effected.

LAHORE:
The 17th October 1898.

HARI DAS,
Offg. Registrar, Education Department.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1898.

PART II.

GENERAL.

REVIEW OF THE PROGRESS REPORT ON THE FOREST ADMINISTRATION OF THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR 1897-98.

Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in the Forest Department, No. 493, dated 19th November 1898.

READ—

The Progress Report on the Forest Administration of the Punjab for the year 1897-98 submitted by the Conservator of Forests with his letter No. 1607, dated the 27th of September 1898.

REMARKS.—Apart from alterations due to correction of areas as the result of more accurate surveys and estimates, the only important change during the year affecting the areas on the books of the Forest Department was the surrender of 49,000 acres of unclassed forests (36,000 acres in Lahore and 13,000 acres at Lyallpur on the Chenab Canal) for colonization purposes. In consequence, however, of the completion of the Forest Settlement of the rakhs in the Khusháb Tahsíl of the Shahpur District and the issue of a notification under Section 19 of the Forest Act constituting as Reserved Forest an area of 387,517 acres in that tahsíl heretofore recorded as Protected or Unclassed Forest, the total area of reserves in the Province has been increased by 33 per cent., and now amounts to 31 per cent. of the total area on the books of the Department. The Protected Forests are 41 per cent. of the whole, and the remaining 28 per cent. of the area consists of Unclassed State Forests. It should, however, be noted that a large portion of the area in the Shahpur District transferred to Reserves is of little value for the purpose of forest growth, and the procedure of Chapter II of the Forest Act was resorted to merely for the purpose of securing against encroachment the rights of the State in the land in view of the possible construction of a Sind-Ságar Canal at some date in the future. For similar reasons the rakhs in

the cis-Jhelum portion of the Shahpur District, which is commanded by the Jhelum Canal, now being commenced, have since the close of the year been gazetted Reserved Forests, the Forest Settlement of the whole district having thus been finally brought to a conclusion. As stated in the Report, there is now no Forest Settlement pending except that of the small exceptionally circumstanced Shahpur-Kandi tract in the Gurdáspur District. With reference to the remarks on page 2 of the Report, where the Conservator expresses regret at the abandonment of the project of an irrigated plantation at Lyallpur, it should be noted that the decision of the Lieutenant-Governor to devote the area to cultivation instead of to trees was arrived at after a full consideration of the results attained in Chánga Mánga and of the other conditions affecting the question, and His Honor's decision was approved by the Supreme Government.

2. The prescriptions of the Working Plans were generally observed, but there was some felling in advance in the Chamba Division to meet a strong demand for timber in Dalhousie. On the other hand, only six out of the twelve compartments in Chánga Mánga prescribed in the Working Plan were felled, scarcity of labour being ascribed as the cause of the fellings in defect. There was no lack of demand for fuel. In fact, as stated in paragraph 58 of the Report, the Forest Officer was able to raise rates, and to dispose of the whole of a year's *coupe* in advance, applications having been received for double the available stock. In these circumstances the Forest Officer did not think it necessary to carry out the suggestion made in last year's Review as to the establishment of a retail depôt in Lahore so as to reap the advantage of the very high rates for fire-wood prevailing there. The suggestion should, however, be kept in view. Since the close of the year the Working Plan of the Kulu Forests has been sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor. Hitherto the work of the Forest Department in Kulu has been principally concerned with the arrangements for meeting the very heavy demands of right-holders for timber and other forest produce, and the net result as regards State revenue has been a loss. Now that the capabilities of the forests are known and it has been found that provision can be made for a moderate annual export of deodár timber, it is hoped that the Division will yield a small profit in future or at any rate that the revenue will suffice to cover working expenses.

3. The number of forest offences was 7 per cent. less than in the previous year. As a rule the cases were petty, but the Conservator complains of the tendency to award lenient punishments in important cases and of the circumstance that "almost every important conviction obtained in a lower court is upset, or very largely reduced on appeal." Heads of Departments should realise that it is impossible for Government to take any action in regard to such complaints unless moved to do so in time with reference to the facts of particular cases. The number of forest fires was 366 as compared with 146 in the previous year, and the area burnt 47,950 acres as compared with 13,559 acres in 1896-97. The districts which suffered most were Hazára, Kángra and Kulu. Some further explanation should have been given of the great increase in the case of the last mentioned Division, where it is understood the policy of regulated firings has for years been successfully worked. It is noted that one-half of the total number of fires are ascribed to incendiarism and in one-third of the remaining cases the cause is unknown. The problem of suppressing intentional firing in the Hazára District has been under discussion for the past seven or eight years, and as yet it cannot be said that any satisfactory solution has been reached. It is undoubtedly with the object of clearing the ground of old grass and pine needles with a view to promote the growth of a new grass crop that these fires are kindled. The plan has now been suggested, and will be tried, of permitting more unrestricted grazing, especially of horned cattle, in the forests in the hopes that the pine needles will thus be trampled down and the old grass cropped, the necessity for firing thus being removed. As regards Kángra, the figures given in the Report undoubtedly support the Conservator's view that the increase in forest fires is due to the abolition of

joint village responsibility. The report on the subject has been referred to the Financial Commissioner for opinion, and will receive the most careful consideration of Government.

4. The proportion of the area of Government forests closed to grazing was, as in the previous year, one-fourth only, but the area entirely closed throughout the year was less than 10 per cent. The revenue realised from grass and grazing was (Form 61) Rs. 2,28,452. The value of the grass and grazing, if full fees had been charged in all cases, was (Form 55) Rs. 6,01,238. The difference represents the privileges of right-holders and those permitted to graze free or at favourable rates. The Conservator reports that "the method of tying up cattle outside the Chánga Mánga Plantation and having grass cut and brought to them was continued with great success. This method might, with advantage, be employed more extensively in the case of closed forests." In the last remark His Honor concurs. It is noted that fodder was supplied to troops on the march from the reserves in the Montgomery District. The experiment of making hay in Chánga Mánga and sending it to Lahore for sale having proved unremunerative, owing to the cost of transport, it remains to be seen whether the introduction of a pressing machine, the purchase of which is contemplated, will enable the Forest Officer to carry on such operations at a profit.

5. Natural reproduction was on the whole more favourable than in previous years. Special mention is made of the deodár crop in Hazára, *chíl* in the hills and *phulai* in the Pindigheb Range of Ráwalpindi, mulberry in the Lahore riverain rakhs, and *sanatha* in the Salt Range. As regards cultural operations and experiments nothing of great importance is reported. Attention has been given to the production of willow to meet a growing demand for cricket bats. Though *Robinia* continues to do well in Simla, the reports from other divisions are not favourable, and the Conservator notes that the species does not appear to thrive at all on the lower hills. Possibly the year was particularly unfavourable. The success which was attained in the case of the plants sown at Sakesar in the Shahpur District in 1893, some of which are now nearly 30 feet high, affords encouragement for continuing the experiments. In many of the Hill Divisions sylvicultural operations are directed to the promotion of the growth of deodár in mixed forests and the suppression of inferior species which interfere with it, and in the orders on the recently sanctioned Working Plan of the Kulu Forests the Lieutenant-Governor has agreed to the annual expenditure of Rs. 5,000 on works of improvement of this character

6. In paragraph 39 of the Report the Conservator shows the number of deodár and other pines respectively extracted from the forests during the year. It is understood, however, that what the Government of India have asked for in paragraph 11 of their Review of last year's report is further information as to the trade in pine timber with a view to attention being directed to its development. It is noticed that the number of sleepers and scantlings other than deodár received from Government forests at sale depôts during the year was 1,042 pieces only as compared with 274,126 pieces of this description imported from Kashmir, Mandi and the Sutlej Hill States, so that there is evidently a trade demand for timber of this description. The question of creosoting or otherwise treating with antiseptics the timber of pine trees is one which should have been noticed in the Report.

7. The record of river operations shows an increase both in launchings and receipts at sale depôts as compared with the previous year. The outturn of Government forests, however, is small as compared with the imports from Kashmir and elsewhere. Thus the number of deodár logs was 11,845 as compared with 26,181 imported from Kashmir and trans-frontier territory on the Indus, and the number of deodár sleepers and scantlings 108,070 as compared with 901,304 pieces sent down chiefly from the Kashmir forests. The question of imposing rafting fees on Kashmir timber is at present engaging the attention

of Government. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to see that statistics are being collected of the percentage of loss in cubical contents resulting from the conversion and transport by river of logs and scantlings with a view to determine whether conversion into scantlings at the forest or from the logs at the river depôts is the most economical.

8. The revenue and expenditure of the year were Rs. 11,57,983 and Rs. 7,81,494 respectively, the surplus thus being Rs. 3,76,489 as compared with Rs. 3,20,834 in the previous year. This improvement is more than accounted for by the transfer of the Shahpur rakhs from Civil to Forest Department management, in consequence of which that Division shows a surplus on the year's working of Rs. 59,828 as compared with a deficit of Rs. 2,881 in the previous year. Thus the increase in the Departmental revenue is obtained at the expense of land revenue, and but for this accession of income the financial results of the year would not be as favourable as in 1896-97. The expenditure amounted to 67 per cent. of gross revenue as compared with 70 per cent. in 1896-97. The surplus amounts to 32 per cent. of the gross receipts, and though in excess of any year since 1891-92, is still considerably below the record figure of Rs. 4,52,846 attained in the year 1888-89. In view of the increase in the value of stock at depôts, which Form 60 A shows to be just double the value at which it was estimated in 1895-96, it is presumed that larger annual surpluses may be looked for in the future. The amount of revenue outstanding—Rs. 1,04,107 as compared with Rs. 47,958 outstanding at the commencement of the year—seems to the Lieutenant-Governor to be unduly large. The proportion in which the revenue of the Department was derived from the several sources is noted below :—

Year.	Timber.	Fuel.	Grass and grazing.	Other items.
1895-96	33	37	20	10
1896-97	46	28	17	9
1897-98	43	28	20	9

It would be convenient if in future reports the references in the Chapter dealing with financial results to the various heads of income and expenditure were made in such a way as to be intelligible to those unacquainted with the meaning of such signs as R II *b* or A VIII *f*, adopted for the purpose of denoting the various budget sub-heads.

9. The Lieutenant-Governor desires to acknowledge the good work of the Conservator, Mr. C. F. Elliott, and of the officers of the Department, rendered during the year. There is still much room for improvement in the lower grades of the administrative and protective staff. No less than four Foresters and sixteen Forest Guards were dismissed during the year, and one officer of the rank of Extra Assistant Conservator was found guilty of misconduct, and under His Honor's orders compulsorily retired on a reduced pension. No doubt the nature of the duties of most of our Forest officials is such as to expose them in a greater degree to temptations than is the case with most other departments, but for this reason it is all the more necessary to deal severely with those cases in which corruption and betrayal of official trust is proved, and His Honor

hopes that the measures taken during the year may prove effective as a warning and improve the *morale* of the lower grades of the Department, which have benefited so much by the reorganization scheme recently introduced by Government.

ORDER—Ordered that the above remarks be printed and published as usual with the Report and in the *Punjab Government Gazette*; also that they be forwarded with the Report to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, and to the Conservator of Forests, Punjab, for information and guidance.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor,

M. W. FENTON,

Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab.

REVIEW OF THE REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, PUNJAB, FOR THE YEAR 1897-98.

Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in the Home (General) Department, No. 1155, dated 22nd November, 1898.

READ—

The Report of the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, for the year 1897-98, forwarded with his letter, No. 106 S., dated the 30th September, 1898.

REMARKS.—During the year under review, the number of Public Institutions fell by 1, or from 3,144 to 3,143; but the number of scholars rose from 183,738 to 184,990, or by 1,252. Private Institutions decreased by 312, or from 5,363 to 5,051, with a decline also in the scholars from 82,184 to 77,561, or by 4,623. In Public and Private Institutions taken together, there is a decrease of 3,371 in the scholars, giving now a total under instruction of 262,551, of whom 240,522 are males, and 22,029 females, or 14·24 and 1·52 per cent., respectively, of the number of school-going age. The decrease of 1 in the Public Institutions is the result of a considerable fall in the Primary Aided Schools, which was not completely counterbalanced by the increase of other institutions. The fall in the Private Institutions, which was chiefly in the Rote Schools and Advanced Schools for Arabic, Persian, and Sanskrit, is attributed partly to the scarcity that prevailed during the year, and, in the Ráwalpindi Circle, the disturbances on the frontier, but chiefly to the growing preference of the people for the Public Schools, where a better education can be obtained.

2. Viewing the returns of the year according to the ethnical or creed distinction of the scholars, there was a rise of 2,627 Hindús under instruction, of 165 Others, and of 43 Europeans, but a fall of 6,118 Muhammadans, and of 88 Native Christians. The fall on the side of the Muhammadans, in contrast with the considerable advance on the side of the Hindús, is remarkable. The greater part of the fall was in the Private, and especially the Rote, Schools, which is, consequently, not of very much significance; but as many as 1,564 of the diminished number of scholars belonged to Public Institutions, and, as remarked by the Officiating Director, this cannot be deemed unimportant. There can, however, be little doubt that the unusual circumstances of the last two years have pressed somewhat harder on the poorer Muhammadans than on the other larger sections of the community. As the figures now stand, the number of Muhammadan boys under instruction in both Public and Private Institutions is 12·05 per cent. of the children of school-going age, compared with 16·41 of Hindús, and 18·14 of Sikhs. As regards girls, the percentages for the

three communities are 1·24, [illegible]36, and 2·39, respectively. Taking attendance at Public Institutions as the most reliable test of progress, Muhammadans have 1 in every 14 boys at school, and 1 in every 196 girls; whereas Hindús have about 1 in every 7 boys, and 1 in every 87 girls, and Sikhs, a slightly larger proportion of boys than Hindús, and 1 in every 52 girls. There was a rise of Muhammadans in Secondary Schools, and in the number that passed the Entrance Examination; but otherwise the year was one of retrogression for this section of the community, which has increased the deficit requiring to be made up.

3. The total expenditure for the year on Public Institutions was Rs. 31,56,514, or Rs. 83,800 more than in 1896-97, the increase being wholly on *direct*, or tuitional, expenditure. The following table shows the proportion in which the expenditure was derived from the different sources :—

	Percentage of Total Expenditure.	
	1897-98.	1896-97.
Imperial Revenues	4·2	4·6
Provincial Revenues	23·4	23·7
District Funds	19·6	20·9
Municipal Funds	10·8	11
Fees	26·1	26
Other Sources	15·9	13·8

Imperial Revenues contributed Rs. 9,791, and District Funds Rs. 19,756, less than in the previous year; whilst from the remaining sources, the contributions were in every case larger. On the whole, Public Funds contributed Rs. 16,607 less, and Fees and Other Sources, Rs. 1,00,407 more, than in 1896-97, the steady rise in Fees being especially satisfactory.

4. Comparing Public Institutions according to their management, it is found that 68 per cent. of these, with a slightly larger proportion of the scholars, are under Public Management, mostly of District and Municipal Boards. The management of their schools by District Boards is characterised, on the whole, as fairly satisfactory; but in the Hoshiárpur, Jullundur, Lahore, and Gujránwála Districts, and throughout the Deraját Circle, there appears to be a good deal left to be desired. Some Municipal Committees are said to take little real interest in school affairs, and so delays occur in matters requiring promptitude; and some are inclined to be illiberal in the supply of the necessary equipment. But the method adopted by at least one Inspector of appealing to the controlling authority, which " seldom fails to put matters to rights," is the correct one to follow.

5. The work of inspection appears to have been performed with the usual zeal and efficiency. In the Delhi and Jullundur Circles, however, the number of schools to be inspected is too large for a single Assistant; and the Lieutenant-Governor is prepared to consider favourably, as far as the funds will permit, the question of providing a second Assistant for each of those Circles. The visitation of the schools by the Tahsíl authorities was, on the whole, satisfactory; but certain Tahsíls are noticed for remissness in this respect, the Indigenous and Female Schools, which most require local interest and encouragement, being frequently overlooked.

6. As regards University Education, the number of Colleges rose by one during the year, by the opening of the Khálsa College at Amritsar; but there was a decrease of 45 in the number of students,—14 in the Arts Colleges, and 31 in the Medical College. The number of Colleges is now 11,—10 Arts Colleges, and 1 Medical College; and the number of students, 1,364. In the Intermediate Examination (Arts side), 258 passed out of 551, or 44·6 per cent., compared with 270 out of 489 in 1896-97. On the Oriental side, 5 out of 6 passed. In the B. A. Examination, 142 passed out of 369, or 38·5 per cent., compared

with 104 out of 309, or 33·6 per cent. Two out of 6 passed the B. O. L. Examination. Nine passed the M. A. Examination, compared with 16; and both candidates in the M. O. L. Examination failed. On the whole, the results are slightly less favourable than in the previous year. For the first time, two candidates appeared in the Intermediate Examination in Science, and both passed; and this, it is hoped, will be followed by a yearly increase in the same direction.

7. The following table gives the proportion of passes to candidates in the different Colleges, and for the private candidates within the Province:—

Name of College.	Intermediate.			B. A.			M. A.			Percentages of success on the whole.	Average annual cost of educating a student.
	Candidates.	Passes.	Percentages of success.	Candidates.	Passes.	Percentages of success.	Candidates.	Passes.	Percentages of success.		Rs.
St. Stephen's College ...	19	13	68·4	6	5	83·3	...	...	...	72	307
Forman Christian College	91	52	57·1	68	36	52·9	...	...	...	55·3	107
Government College ...	51	31	60·8	59	21	35·6	19	7	36·8	45·7	223
Dayanand College ...	159	73	45·9	73	25	34·2	...	...	...	42·2	46
Amritsar Municipal Board College.	24	19	79·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	79·2	157
Gordon Mission College ...	11	6	54·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	54·5	191
Islámiya College ...	27	13	48·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	48·1	68
Scotch Mission College ...	7	3	42·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	42·9	259
Private candidates ...	100	23	23·0	140	44	31·4	9	2	22·2	27·7	...

The Dayanand College is by far the largest, and is, in consequence, comparatively the cheapest College. The St. Stephen's College, and the Municipal Board College, Amritsar, with their small numbers, did unusually well. The increasing number of private candidates, especially in the B. A. Examination, is striking; but a doubt, which is shared by the Lieutenant-Governor, is frequently expressed, whether the arrangement by which so many can appear in the University Examinations independently of the training and discipline they may have received, is altogether good for the Province. His Honor acknowledges the excellent work that is being done in most of the Colleges, and especially the efforts made in behalf of the moral and physical training and general uplifting of the students, which is far more important than any degree of pass percentages. The Government College worked at considerable disadvantage during the year; but, as Mr. Bell observes, its prospects, with an able and complete staff, are now very hopeful.

From the figures of all the Colleges, the average annual cost of educating a student is found to be Rs. 133, compared with Rs. 115 last year, to which Public Funds contributed 33·4 per cent., and Private Funds, including Fees, 66·6 per cent. Fees alone covered 43·2 per cent. of the total expenditure.

8. In the Oriental College there was a rise in the attendance from 122 to 136, of whom 74 belong to the College Department, and 62 to the School, 20 of the former and 19 of the latter being on the General side of the institution, that is, the side concerned with imparting advanced general knowledge through the medium of the Vernacular. The expenditure for the year was Rs. 31,336, of which only Rs. 263 was met from Fees. Nearly two-thirds of the students draw scholarships or stipends. On the General side, 12 out of 18 candidates passed the Entrance and higher examinations, compared with

7 out of 9 in the previous year. On the Language side, 29 out of 35 passed the Oriental Titles Examinations, compared with 33 out of 48. These results are not much in view of the expenditure incurred; but the management of the institution under Dr. Stein continues efficient; and the activity now displayed in the preparation of text-books may be expected to place the General side on a sounder instructional footing than has hitherto been the case.

9. Turning to Secondary education, the number of schools has increased by 23, and the number of scholars, by 2,160. Of the new schools, 20 are Anglo-Vernaculur, and 16 the result of private enterprise. The whole attendance at Secondary Schools is now 59,706, of whom 57 per cent. belong to Anglo-Vernacular, and 43 per cent. to Vernacular Schools. The number learning English is 43 per cent. of the whole, and the number of agriculturists, over 24 per cent. Of 3,153 at the High stage of instruction, all but 68 learn English; and of 16,852 at the Middle stage, 65 per cent. learn English. The average annual cost of educating a boy in Secondary Schools is Rs. 15-8-0, of which 40·5 per cent. was met from Public Funds, and 59·5 per cent. from Private Sources, Fees alone contributing 45·8 per cent. of the latter. In Anglo-Vernacular Schools, the average annual fee paid was Rs. 9-9-0; in Vernacular Schools, it was a little over Rs. 2. Scholarships were held by about 1 in 7 in High Departments, 1 in 10 in Middle Departments, and 1 in 261 in Primary Departments.

In the Entrance Examination, 945 out of 1,447 candidates passed, or 65·3 per cent., compared with 740 out of 1,323, or 55·9 per cent., in the previous year. Only 5 of the successful candidates belonged to the Vernacular side. As in the Intermediate Examination, candidates appeared for the first time in the Entrance Examination in Science, and 10 passed from the schools, as well as 1 private candidate. In the Middle School Examination, 3,563 out of 4,782 passed, or 74·5 per cent., against 73·9 per cent. last year. Of the successful candidates, 1,343, or 37·6 per cent., belonged to Vernacular Schools. Instructional improvement in Board and Aided Schools, owing to the increased proportion of certificated teachers, is noticed; but the accommodation and appliances are not always as they might be. Drawing and Shorthand are being gradually introduced into the schools; and, in this connection, Mr. Bell very naturally expresses surprise that a city of the commercial importance of Delhi should yet have nothing to report in the way of special commercial training.

10. Primary Education is dealt with in Chapter V of the Report, where it is seen that the number of Primary Schools for boys has fallen by 32, and the number of scholars, by 1,573. The decline was wholly in the Indigenous and Elementary Schools in receipt of grants, and is accounted for as a reaction in favour of schools following the ordinary courses of instruction, and by the 'hard times.' The attendance on these schools is now 106,713, of whom 53,948, or just over 50 per cent., are agriculturists. There was a slight rise in the expenditure; and the average annual cost per scholar now works out to about Rs. 4-12-0, of which 79·6 per cent. is met from Public Funds, and 20·4 per cent. from Private Sources including Fees. The Fees rose slightly, and cover 13·8 per cent. of the cost, compared with 45·8 per cent. in Secondary Schools. The average annual fee per head in Government and Board Schools was Re. 1-6-0, griculturist scholars being exempt; in Aided Schools, it was 13 annas; and in Unaided Schools, it was Re. 1-8-0. The examination results, though somewhat less favourable than in the previous year, were yet satisfactory, with 71 per cent. of successes in the Upper Primary, and 75·2 per cent. in the Lower Primary. The general character of the instruction is said to be gradually improving everywhere; but the supply of the simple apparatus necessary for Practical Mensuration continues very defective, the reverse of which might have been expected from District Boards, considering the importance of this study to a village boy.

In last year's review, it was desired that the tendency of boys to remain at their homes and hereditary callings after passing the Upper Primary Examination should be noticed in future reports. Three of the Inspectors give about

25 per cent. as the proportion of the successful candidates who do this; though it is not known whether these remain at their hereditary callings. In the Deraját Circle, it is given at 38 per cent., and in the Ráwalpindi Circle at 43 per cent. On the whole, as Mr. Bell says, there is reason to believe that the number who break off at the Upper Primary stage is increasing; but a longer observation is required before a definite conclusion could be arrived at.

11. The Zamíndári Schools continue to decline in the same way as some of the Private and Aided Indigenous Schools; and, in consequence, the Zamíndári Classes attached to the Normal Schools have been reduced to one only at Lahore. For Gurmukhi Branch Schools for boys, there seems never to have been any real demand; and it is no doubt the case, as remarked by two of the Inspectors, that, where instruction in Gurmukhi is desired, "the people prefer to send their children to *dharmsálas* where it can be had free."

12. The report on the Training Institutions is very satisfactory. Higher attainments are now required for admission to the English Classes of the Central Training College, with the best results. There were no failures in the Practice of Teaching, which is proof of the efficiency of this important part of the training. The addition of Drawing to the course of studies is specially noticed; but the number of passes was disappointing, owing chiefly to the fact, as stated by the Principal, that the men had had no previous training of the kind. Part of the object, however, appears to have been attained in the greatly improved Blackboard work of the students. The lapsing of the Normal School stipends, especially in the Lahore and Ráwalpindi Circles, would seem to call for more care in the selection of the stipendiaries. In all the Certificate Examinations, 301 passed, which is a substantial addition to the number of qualified teachers. That the need of such is great is evident from the fact that of 6,525 teachers in Boys' Schools, no fewer than 2,492 are without certificates of any kind.

13. The Chapter on Technical Education is again a record of interesting work and considerable progress. The Law School has 434 students, or much as last year; and the examination results, with 56 per cent. of passes on the whole, were fairly satisfactory. During the year, a Standing Committee was constituted for the better management and supervision of the institution. In the Lahore Medical College and School, the numbers fell somewhat, owing, in the case of the College, to the higher preliminary qualifications required, and in the case of the School, to a reduction in the number of stipends available. The examination results were hardly so favourable as in the previous year; but there is no doubt about the continued excellence of the work done. The Principal notices deficient observing faculty in the First Year students; and in this connection it might be considered whether a pass in the Intermediate Examination in Science, of which there were 146 last year, might not be added to the qualifications required. The Medical School for Christian Women at Ludhiána improved its equipment during the year, and has an interesting, as well as very useful, work before it. The Veterinary College, which is separately reviewed by Government, can reckon the past year as one of the most successful on record.

The Mayo School of Art was conducted throughout the year with the usual efficiency. The number of students rose considerably; and the usefulness of the institution was extended by the addition of two Drawing Masters, and the opening of Evening Classes. From the Engineering Class, which has now 30 students, 3 passed the First Examination in Engineering of the Punjab University; and the Officiating Principal expresses regret that the Senate should have decided to abolish the Class, which is supported by the Mayo-Patiála Readership, from October, 1900. Of the 19 students who left during the year, 15 are known to have found suitable employment. The Industrial Schools remain 7, with an increased number of scholars; and, in all the schools for males, good progress appears to have been made. Evening Classes for artisans have been started in connection with the Railway Technical School. The Sozankári School at Gujrát seems to prosper; that at Jalálpur Jattán, less so; but the experiment is interesting.

14. The returns for Female Education show an increase of 4 schools, and of 660 scholars, Board Schools being 1 fewer, and Aided and Unaided Schools 5 more, than in 1896-97. Three Districts in the Ráwalpindi Circle remain blank; and the Deraját Circle, with five Districts, has but 9 schools in all, with 550 scholars. The Simla, Kárnal, and Montgomery Districts have also but little to show; and it cannot yet be said that Female Education is in other than a backward condition. The Secondary Schools are 15, or one more than last year, with 1,440 scholars, of whom only 18 belong to the High stage of instruction, and 200 to the Middle stage. The Primary Schools are now 317, with 11,165 scholars. Only 254 learn English, or just over 16 per cent. of the number in Secondary Schools. The average annual cost of educating a girl is Rs. 10-5-0, of which over 60 per cent. is met from Public Funds, and about 40 per cent. from Private Sources, of which only 1·5 per cent. came from Fees. Scholarships form a large additional item of expenditure on Girls' Schools, and amounted last year to Rs. 17,561, or an average of Re. 1-6-0 per head, compared with an average fee per head of less than 3 annas.

The examination results for the Secondary Classes were an improvement on the previous year, with an average of 80 per cent. of passes. For the Primary Classes, the results were not so good; but about 60 per cent. passed. In the examination for Female Teachers' Certificates, 10 out of 13 passed. The progress of the year was not marked; but the view of the Inspecting Officers that there was some advance may be accepted. The opening of College Classes in connection with the Lady Dufferin School, though the number of girls who pass the Entrance Examination is still very small, was an event of importance. The growing interest of Public Societies, especially the Arya Samáj, in Female Education, is the best ground for hope of future progress. The fact noticed by Miss Francis in connection with the Siálkot Schools, that many of the girls are drawn from the villages, is also hopeful; and it may be taken as a sign of what will come in time, if slowly, that the Victoria School, Lahore, should now have, with its Branches, as many as 745 on the rolls.

15. The Schools for Europeans have risen from 47 to 51, and the scholars attending these, from 2,600 to 2,623. The increase of girls in the Private Schools is marked, which the Inspector is inclined to attribute to the severer early requirements of the Public Schools. In the latter, the number at the Secondary stage of instruction has fallen from 854 to 743, owing to a reclassification entailed by the Revised Code. Leaving out the Lawrence Military Asylums, the average cost of educating a scholar is about Rs. 83, of which 36 per cent. was met from Public Funds, and 64 per cent. from Private Sources, 46 per cent being on account of Fees. The scholarships current at the end of the year were 29 only, or an average of 1 in about every 26 in the Secondary Classes.

The results of the examinations were, on the whole, less favourable than in the previous year, especially in the Middle and Primary tests; but this was owing to an alteration in the standards under the Revised Code, and to the fact that more have now to appear from the proper classes. The Inspector's remarks on the increased attention given to Kindergarten occupations and object lessons are matter for congratulation. The manual training in some of the schools is highly satisfactory; in others, much more might be done in this direction. The past year is said to have been one of distinct progress; and the endeavour which has been made by the Managers to add to the equipment of their schools, so as to meet the requirements of the new regulations, is gratifying.

16. The attendance at the Aitchison College was slightly higher than last year, and would have been higher but for the fact that as many as 10 of the 30 scholarships were vacant. The remark of the Governor that not a single Deputy Commissioner had any one to recommend for the vacant scholarships would seem to imply some misconception of the conditions. The work of the year was generally very satisfactory; the training afforded is of a high order, due regard being paid to the national customs of the

boys; and the institution deserves more appreciation and support from the gentlemen of rank than it at present receives. Out of a total of 626 boys of family rank in the Province, it is highly satisfactory that only 5 are returned as receiving no instruction; but, on the other hand, as Mr. Bell remarks, it is a matter for regret that only about one-tenth of the whole should have found their way to the Aitchison College, an institution established solely for their benefit.

17. The reports on conduct and discipline, both in Schools and Colleges, continue satisfactory; and the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to observe that much attention is given to this most important matter. Difficulties occasionally exist in the teachers themselves; and, in some cases, want of harmony among teachers, which should be put down with a high hand, is still noticed; but as the Inspectors, without exception, report, "there is reason to believe that teachers are becoming more alive to the educative effect of their own example." The Unaided Schools sometimes set discipline at defiance; and the University rules regarding the recognition of schools are perhaps hardly so exacting in this particular as they might be; but matters in this respect are better than they were, and may be expected to become more and more so, as the sense of what is best in education is awakened. The practice on the part of Inspecting Officers of estimating discipline and tone above examination results is altogether correct.

18. Much importance continues to be attached to the Boarding House system, as a means of discipline and moral influence. The returns give 259 such institutions existing at the end of the year, with 7,202 inmates; and most of these are said to be fairly well equipped and efficiently supervised. The Montgomery, Gujránwála, and Pesháwar Districts are least well off in this particular; and the Delhi Municipality seems not to realize the importance of the matter. The opening of a Boarding House for girls in connection with the Kanniyán Maha-Vidyala at Jullundur, under excellent management, is, the Lieutenant-Governor considers, a most interesting undertaking. With regard to the Officiating Director's remark that there is an urgent demand for increased boarding accommodation in connection with the Lahore Colleges, it may be stated that sanction has been given to the completion of the Government College Boarding House as soon as funds are available.

19. The remarkable progress in physical training, which has been noticed for several years past, still continues; and Mr. Bell's observation that the attitude of the people "has passed through the stages of indifference and passive acquiescence into active interest and appreciation" is gratifying. The want of play-grounds in some localities will probably soon be met by the public spirit that has been awakened in the matter. All the Inspecting Officers "attribute the most wholesome effects upon school discipline and individual character to the growing taste for games and athletics."

20. A General and a Departmental Educational Conference was held in April last, on which a special Resolution was published at the time. Among the recommendations accepted by Government, that regarding the employment of the collective method of examining in Lower Primary Departments, in place of the individual method, in order to leave more time for looking into organization, methods of teaching, and discipline, deserves mention in this Review.

21. The work done by the Text-Book Committee continues invaluable. In addition to great care in the production and adaptation of text-books, the scheme for providing a 'Healthy Literature for the Young' in the Vernacular is commendable.

22. On the whole, the past year may be reckoned as one of progress. "In all kinds of public schools," says the Officiating Director, "the character of the teaching is reported to have generally improved, and examination results continue to be satisfactory. The expenditure from private sources and the

income from tuition fees have risen considerably. With the increasing supply of qualified teachers, discipline is being strengthened, and greater attention paid to moral and physical training. Private enterprise is widening its scope, and there is a growing recognition of the value of technical and industrial education."

23. In conclusion, the Lieutenant-Governor desires to thank Dr. Sime for another year's efficient supervision of the Educational needs of the Province, and Mr. Bell for his clear and interesting report, which is a record of work creditable to the Department. The thanks of Government are also due to the officers specially mentioned in the Report, to the members of the Text-Book Committee, and to the Committee and Lecturers who continued the Magic Lantern Readings during the last winter.

ORDER.—Ordered that the above Remarks be printed and circulated with the Report; also that they be published in the Government Gazette and be forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, for information; also that they be forwarded to the Government of India, in the Home Department, with the usual number of copies of the Report.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor,

M. W. FENTON,

Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab.

Punjab Government Press, Lahore—30-11-98—690.

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PART II.

GENERAL.

REVIEW OF THE DISTRICT REPORTS ON THE ADMINISTRATION AND ACCOUNTS OF THE DISTRICT BOARDS IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR 1897-98.

Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, in the Boards and Committees (Boards) Department, No. 227, dated 17th December 1898.

READ—

The District Reports on the Administration and Accounts of the District Boards in the Punjab for the year 1897-98.

REMARKS—

PART I.—CONSTITUTION OF DISTRICT BOARDS.

1. *Constitution of Boards.*—The transfer of the Pipli Local Board to the Karnál District reduced the members of Local and District Boards in Umballa from 129 and 45 to 108 and 39 respectively. Proposals for the abolition of Local Boards in Gurgaon and Umballa were approved, but the rules for the constitution of the new District Boards were not framed till the current year. In Ferozepore the proportion of official to non-official members of the District Board was rectified. A proposal to reduce the number of members composing the Siálkot Local and District Boards in order to correspond with the number of zails was found to be inadmissible under Section 10 of the Act. The total number of members on the District Boards was 1,248 as against 1,243 last year.

2. *Elections.*—Once again it must be said that little or no interest has been taken in the elections held during the year. The elections held in the Haripur and Abbott-abad Tahsíls of the Hazára District are an exception. They show 10 contested elections out of 16 in all. The Commissioner notes that in this particular case the lambardárs are the electorate, and the scheme has worked well since its introduction in 1894.

In the Káwalpindi Division elections were held in the Gujrát, Gujránwála and Siálkot Districts. In Gujrát there were 17 vacancies on Local Boards during the year. There were no contested elections. The people are apathetic. In one electoral circle no candidate appeared, and the seat was filled by appointment. In Gujránwála there were 24 vacancies. These produced 4 contested elections.

For 12 seats no candidate appeared and they were filled up by appointment. In Siálkot there were 31 vacancies and no contested elections. The Deputy Commissioner remarks that the position of a member elected after a contest is not considered an object of desire, and the people take no interest in the elections.

In the Lahore Division elections took place in the Lahore and Amritsar Districts. Of Lahore, the Commissioner remarks that the elective system is a farce where electors and candidates are equally indifferent. In Amritsar the interest was greater. Twenty-six vacancies in Local Boards produced 14 contested elections.

In the Jullundur Division the Commissioner states that the interest taken in elections is going from bad to worse. In Kángra there were 20 vacancies and no contested elections. Fifteen vacancies in Ferozepore produced only 5 contested elections. In Jullundur there was 1 contested election for 35 vacancies. The Deputy Commissioner says that the people are much more in favour of appointment, and he proposes to represent the matter with a view to having the so-called elective system for Local Boards abolished.

In the Delhi Division elections took place in the Hissar and Delhi Districts. In Hissar there were 31 vacancies. Of these 3 only were contested. The percentage of the electorate polling shows the apathy of the public. 4·19 per cent. of voters polled. In the Delhi District 15 vacancies produced 2 contested elections. The President of the Sonepat Local Board remarks that elections excite no interest except where there is disunion.

3. *Meetings of District and Local Boards.*—The following District Boards failed to hold the required number of ordinary meetings:—Muzaffargarh, Dera Ismaíl Khan, Dera Gházi Khan, Bannu, Hazára, Shahpur, Jhelum, Lahore, Montgomery, Karnál and Kángra. No special meeting to consider the budget appears to have been held in the Amritsar and Kángra Districts. The average attendance at District Board meetings was more than half the number of members in 15 districts. In only 24 out of 66 Local Boards was the average attendance more than half the full number of members. The average attendance was good in the case of the District Boards of Amritsar and Gujrát and the Local Board of Bannu. The required number of meetings was only held by 15 out of 66 Local Boards. Of these 5 belong to the Kángra and 4 to the Siálkot District. Out of 66 Local Boards 5 failed to meet during the year. The Commissioner has called for a special report from the Deputy Commissioner on the Dipálpur Local Board. It held no sittings and failed to justify its existence. In the Rohtak District 4 Local Boards held only 11 meetings. The reason given in this, as in other cases, is the insufficiency of the agenda to justify an increase in meetings. The Local Board of Nakodar only held one meeting, apparently for a similar reason. The Deputy Commissioner states that the Local Boards are quite useless As above stated the Local Boards in two districts have been abolished during the year.

4. *Sub-Committees.*—His Honor notes with interest that the number of Sanitary Sub-Committees has increased during the year. Sanitary Sub-Committees now exist in the Dera Ismail Khan, Kohát, Hazára, Gujránwála, Gujrát, Jhang, Hoshiárpur and Delhi Districts. The Deputy Commissioner of Kohát remarks that village sanitation received a certain amount of attention during the year. The system which obtains in Hoshiárpur by which the Sanitary Sub-Committees for each tahsíl send their reports up to the Deputy Commissioner for orders at the end of the month is an excellent one, and may be followed with advantage. In the districts of Gurgaon and Mooltan the formation of Sanitary Sub-Committees is contemplated during the current year. In spite of the remarks made on the subject last year, several District Boards have again failed to appoint Sub-Committees of Finance as required by Section 39 of the Act. In the majority of these cases it is not even noted in the report whether there is a Finance Committee or not. Sub-Committees have done useful work in Muzaffargarh and Bannu. The Sub-Committees in Ráwalpindi and Siálkot also

continue to do well. Great credit is due to the President of the Hoshiárpur District Board. Not only is the Sanitary Sub-Committee doing good work, but the Finance Sub-Committee, which meets monthly and audits the monthly accounts, is stated in the report to take a lively interest in its duties. The Finance Sub-Committee in conjunction with the Education Committee decides all questions which arise about expenditure on schools.

In only one or two districts can it be said that the Sub-Committees have failed to justify their existence. In Shahpur Sub-Committees exist, but passed no resolutions during the year. In Gujránwála there are 9 Sub-Committees. Of these the Committees for Sanitation and Retrenchment were framed during the year. Of the remaining 7, only 1, that for Finance, met during the year under report. The Deputy Commissioner, Gurdáspur, reports that there was no necessity to call Sub-Committees, but does not remark whether this refers to Finance or not. The Delhi District Board abolished all Sub-Committees except that for Finance during the year. The District Board was of opinion that it was impossible for 3 Sanitary Sub-Committees to attend to the whole district, and so refused to appoint Sub-Committees. On the whole very useful work has been done by Sub-Committees during the year under report.

5. *Proceedings set aside.*—In 7 districts proceedings were overruled. In Ráwalpindi a proposal of the District Board to grant bonuses to Abdul Azíz and Bhagwán Dás to enable them to complete their education was set aside by Government as involving an application of the District Fund to a purpose not contemplated by the Act. A proposal of the Gujránwála District Board to increase the pay of the Head Clerk and Secretary was postponed till next year by the Commissioner, and an increase in the Local Fund establishment was similarly vetoed. The Deputy Commissioner announces his intention of renewing these proposals next year. Similarly, the Gujrát District Board passed two resolutions increasing the pay and allowances of establishment, which were both overruled by the Commissioner. One of these was a proposal to increase the pay of the Civil Surgeon's Clerk, which was neither warranted by the state of the District Board funds nor the average pay of such officials. The Commissioner of Jullundur refused to sanction a similar increase in the pay of a clerk in the Ferozepore District Board. The Siálkot District Board proposed to double the fines leviable under Act I of 1871 on impounded goats. This was not approved by Government. A proposal of the Umballa District Board to subscribe Rs. 25 per annum to the Punjab Public Library did not meet with the Commissioner's approval. A resolution of the Delhi District Board refusing to sanction an increase in the contribution for pension and leave allowances to the Local Fund establishment in the Commissioner's office was overruled by Government. Eight resolutions of the Sonepat, Delhi and Ballabgarh Local Boards were overruled. Two related to an increase in pay of menial establishment. Two were grants-in aid to hakíms or fakírs. On the whole it may be said that the number of proceedings set aside during the year under report show a considerable increase on previous years. The majority of these were proposals to increase the pay of establishment.

6. *Working of District and Local Boards.*—The working of District Boards during the year under report has been generally satisfactory. There is still a want of intelligent interest among non-official members. In Dera Ismail Khan the non-official members are said to take an interest in wells and tanks in their own immediate neighbourhood, but not in ordinary proceedings. The same want of intelligent interest in ordinary matters is commented on by the Deputy Commissioner of Kohát. The suggestion which was made by Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick that efforts should be made to increase the discussion of kindred subjects at District Board meetings has been acted on by the Deputy Commissioner of Gurgaon, who has suggested that all members wishing to discuss any proposition should give notice of the same to the Secretary through the Tahsíldár. This scheme, it is hoped, will increase the interest in the proceedings. In Siálkot the District Board continues to work satisfactorily. The same remark applies to Gujránwála and Gujrát. The Commissioner of Lahore finds the District Board

of Gurdáspur wanting in initiative. The Rohtak District Board gave assistance in the administration of famine relief. The non-officials who helped the Deputy Commissioner included many members of the District Board. In Peshâwar most of the important works are supervised by the Secretary, Engineer, District Overseer and Tahsíldárs, but ordinary members have given some assistance. The District Board of Umballa has incurred the censure of the Deputy Commissioner, who states that the Board is administered as heretofore by the Deputy Commissioner, Secretary and Tahsíldárs. Judging by the paucity of meetings it cannot be said that the Local Boards have generally done well. It is satisfactory to note that the Local Board of Bhakkar, which was unfavourably reported on last year, has held 5 meetings, and the members are taking an interest in their duties. The Local Boards of Delhi, Sonepat and Ballabgarh all did well. In Kángra the Local Boards were empowered to spend Rs. 50 or less on any work, to make them interested in local matters. A grant of Rs. 600 was placed at their disposal by the District Board for such expenditure.. In Jullundur the Local Boards are reported to have been of little use. The Siálkot Local Boards continue to show an interest in their work. The general defect in the system of Local Boards subordinate to District Boards arises from the circumstance that there is rarely sufficient work to keep both Bodies employed.

Part II—Accounts.

9. In the following table the District Fund accounts of 1897-98, of which detailed statements will be found in Appendices II and III of this review, are compared with the budget estimates of the year and the accounts of the previous year :—

Receipts.	Accounts, 1896-97.	Budget Estimates, 1897-98.	Accounts, 1897-98.	Charges.	Accounts, 1896-97.	Budget Estimates, 1897-98.	Accounts, 1897-98.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
VI—Provincial Rates ...	22,19,228	22,02,000	24,06,900	1—Refunds	3,065	3,000	3,317
XII—Interest	986	1,000	1,015	14—Interest	3,799	5,000	6,998
XIII—Post Office ...	53,662	51,000	55,554	15—Post Office	57,228	56,000	60,032
XVII—Police	57,667	61,000	59,586	18—General Administration	1,30,470	1,35,000	1,29,521
XIX—Education	94,808	91,000	98,200	20—Police	21,262	21,000	24,197
XX—Medical	25,914	28,000	25,109	22—Education	6,51,940	6,80,000	6,64,651
XXI—Minor Departments ...	67,328	93,000	91,823	24—Medical	3,49,314	3,73,000	4,03,418
XXIII—Stationery and Printing.	251	1,000	1,170	26—Minor Departments ...	1,59,601	1,61,000	1,64,424
XXV—Miscellaneous ...	47,975	43,000	51,131	29—Superannuations ...	3,279	4,000	11,599
XXX—Irrigation Minor Works.	11,237	34,000	45,373	30—Stationery and Printing	27,192	22,000	33,530
XXXII—Civil Works ...	2,67,971	2,67,000	2,76,948	32—Miscellaneous ...	40,519	52,000	44,442
Contributions	37,118	4,000	10,506	33—Famine Relief ...	3,07,779	4,18,000	71,537
				43—Irrigation Minor Works	50,542	7,000	5,729
				45—Civil Works ...	9,13,474	9,31,000	8,57,438
				Contributions	5,45,468	5,70,000	6,31,704
Total ...	28,84,145	29,26,000	31,23,315	Total ...	32,64,932	34,39,000	31,12,528
Debt.				*Debt.*			
Loans, Deposits and Advances	57,118	10,000	17,863	Loans, Deposits and Advances	24,395	24,000	41,392
Oustanding cheques ...	11,351	...	10,159	Outstanding cheques of previous years paid this year.	11,944	...	9,002
Opening Balance ...	9,94,677	5,95,000	6,46,020	Closing Balance ...	6,46,020	68,000	6,34,435
GRAND TOTAL ...	39,47,291	35,31,000	37,97,357	GRAND TOTAL ...	39,47,291	35,31,000	37,97,357

The increase of receipts and decrease of charges in the accounts of 1897-98 as compared with those of 1896-97 and the budget estimates of the year are due for the most part to the fact that in 1896-97 there was scarcity in several districts and actual famine in some which, besides affecting the minor sources of income necessitated considerable suspensions and remissions of

the Local Rate and a large outlay on relief operations, and that the estimates of 1897-98 were based on a probability of the continuance of similar conditions in that year. Happily, however, this anticipation was not realized.

10. *Balances.*—The balance standing at the credit of the District Boards collectively fell from Rs. 6,46,000 at the beginning to Rs. 6,34,000 at the end of the year. The largest balances were those of the districts noted in the margin. In the remaining districts the average balance was Rs. 8,300. Owing to heavy expenditure on famine relief in the year under report and the previous year the balances of the Hissar and Rohtak Boards have diminished from Rs. 90,600 and Rs. 1,41,400 on 1st April 1896 to Rs. 5,400 and Rs. 6,400 on 31st March 1898. Similarly, in consequence of the outbreak of plague in Jullundur and Hoshiárpur, the balances of those districts have decreased from Rs. 27,500 and Rs. 15,800 to Rs. 10,500 and Rs. 7,800. In all four districts the balances remaining are only half the minimum prescribed by Government, and it has been necessary to accept against Provincial much of the district expenditure on famine and plague to secure even these small balances to the District Funds as a working margin. The balances of the Kángra, Karnál, Mooltan and Gurdáspur Districts, where there has been a certain amount of famine and plague expenditure, are also below the prescribed minimum.

	Rs.
Gurgaon	66,900
Delhi	28,600
Umballa	26,500
Ludhiána	61,500
Ferozepore	42 400
Jhang	56,600
Montgomery	16,000
Amritsar	47,400
Siálkot	20,800
Gujránwála	43,500
Ráwalpindi	25,400
Pesháwar	22,200
Muzaffargarh	27,000
Total ...	4,84,800

11. *Loans, Deposits and Advances.*—The District Board of Karnál received from Government the final instalment, *viz.* Rs. 1,327, of the loan of Rs. 60,000 which was sanctioned in 1896-97 for the Sarsuti Canal project, and the District Boards of Jhang, Gujránwála and Pesháwar paid respectively Rs. 9,185, Rs. 7,194 and Rs. 7,336 (excluding interest separately accounted for) in liquidation of loans taken in previous years for the construction of roads and other works in connection with the Chenab colonization scheme in the first two districts and the Michni-Dalazak branch canal in Pesháwar. The outstanding balances of loans on 31st March 1898 were as follows :—

		Rs.
Due by District Board,	Karnál	60,000
Ditto,	Jhang	19,502
Ditto,	Gujránwála	15,246
Ditto,	Pesháwar	15,785
	Total ...	1,10,533

The following transactions under "Deposits and Advances" call for notice :—

The District Board, Hissar, advanced and recovered Rs. 1,200 for the purchase of supplies for the Lieutenant-Governor's camp in November 1897. The District Fund should not have been made available for this purpose. Under the rules on the subject of provisioning the camps of officials on tour advances from Government are obtainable without difficulty to carry out the authorized arrangements. Deputy Commissioners should see that the District Funds are not made use of in this connection or for any other purpose for which they are not strictly available, such as for example, the financing of the district copying agency funds. The Commissioner of the Ráwalpindi Division has rightly objected to an advance allowed for the latter object from the Gujránwála District Fund. The District Board of Siálkot made a similar advance.

The District Board of Hazára withdrew Rs. 4,000 from the District Fund for investment in Government Promissory Notes, but the money had to be recredited, the Government having, in accordance with standing orders, refused to sanction the investment. The orders of Government should not have been anticipated, and it is unsatisfactory that by its precipitate action the Board should have caused a loss of Rs. 120 to the Fund on account of investment expenses.

Large advances and recoveries of advances appear in the accounts of the Karnál and Umballa District Funds, but no explanation is given of them in the Boards' Reports. The particulars should now be reported for the information of Government.

		Advances.	*Recoveries of advances.*
		Rs.	Rs.
Karnál	... ...	5,993	7,239
Umballa	... ...	1,425	1,578

12. Excluding the transactions connected with loans, deposits, advances and outstanding cheques, the total actual receipts of the District Funds exceeded the estimate by Rs. 1,97,000, out of which the Local Rate collections alone show an excess of Rs. 1,55,000. The difference of Rs. 42,000 is found chiefly in the income classed under "XXV—Miscellaneous" (Rs. 8,000), "XIX—Education" (Rs. 7,000), "XXX—Irrigation" (Rs. 11,000), and "XXXII—Civil Works" (Rs. 10,000).

The variations between the actual and estimated incomes from the Local Rate are detailed on the margin. The districts of Hissar, Rohtak, Karnál, Ferozepore and Gujrát, which were most affected by the famine, show large increases over the estimates in consequence of the early recovery of local rate revenue suspended during the famine; in Rohtak, however, the increase accrued partly from growth of cultivation due to canal extension, and in Karnál it is partly due to the transfer to that district of the Pipli Tahsíl of the Umballa District, the collections in which show a corresponding decrease. The estimates of the Jhang and Gujránwála District Boards did not make sufficient allowance for the progressive increase of cultivation in the Chenab colony. Similarly in the estimate of the District Board of Dera Ghází Khan the increment resulting from the new assessment appears to have been omitted. The deficiency in the actual collections of the District Board of Montgomery is ascribed to reduced "abiána" and fluctuating land revenue.

	Actual.	Estimated.	Actual more (+) or less (—).
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hissar	85,500	68,400	+ 17,100
Rohtak	1,00,300	77,000	+ 23,300
Gurgaon	1,01,500	95,900	+ 5,600
Delhi	78,200	76,100	+ 2,100
Karnál	1,03,700	75,000	+ 28,700
Umballa	1,04,100	1,17,300	— 13,200
Simla	1,300	1,300	...
Kángra	79,700	74,800	+ 4,900
Hoshiárpur	1,19,200	1,21,000	— 1,800
Jullundur	1,23,700	1,22,500	+ 1,200
Ludhiána	92,500	91,900	+ 600
Ferozepore	96,400	87,100	+ 9,300
Mooltan	98,700	99,100	— 400
Jhang	75,800	62,600	+ 13,200
Montgomery	49,600	56,500	— 6,900
Lahore	78,200	73,200	+ 5,000
Amritsar	1,03,600	1,03,400	+ 200
Gurdáspur	1,26,400	1,27,900	— 1,500
Siálkot	1,24,800	1,21,900	+ 2,900
Gujrát	61,300	45,600	+ 15,700
Gujránwála	91,600	76,600	+ 15,000
Shahpur	50,800	44,900	+ 5,900
Jhelum	55,600	51,600	+ 4,000
Ráwalpindi	81,600	72,900	+ 8,700
Hazára	25,600	25,200	+ 400
Pesháwar	91,700	85,100	+ 6,600
Kohát	17,500	18,900	— 1,400
Dera Ismail Khan ...	49,000	45,200	+ 3,800
Bannu	35,400	36,200	— 800
Dera Ghází Khan ...	54,600	47,400	+ 7,200
Muzaffargarh	49,000	49,500	— 500
Total ...	24,06,900	22,52,000	+ 1,54,900

13. On the expenditure side the accounts show charges aggregating Rs. 31,13,000 as compared with a budget grant of Rs. 34,39,000, the lapse of grant being as high as Rs. 3,26,000. The short outlay occurred under the head "33—Famine Relief," the grants for and actual outlay on which are shown in the margin. Except in Hissar and Rohtak, the savings of grant are due to cessation of relief operations early in the year; in Hissar and Rohtak they are the result of the exhaustion of the District Funds, which necessitated a transfer to the Provincial Accounts of all the local famine expenditure in excess of the amounts here exhibited against

	Grants.	*Outlay.*
	Rs.	Rs.
Hissar	1,60,000	11,800
Rohtak	80,000	25,000
Gurgaon	30,000	(—) 4,600
Delhi	20,000	1,800
Karnál	26,000	9,700
Umballa	32,000	15,800
Ferozepore	25,000	7,400
Lahore	35,000	700
Gujrát	10,000	400
Ten other districts	...	3,500
Total ...	4,18,000	71,500

these districts. On the services other than "33—Famine Relief" the expenditure amounted to Rs. 30,41,000 against a budget grant of Rs. 30,21,000, the excess of Rs. 20,000 being met by reappropriation of the allotment for famine works. The principal variations are excesses of Rs. 30,000 and Rs. 62,000 over the grants for "24—Medical" and "Contributions" and savings of Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 74,000 under "22—Education" and "45—Civil Works."

14. The following paragraphs compare the accounts of the revenue and expenditure of the two years 1897-98 and 1896-97 under the principal heads:—

VI *Provincial Rates.*—The collections increased from Rs. 21,19,000 to Rs. 24,07,000, the increase being due, as already explained, mainly to the recovery of the Province from the famine and partly to extensions of cultivation and revised assessment in certain districts. As a consequence of the larger revenue under this head the net charge upon the District Funds on account of "Contributions" rose from Rs. 5,08,000 to Rs. 6,21,000, the greater part of the contribution being a percentage of the share of the Local Rate collections assigned to the Boards taken under Section 37 of Act XX of 1883.

XIII *and* 15 *Post Office.*—The details for 1897-98 are as follows:—

	Receipts.	Charges.
	Rs.	Rs.
Subsidy paid by the District Board, Rohtak, to a private Ekka Dâk Service on the Rohtak-Delhi Road ...	...	630
Ekka Dâk between Gurgaon and Sohna, maintained by the District Board, Gurgaon ...	255	207
Mail Cart Service between Lodhrán to Kahror and Mailsi, maintained by the District Board, Mooltan ...	2,661	2,750
Tonga service between Chicháwatni and Jhang, maintained by the District Board, Jhang ...	9,161	12,038
Tonga service between Khushálgarh and Kohát and Kohát and Hangu, maintained by the District Board, Kohát ...	12,626	11,969
Tonga service from Edwardes-abad to Pezu, maintained by the District Board, Bannu ...	13,676	13,570
Tonga service between Bhakkar and Pezu, maintained by the District Board, Dera Ismail Khan ...	17,145	18,838
Receipts and Charges in Peshâwar District ...	30	30
Total ...	55,554	60,032

The total receipts and charges are higher than those of the previous year by nearly Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 3,000 respectively, the increase being due entirely to expansion of traffic on the Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan lines brought about by the Tochi Expedition. The Rohtak District Board discontinued their subsidy to the local ekka dâk service from November 1897 in consequence of the opening of the Southern Punjab Railway. The ekka dâk in Gurgaon ceased to be maintained by the District Board from July 1897, when it was made over to a private contractor. Owing to the withdrawal for transport duty of the Commissariat mules in use on the Mail Cart service in Mooltan, the receipts and charges on that line decreased from Rs. 3,852 and Rs. 4,343 to Rs. 2,661 and Rs. 2,750. The establishment of a private tonga service between Kushálgarh and Bannu, *viâ* Kohát, for the conveyance of the mails and Military Officers

to Tochi during the late disturbances on the frontier resulted in a falling-off of Rs. 1,500 in the traffic on the tonga *dâk* maintained by the District Board, Kohát. The receipts shown above against this line and the Jhang, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan tonga services are, however, exclusive of the grants-in-aid* allowed from the Provincial Revenues, which are separately adjusted ; these added, the income exceeds the expenditure in Kohát, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan by from Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 2,500, and is only about Rs. 500 less than the charges in Jhang.

*	Rs.
Kohát	600
Jhang	2,400
Bannu	2,400
Dera Ismail Khan	2,800
Total ...	8,200

18. *General Administration.*—The details are as follows :—

	1896-97.	1897-98.
	Rs.	Rs.
Establishment	1,17,616	1,16,090
Contingencies	12,854	13,431
Total ...	1,30,470	1,29,521

The charges consist of the cost of the establishment and contingencies of the offices of District Boards, including clerks employed in Commissioners' and Deputy Commissioners' offices at the expense of District Funds. In some cases the District Board office establishments work also for Municipalities, who contribute a share of the cost to the accounts of the District Fund receipts under the head "XXV—Miscellaneous." Omitting the latter, which amounted to Rs. 20,397, the average cost of the office establishments was Rs. 3,087 as compared with Rs. 3,143 in 1896-97 for the Province as a whole and for each Division as follows :—

	1896-97.	1897-98.
	Rs.	Rs.
Delhi Division (except Simla District) ...	4,287	4,438
Jullundur Division	3,606	3,575
Lahore Division	2,888	2,914
Ráwalpindi Division	3,984	3,676
Peshâwar Division	1,592	1,413
Derajât Division	1,909	1,835

The districts which show a much higher expenditure on office establishments than the Divisional average are—

		Rs.
Delhi Division	Delhi	5,831
	Umballa	5,602
Jullundur Division	Hoshiárpur	4,069
	Ludhiána	4,009
Lahore Division	Amritsar	4,457
Ráwalpindi Division	Siálkot	6,265
	Ráwalpindi	5,838
Peshâwar Division	Peshâwar	2,896
Derajât Division	Muzaffargarh	2,613

XVII and 20 *Police.*—The income and expenditure under these heads represent the receipts and charges (excluding outlay on buildings) connected with the cattle pounds managed by District Boards. They amounted to Rs. 59,586 and Rs. 24,197 as compared with Rs. 57,667 and Rs. 21,262 in the previous year. The variations are unimportant. Statement V appended shows the financial results of the cattle pounds which were transferred to the Boards for maintenance under the arrangements carried out in 1886 for increasing the functions of these Local Bodies.

XIX and 22 Education.—The income and expenditure are as follows :—

Receipts.	1896-97.	1897-98.
	Rs.	Rs.
School Fees	85,204	88,772
Contributions	7,009	7,807
Sale of books	1,522	1,136
Miscellaneous	1,073	485
Total ...	94,808	98,200
Charges.		
Grants to the Punjab University ...	1,168	917
Inspection	16,610	16,788
Maintenance and Management of Schools	4,76,019	4,86,053
Grants-in-aid	95,913	98,738
Scholarships	48,954	49,284
Miscellaneous	13,276	12,871
Total ...	6,51,940	6,64,651

Of the increase in fees, Rs. 1,854 were obtained in Middle Schools and Rs. 1,714 in Primary Schools. The receipts on this account from institutions of the former class were higher in 20 and lower in 8, and from schools of the latter class, higher in 20 and lower in 11 districts. There was an increase of over Rs. 1,000 in the Ludhiána District under the head Contributions, which is due to extraordinary private contributions in aid of school buildings.

The expenditure on Education was higher than that of the previous year in 22 districts and lower in 9. The net expenditure, after deduction of the receipts from Education, which amounted to nearly 14·8 per cent. of the charges, was a little over 18·7 per cent. of the total District Fund income from all sources other than Education. Compared with these Provincial averages the Divisional averages are as follows :—

	Education receipts are of education charges.	*Net education charges are of total revenue excluding education receipts.*
Delhi Division (excluding Simla District)	9 per cent.	17·37 per cent.
Jullundur Division ...	21·26 „	18·6 „
Lahore Division ...	13·3 „	17·94 „
Ráwalpindi Division ...	20·3 „	21·5 „
Pesháwar Division ...	2·6 „	16·56 „
Deraját Division ...	4·82 „	19·74 „

The scale of net expenditure is thus lower in all divisions than the minimum scale which under the standing orders of Government District Boards may be required to spend on education, *viz.* 25 per cent. of income.

XX and 24 Medical.—The details of the receipts and charges under this head are :—

Receipts.		1896-97.	1897-98.
		Rs.	Rs.
Hospital and Dispensary receipts	...	3,907	4,018
Sale of medicines ...	...	1,348	899
Contributions	...	19,930	19,558
Miscellaneous	...	729	634
Total	...	25,914	25,109
Charges.			
Hospitals and Dispensaries	...	2,64,004	2,57,482
Vaccination and Sanitation	...	68,642	67,775
Medical Schools ...	...	2,444	1,811
Leper Asylums ...	...	14,224	16,467
Grants for Medical purposes	...	...	59,883
Total	...	3,49,314	4,03,418

The Hospital and Dispensary receipts include Rs. *nil* and Rs. 3,392 as compared with Rs. 3 and Rs. 2,414 in 1896 97 on account of paying patients and private subscriptions and donations respectively. The principal private subscriptions or donations during the year were the annual contribution of Rs. 400 by the Ráis of Budhláda to the Budhláda Dispensary in the Hissar District, Rs. 893 subscribed in the Karnál District and consisting for the most part of Bhái Jasmer Singh's donation for two years to the Arnauli Dispensary in Karnál, Rs. 634 subscribed by Rája Harbans Singh (Rs. 360), Sardár Balwant Singh (Rs. 240), and other private persons (Rs. 34) to the Shekhupura, Batála and Khángah Dispensaries in the Gujránwála District, and private donations of Rs. 130, Rs. 339, Rs. 234 and Rs. 452 in the Gurgaon, Simla, Montgomery and Hazára Districts.

Sale proceeds of medicines are to be found in the accounts of only 19 districts as compared with 23 in the previous year. In the districts noted in the margin the amounts realized exceeded Rs. 100; in the remainder the average amount realized was Rs. 23.

		Rs.
Kángra	...	... 126
Hoshiárpur	...	... 119
Ferozepore	...	... 160
Gurdáspur	...	... 154
Total		... 559

The expenditure in 1897-98 on medical relief includes (under the head "Grants for Medical purposes") Rs. 59,883 on account of the plague, of which Rs. 18,579 and Rs. 35,805 were laid out on the measures for suppressing the disease in Hoshiárpur and Jullundur and the remainder on preventive measures in 20 other districts. The expenditure of this class shown in the accounts of the Hoshiarpur and Jullundur District Boards is, it need hardly be said, but a fraction of the outlay incurred on this behalf in these districts, the rest having been disbursed from the Provincial revenues. No more was charged against the District Funds than could be so charged without reducing the District Fund balances below half the prescribed minimum. The plague charges deducted, the net expenditure on Medical relief was some Rs. 6,000 less than that in the previous year and amounted to about 11·09 per cent. of the total revenue excluding Medical receipts. The percentage in each Division was as follows :—

Delhi Division (except Simla District)		...	10·3 per cent.
Jullundur	... ...	...	9·2 "
Lahore	... ...	...	11·4 "
Ráwalpindi	... ...	...	12·3 "
Peshâwar	... ...	...	12·1 "
Derajât	... ...	...	12·6 "

The minimum which by standing orders District Boards may be required to spend is 12½ per cent.

One and perhaps the principal reason for the reduced expenditure on Hospitals and Dispensaries in 1897-98 is that several institutions of this class had to be closed to make a sufficient staff of Hospital Assistants and Compounders available for the plague preventive operations in Hoshiárpur and Jullundur. The expenditure under the head "Vaccination and Sanitation" consists of charges, chiefly establishment, aggregating Rs. 61,189, on account of vaccination, and Rs. 6,586 for sanitation incurred respectively in 30 and 23 districts. Appendix IV of this review contains the usual statement of works undertaken by District Boards for the improvement of sanitation.

The expenditure on Leper Asylums maintained by District Boards and on account of contributions made to asylums by those Boards which do not maintain asylums of their own but pay for inmates sent from their districts, rose from Rs. 14,224 to Rs. 16,467. The increase is probably due to the prevalence of high prices, but what is said in the report of the District Board of Jullundur as to inmates of the Dakhni Serái Asylum being allowed to wander about villages seeking alms and to claim diet money from the asylum on their return for the period of absence suggests the necessity for a strict supervision over the management of these institutions.

XXI and 26 Minor Departments.—The receipts and charges are as follows:—

Receipts.	1896-97.	1897-98.
	Rs.	Rs.
Botanical and other Public Gardens (including sales of trees, grass, &c.) ...	37,869	36,977
Veterinary Receipts	865	503
Experimental cultivation	11	2
Public Exhibitions and Fairs	24,597	50,104
Miscellaneous	3,986	4,237
Total ...	67,328	91,823
Charges.		
Botanical and other Public Gardens (including Arboriculture) ...	66,550	65,051
Veterinary Charges	39,411	37,486
Bulls and Stallions	35,413	38,393
Experimental cultivation	1,120	492
Public Exhibitions and Fairs	15,921	22,082
Miscellaneous	1,186	920
Total ...	1,59,601	1,64,424

The receipts and charges on account of gardens and arboriculture, including road-side arboriculture shown separately under the account head XXXII and 45 Civil Works, are exhibited in the following statement :—

Districts.	Receipts.		Expenditure.	
	Garden receipts.	Road-side and other arboriculture receipts, including sales of grass.	Garden expenditure.	Arboriculture expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hissar	154	273	2,756	2,164
Rohtak	238	967	1,397	4,496
Gurgaon	234	5,270	861	2,407
Delhi	...	879	134	2,514
Karnál	237	374	402	5,067
Umballa	442	2,906	1,713	1,760
Simla	...	26	...	158
Kángra	150	434	649	1,386
Hoshiárpur	731	4,375	1,313	8,763
Jullundur	495	2,918	1,497	4,407
Ludhiána	745	12,027	2,211	6,048
Ferozepore	486	4,144	...	9,573
Mooltan	1,307	477	2,431	3,943
Jhang	523	1,124	2,685	2,834
Montgomery	361	379	4,956	883
Lahore	3,777	1,864	2,688	3,043
Amritsar	...	2,736	...	8,646
Gurdáspur	2,047	8,601	1,914	6,552
Siálkot	1,980	21,461	3,510	11,727
Gujrát	222	6,651	367	5,022
Gujránwála	1,186	1,584	3,925	5,180
Shahpur	2,424	6,451	814	5,542
Jhelum	1,552	1,750	3,207	3,514
Ráwalpindi	4,756	867	2,290	254
Hazára	43	487	...	501
Pesháwar	519	3,775	2,068	8,134
Kohát	...	67	...	1,113
Bannu	717	302	1,523	1,515
Dera Ismail Khan	422	159	...	4,360
Dera Gházi Khan	...	84	512	1,390
Muzaffargarh	235	3,848	180	4,772
Total ...	25,983	97,260	46,003	1,27,668

In last year's review attention was drawn to the very small return of income from gardens in Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Jhang, Montgomery and Pesháwar for the large expenditure incurred on the maintenance of properties of that class, and the Boards were asked to state what endeavours are made to obtain better results. The subject is not noticed in the reports of the Hissar, Rohtak and Pesháwar District Boards, but the Lieutenant-Governor trusts it is nevertheless receiving due attention in these districts, as it is in the others mentioned. The experience of the past few years in regard to this question and also in regard to the question of the receipts as compared with the charges connected with arboriculture, is that enquiry into the management of gardens and the arrangements for the disposal of dead and fallen trees has resulted in considerable improvement in the financial results.

The increase in the income and expenditure on account of "Public Exhibitions and Fairs" in 1897-98 is due mainly to the fact that owing to the famine the usual spring fairs—more especially the great spring cattle fairs in Hissar and Rohtak—were not held in 1896-97.

29 *Superannuation.*—The charges rose from Rs. 3,279 in 1896-97 to Rs. 11,590, the increase being due mainly to the conversion of certain pensions which used to be paid direct from District Funds into annuities of the Life Assurance Branch of the Post Office for which the Boards paid the capitalized values once for all. Gratuities of Rs. 225, Rs. 240 and Rs. 100 appear in the accounts of the Simla, Jullundur and Hazára District Funds which do not appear to have been sanctioned by Government; the Deputy Commissioners concerned should be requested to report the particulars of these cases and also of the charge of Rs. 50 on account of pensions in the accounts of the *Ludhiána District* Board. The gratuity of Rs. 25 paid by the District Board of Gurdáspur to the Khánsámah of the dâk bungalow at Dunera should not have been granted as under the Pension Rules (Article 382 (2) of the Civil Service Regulations) the service of servants of this class is non-qualifying.

XXIII and 30 *Stationery and Printing.*—The details are—

	1896-97.	1897-98.
	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts	251	1,170
Charges—		
Stationery	6,058	6,902
Printing	18,616	20,491
Lithography	2,518	6,137
Total ...	27,192	33,530

A decrease rather than an increase of expenditure on printing is expected in future in consequence of the permission which has been given to District Boards to resort to local presses for the forms previously supplied to them by the Sanitary Department, the charge for which they considered much too high. The expenditure on printing should be closely scrutinized, as this is a direction in which irregular practices and waste are often met with.

XXV and 32 *Miscellaneous*.—The receipts and charges consist of the following:—

Receipts.

	1896-97.	1897-98.
	Rs.	Rs.
Sale of old Stores and Materials	618	852
Rents (Staging Bungalow and Serái Fees) ...	23,366	23,036
Miscellaneous	23,991	27,243
Total ...	47,975	51,131

Charges.

Donations for Charitable purposes	962	1,131
Rewards for destruction of Wild Animals and Snakes	2,416	2,229
Staging Bungalow, Serái and other Petty Establishments	31,107	32,869
Miscellaneous and Unforeseen Charges ...	1,863	7,516
Refunds	4,171	697
Total ...	40,519	44,442

Except under the head "Miscellaneous and Unforeseen Charges," where there is a substantial increase of expenditure consisting for the most part of the charges incurred by District Boards in celebrating the "Diamond Jubilee" of the reign of the Queen-Empress, this income and expenditure requires no notice. The Local Government will deal separately with the subject of rest-houses and the fees and establishments charged and maintained in them, in regard to which the reports under review furnish more or less information with reference to the remarks made on the subject in last year's review.

33 *Famine Relief*.—The decrease of expenditure charged against the District Funds under this head from Rs. 3,07,779 in 1896-97 to Rs. 71,537 in 1897-98 has already been explained. Of the outlay so charged in 1897-98 Rs. 43,931 are Civil charges—chiefly on account of gratuitous relief in Hissar (Rs. 9,668), Rohtak (Rs. 6,597), Delhi (Rs. 1,052), Karnál (Rs. 14,440) and Umballa (Rs. 7,545)—adjusted by the Accountant-General, and Rs. 27,606 are expenditure on works dealt with by the Examiner in the Public Works Accounts. The latter was incurred chiefly in the Rohtak, Umballa and Ferozepore Districts on repairs to tanks and other miscellaneous works of public improvement.

XXX and 43 *Irrigation Works*.—The revenue in 1897-98 (Rs. 45,373) was Rs. 34,000 higher than that of the previous year, the increase being due mainly to the fresh revenue accruing from the Sarsuti Canal in Karnál, the Michni-Dalázak Canal in Peshâwar and irrigation *bands* in Gurgaon. The realizations on these accounts amounted to Rs. 9,554, Rs. 14,416 and Rs. 16,739 as compared with *nil*, Rs. 396 and Rs. 7,354 respectively in 1896-97. The District Board of Montgomery realized Rs. 2,461 from the local canals in that district, and irrigation *bands* in Delhi and Gurdáspur yielded Rs. 1,005 and Rs. 987. The accounts of expenditure under the same head show a decrease from Rs. 50,542 to Rs. 5,729, which is accounted for by a grant of Rs. 46,000 in aid of local canals from the Ferozepore District Fund in 1896-97. This grant is to be recouped to the Board by an assignment to them from the revenue of the canals.

XXXII and 45 *Civil Works.*—Under this head are included—

	1896-97.	1897-98.
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Adjusted by the Accountant-General—		
Ferry receipts	1,47,206	1,66,611
Rents	9,447	17,706
Sales of lands, houses, &c.	3,497	1,907
Miscellaneous	1,05,663	87,707
Total ...	2,65,813	2,73,931
(*b*) Adjusted by the Examiner, Public Works Accounts—		
Public Works receipts	2,158	3,017
GRAND TOTAL OF RECEIPTS ...	2,67,971	2,76,948
Charges.		
(*a*) Adjusted by the Accountant-General—		
Ferry Charges	9,430	11,437
Nazúl Charges	534	2,559
Miscellaneous	1,19,617	1,11,267
Total ...	1,29,581	1,25,263
(*b*) Adjusted by the Examiner, Public Works Accounts—		
Outlay on Public Works	7,83,893	7,32,175
GRAND TOTAL OF CHARGES ...	9,13,474	8,57,438

The ferries in the Jhelum and Gujránwála Districts were transferred to the District Boards for management in the year under review, the number of districts in which this class of properties is managed by Boards being thus raised from 16 to 18. This increase accounts for Rs. 15,000 of the additional revenue from ferries in the District Fund accounts for 1897-98. In Karnál, Kángra, Hoshiárpur, Ferozepore, Jhang, Lahore, Amritsar, Gurdáspur, Siálkot and Shahpur the receipts were higher by Rs. 12,000 (the increases in Karnál, Kángra, Gurdáspur and Shahpur being Rs. 4,000, Rs. 3,000, Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 1,000), but in Hissar, Gurgaon, Delhi, Umballa, Ludhiána and Mooltan there was a falling-off of Rs. 6,000, of which about half is found in the accounts of the District Board, Mooltan. The financial results of the working of ferries by the Boards is shown in Appendix V.

The miscellaneous income and expenditure adjusted by the Accountant-General consist almost entirely of the receipts and charges connected with road-side arboriculture, and are noticed under the head "XXI and 26 Minor Departments" in a previous paragraph.

The distribution under service heads of the outlay incurred on public works in 1897-98 was as follows :—

	Rs.
Original Works—	
Buildings	45,289
Communications	1,25,300
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	28,415
Total	1,99,004
Repairs—	
Buildings	82,778
Communications	3,02,495
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	49,082
Total	4,34,355
Establishment	95,580
Tools and Plant	3,236
Total	7,32,175

The districts in which the expenditure on each class of original works was chiefly incurred are as follows :—

	Buildings.	*Communications.*	*Miscellaneous Public Improvements.*
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Rohtak ...	...	14,005	...
Gurgaon ...	8,002	...	...
Karnál ...	...	...	5,689
Kángra ...	...	6,053	...
Ludhiána ...	13,774	18,620	...
Ferozepore ...	...	5,221	...
Mooltan ...	...	16,112	...
Jhang ...	...	27,377	...
Montgomery ...	...	...	2,959
Amritsar ...	...	4,018	...
Gurdáspur ...	...	4,403	2,985
Siálkot ...	...	12,904	...
Gujránwála ...	...	11,915	...
Ráwalpindi ...	3,248	...	...
Pesháwar ...	...	...	7,179
Dera Gházi Khan	...	...	2,310

Schools and Dispensaries absorbed about 36 and 33 per cent. of the sum laid out on original buildings, and a little more than one-fourth and seventeen-twenty-fifths of the original expenditure on roads was devoted to metalled and unmetalled roads respectively. Under the "head Original Miscellaneous Public Improvements" the outlay was incurred chiefly on tanks, wells and other works of water-supply (Rs. 18,372) and "town buildings" (Rs. 7,693).

The classification of the outlay on repairs is as follows :—

Civil Buildings.

	Rs.
Provincial, Revenue, Judicial and other buildings made over to Boards for maintenance	21,807
Educational buildings	30,325
Medical buildings	13,734
Miscellaneous	16,912
Total ...	82,778

Communications.

Metalled roads bridged and drained throughout or partially	1,21,260
Unmetalled ditto ditto ...	1,22,197
Other roads	32,456
Boat bridges and ferries	4,610
Accommodation for travellers	21,972
Total ...	3,02,495

Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

Paving streets	10,528
Water-supply, chiefly tanks and wells	32,949
Sewage and drainage	809
Others	4,796
Total ...	49,082

Statement VI appended shows the extent to which the Public Works Department and the establishments of District Boards were employed in the construction of works defrayed from the District Funds. Out of a total outlay of Rs. 6,33,357 on works about 11 per cent. was incurred by the Public Works Department and the remainder, or 89 per cent., by the local establishments. The proportions under "Original Works" and "Repairs" respectively were about 27 and 73 in the former and 3 and 97 per cent. in the latter.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copies of the foregoing Remarks be forwarded to all Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners, the Accountant-General, and the Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department, Punjab, and be submitted to the Government of India in the Home Department.

Also that the Remarks and a translation of them be published in the *Punjab Government Gazette*, English and Urdu versions respectively, and that copies of the Urdu translations be supplied to Deputy Commissioners for the information of District and Local Boards.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor,

M. W. FENTON,

Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab.

REVIEW OF THE REPORTS ON THE OUTBREAK OF PLAGUE IN THE JULLUNDUR AND HOSHIARPUR DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB, 1897-98.

Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in the Home (Medical and Sanitary) Department, No. 1479 $\frac{L}{P}$, dated 17th December 1898.

READ—

Letter No. $\frac{2311\frac{1}{2}\text{ U.}}{\text{XVII—43}}$, dated 25th July 1898, from the Officiating Commissioner, Jullundur Division, forwarding reports on plague operations in the Jullundur and Hoshiárpur Districts by Major Inglis and other officers.

Letter No. 3950, dated 1st November 1898, from the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab, forwarding report on plague operations in the Jullundur and Hoshiárpur Districts by Captain James, I. M. S., with remarks by other Medical Officers.

Read again—

The diaries of officers employed on plague duty.

The correspondence from October 1897 regarding measures for the extermination of plague in the Jullundur and Hoshiárpur Districts.

REMARKS.—The epidemic of bubonic plague which occurred in the Punjab in 1897-98 was confined to that tract of the Jullundur Doáb which lies between the Hoshiárpur Siwáliks and the line of the North-Western Railway, and to the southernmost portion of that tract. A metalled road runs westwards through the heart of it to the Railway at Phagwára, and it is also traversed by unmetalled roads connecting Hoshiárpur with Rúpar and Banga and Garhshankar with the Ludhiána District. No place was infected outside the Garhshankar Tahsíl of Hoshiárpur* and the Nawáshahr and Phillour Tahsíls of Jullundur; and in the last of the three named only seven villages were attacked. At the time that the disease was most threatening the area under suspicion included, in addition to the three tahsíls named, the Phagwára iláka of the Kapurthala State, and covered an area of 1,000 square miles with a population of 5½ lakhs. Banga, a town with 5,010 inhabitants, and Garhshankar, with 6,000, were attacked in March 1898; but with these exceptions the disease took hold of agricultural villages only until the outbreak at Ráhon, which is referred to in paragraph 7. This circumstance, while it obviated some of the special difficulties which would be likely to hamper proceedings for the suppression of the disease in the larger towns, created others of a different nature. It was necessary to deal with an enemy which showed itself in numerous and distant centres; to establish and perfect an organization fitted to a task of which the aspect and proportions were continually changing; to maintain in a considerable tract of country destitute for the most part of accommodation for the superior itinerating staff a vigilant watch which was continued throughout the rigours of a Punjab summer; to provide for the needs of an agricultural population cut off in part from the means of transacting its ordinary business; and to secure so far as possible the co-operation, or at least the acquiescence, of a hardy race of peasants credulous of rumour and accustomed to the vigorous assertion of their rights. The outbreak was small, when measured by others which have worked havoc in less fortunate Provinces. Up to the end of September 1898 only 86 villages, with an aggregate population by the census of 1891 of 91,892, had been attacked. There were 3,409 seizures and 2,103 deaths. That the disease spread no further, across the fertile and thickly-populated Doáb,† or into those neighbouring hill tracts where the dangers of its permanent establishment are so grave; that no considerable town and no place in the immediate vicinity

* A case, probably imported from Khatkar Kalán, which took place about October 26th at Jandiála (distinct from the Jandiála near Jullundur), a village 12 miles east of the town of Hoshiárpur, has not been referred to in the reports.

† The following cases which occurred to the west of the line of Railway have not been referred to in the reports, though they are recorded in the diaries of the officers on plague duty:—

An imported case discovered on March 17th at Jandiála, a large village about eight miles south of Jullundur Cantonment.

A case at Basti Sheikhán, a suburb of Jullundur, in March.

of the line of Railway, which is the main channel of communication from one end to the other of the Province, was attacked; and that a widespread visitation has been averted through one season of danger, is due, under Providence, to the devoted labours of the Civil, Medical and Police staffs engaged in the operations. The efforts made, the staff employed, and the funds expended will cease to appear disproportionate to the task in hand when that which has been is compared with that which might have been.

2. The circumstantial and interesting account of the outbreak at Khatkar Kalán, which has been given by Captain James, I.M.S., establishes the probability of original infection from Hardwár in April 1897. The disease seems to have lain almost dormant throughout the hot weather, but at least two more centres of infection at Jhander Khurd and Khán Khanán appear to have been established from Khatkar before plague was officially diagnosed at the latter place on October 17th. On receipt of that day's report orders issued for the complete evacuation of the village site, and the isolation of the inhabitants by a police cordon; and an Assistant Commissioner, Mr. L. Jones, was placed on special duty to superintend the operations, while Captain James, I.M.S., Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, was put in medical charge. These measures under the supervision and control of the Commissioner of Jullundur, Colonel Massy, who was succeeded on April 20th by Mr. Silcock, formed the basis of the system which was followed throughout with but few and temporary modifications, and experience has justified them. They were received with very varying degrees of cordiality by the people; hearty co-operation was occasional; passive obstruction was common; but no active resistance to authority occurred till April 1898, when the number of centres of disease had so greatly increased that the same close attention to individual needs on the part of the superior European staff ceased to be possible, and when some degree of encouragement had perhaps been given to opposition by the attempt to conciliate popular sentiment. The opposition culminated in the attack which took place on the Police at Garhshankar on April 28th. The Police fired on the mob, and the town was forcibly evacuated, after which there was no more resistance to the measures taken for the eradication of the disease in either the Jullundur or the Hoshiárpur District. Mr. Glancy, Assistant Commissioner, writing from Banga on May 16th, observed: "When sickness was concealed and deaths unreported it was necessary to keep a far closer watch on the villages. Now cases of sickness are shown to the visiting officer without hesitation and deaths are reported within two or three hours night or day." Henceforth infected villages were promptly evacuated and the remedial measures received full and fair trial.

3. The disease, which had spread very slowly up to the end of December, when only 5 villages had been attacked, and one of these almost at once freed from the infection by prompt evacuation, appeared in January to be dying out, as no fresh centres were discovered (though it would appear that 8 were attacked), and the number of recorded attacks had fallen to 1 or 2 per diem; but in February 15 more villages were found to be infected, and in March 27 more; while at the end of April the number in which operations were in progress was 63, and the number of seizures on the 21st of that month reached the high figure of 52. The recorded number of seizures for the 1st of May is a good deal higher, but it includes many cases which were discovered after the incidents at Garhshankar had broken down opposition. The mode of spread from village to village was, without question in the vast majority of cases, human agency, and probably in all others the importation of infected clothing, which must of course have been carried by human beings. The evidence that rats or other vermin spread the disease from house to house is strong, but it is not so clear that they carry it from one village to another, though Captain James does not reject the theory altogether. The practical conclusions to be drawn are, first, that a cordon, if perfectly efficient and established at once, should have the effect of checking the spread of plague to new areas, and secondly, that, as the disease can be carried throughout a village, after all human beings have left it,

unless the seat of infection is discovered and dealt with at a very early stage, disinfection must in all but exceptional cases be complete and not confined to the infected houses and their neighbourhood. In point of fact the disease was carried to new villages in 26 instances before any cordon was established, and in 48 instances after the establishment of the cordon and in spite of it. The bearing of these facts will be further discussed below.

4. The Civil, Medical and Police staffs were steadily increased as the field of operations extended. In March the whole of the suspected area was entrusted to a separate observation agency, consisting of 10 European Officers, 5 Civil and 5 Medical, with a large subordinate staff, which replaced the 2 Commissioned Medical Officers who had originally been employed to seek out fresh centres of the epidemic; and Major Inglis, Deputy Commissioner, Hoshiárpur, was placed on special duty to supervise the whole field of operations under the immediate control of the Commissioner. At the beginning of May the staff employed on plague duty was constituted as follows:—

IN GENERAL CHARGE.

1 Deputy Commissioner on Special Duty.

OBSERVATION STAFF.

Civil.

4 Assistant Commissioners.
27 Tahsíldárs and Náib Tahsíldárs.
60 Kánúngos.

Medical.

4 Commissioned Officers.*
11 Hospital Assistants.
22 Compounders.
3 Female Practitioners.
22 Dháís.

EXECUTIVE STAFF.

Civil.

8 Assistant Commissioners.
6 Tahsíldárs or Náib Tahsíldárs.

Medical.

5 Superior Officers.†
52 Hospital Assistants.
27 Compounders.
7 Dháís.
5 Nurses.
3 Sanitary Inspectors.

POLICE.

1 District Superintendent of Police on Special Duty.‡
4 Assistant Superintendents of Police.
4 Inspectors.
27 Deputy Inspectors.
272 Sergeants.
2,564 Constables.

By this time the control and conduct of operations had been greatly facilitated by the establishment in the month of April of special postal arrangements and of a field telegraph line from the Railway at Phagwára through the infected tract *viâ* Banga to Garhshankar.

* By May 7th there were 5.

† By May 9th there were 3 more.

[NOTE.—These figures include Commissioned Medical Officers, one officer of the Uncovenanted Medical Service, one Military Assistant Surgeon and one Private Practitioner.]

‡ Later on a second District Superintendent of Police was on Special Duty for a short period.

5. Mr. Silcock, Officiating Commissioner of Jullundur, has remarked in paragraph 6 of the letter with which he forwarded Major Inglis' report, on the inadequacy of the staff immediately before the additions were made to it which raised its number to that given in the preceding paragraph; he has said that at this time "no rules had been laid down for the systematic conduct of operations; that there was no sufficient definition or distribution of duties by which responsibility could be enforced; that the Police cordon was so defective as to be of very little use; that the branch concerned with the purchase and provision of huts and materials for shelter was being starved; and that finally there was, among the executive staff, very great hesitation and doubt how far evacuation of village sites should be insisted on and how far the disinfection of such sites should be pushed." The remarks on the subject of the Police cordon will be discussed below. With regard to the provision of huts and shelters the Lieutenant-Governor is not certain whether Mr. Silcock's strictures are directed against the scantiness of the funds provided; but if this is the meaning, they are hardly justified by the facts, for *carte blanche* was given to the local authorities in the matter of expenditure. No doubt there were difficulties in the collection of materials at the time when the discovery of fresh centres of disease was a daily occurrence; but they were not difficulties which a more liberal supply of funds could have averted. There were times of course when the staff available on the spot was weak for the duties to be done; but this was a necessary consequence of the rapid and sudden increase in those duties, and the difficulty of adjusting establishment to a constantly growing task. The formulation of rules and the definition and distribution of duties were necessarily deferred till experience had marked out the appropriate lines of action. General principles were laid down for the guidance of the staff; particular questions and particular difficulties were dealt with as they arose; and Sir Mackworth Young is of opinion that much would have been sacrificed by premature attempts to stereotype the system of Plague Administration in all its details. The work was emphatically one in which it was desirable for Government and its officers to feel their way; and it is only now when all the facts are accessible for comparison and deduction that it becomes possible, without forestalling a doubtful experience, to formulate certain definite conclusions

6. In writing of the hesitation and doubt among the executive staff as to the extent to which operations were to be pushed, the Lieutenant-Governor believes Mr. Silcock to refer to a misunderstanding which arose after the issue on April 9th of certain instructions enjoining caution in the event of an outbreak of plague in any of the *large towns* of the Punjab. These instructions were addressed to Commissioners, and directed them to make a *report* to Government before enforcing *in any such town* any measure which would be likely to compromise the public peace. It is understood that the impression which was conveyed to the Plague staff on the communication to them of these orders by the then Commissioner was that remedial measures were everywhere, even in rural areas, to be subordinated to the consideration of preserving the public peace. At this time (on March 29th) the outbreak of plague in Garhshankar, a town of 6,000 inhabitants, had been recently discovered, and on April 10th the evacuation of the infected mohalla in that town was recommended by the Medical Officer. Orders were issued by Lieutenant-Colonel Massy, Commissioner, Jullundur, that evacuation was not to be enforced and that the policy of waiting for the people to be convinced by events was to be followed. Though Garhshankar was not one of those large towns for which the instructions already referred to had been designed, Sir Mackworth Young approved of these orders, on the understanding that the sick and their immediate connections were being removed, as only a portion of the town had been attacked, and it was desirable to give a fair trial to the system of persuasion with a view to possible contingencies in other towns of larger size. The policy of persuasion failed conspicuously: Garhshankar became the centre of a number of recusant villages, in one of which (Bhangal) an assault was made on the Plague officials sent to arrest some obstructive headmen; it was reported that the disease was gaining a serious hold on the town, and that

dead bodies were being buried inside the houses; and on the 24th of April the Lieutenant-Governor telegraphed to Mr. Silcock, Officiating Commissioner, discretionary authority to compel evacuation. Mr. Silcock at once asked for a similar discretionary authority in respect to other villages, when his attention was drawn by a telegram dated April 26th to the fact that he had misread the instructions, which were not applicable to rural areas. These are the facts on which Mr. Silcock has based his remarks regarding doubt and hesitation among the Plague staff. It will be seen that there was a misunderstanding, which doubtless led to such doubt and hesitation, but that it was a misunderstanding of short duration. The adoption of a conciliatory policy in the town of Garhshankar was deliberate, and it would serve no useful purpose now to enquire whether the disturbance which ultimately took place there might have been averted if there had from the outset been no hesitation in enforcing evacuation in the teeth of opposition.

7. From the second week in May the epidemic was on the wane. From the 8th to 9th of that month the number of daily attacks fell abruptly from 44 to 11, and never again rose higher than 13. Eight new villages were infected during May, 7 of them during the cool spell which occurred in the latter portion of that month, and there were a few cases, mostly of a mild type, in June and July. Early in the latter month large reductions were effected in the Plague staff. The Deputy Commissioner on Special Duty was withdrawn, and the direct supervision of the remaining measures entrusted to the Deputy Commissioners of Jullundur and Hoshiárpur respectively. The area under observation was considerably reduced and divided into three instead of five circles, with three Civil and one Medical Officer, and the executive staff, with the exception of the officers engaged in still uncompleted operations in recently affected villages, was withdrawn. There has never up to the present date been a complete cessation of operations; for, on July 23rd and 24th, 4 mild cases of plague were discovered at the village of Aur, to which reference will again be made; in the course of August there were cases at Garhi and Sirhál Qázián, both of which had suffered and been freed from the disease at an earlier period, and also at Dosanj Kalán; at the end of September and beginning of October there were outbreaks of a serious, but not fatal,* kind at Kariam in Jullundur, and Majra-Dingrián in Hoshiárpur; and from October 31st to November 2nd there have been 3 cases with no deaths among the coolies employed in disinfection work at the former place. On November 15th and 16th five cases† were discovered in the Municipal town of Ráhon (population 10,667), showing that the poison is not extinct.

8. The cost, direct and indirect, of the operations up to the end of June has been given by the Accountant-General, Punjab, at Rs. 2,11,377, including the salaries of officers and subordinates and their travelling and other allowances, and the pay of chaukídárs substituted for the Police withdrawn for plague duty; but this sum does not include the expenditure from the District Funds of Jullundur and Hoshiárpur. The total cost up to the end of September was probably but little short of four lakhs; but a portion of this expenditure would have been incurred even if there had been no operations against plague.

9. It is certain that the virulence of the epidemic varied not only at different periods, but also in different localities, and these variations cannot be shown to have been due to differences in the system of dealing with the disease. They show themselves partly in the proportion of the inhabitants of different villages who were attacked, and partly in the local percentages of deaths to attacks. Thus in the two small villages of Lakhpur and Núrpur, in which outbreaks occurred within three days one of the other, the percentage of attacks to the population, as recorded at the first roll-call, was, in the one 7·4, in the other 3·93, and that of deaths to attacks 74 and 59 respectively. The differ-

*Though no deaths from plague were recorded either at Kariam or Majra-Dingrián, one death which occurred at the former place before the discovery of plague there is suspected to have been due to plague. Among the five cases at Ráhon there have been three deaths.

†Two more cases at Rahon were reported on December 20th while these remarks were passing through the Press.—H. J. M.—21-12-98.

ences are not to be explained by differences in the period which elapsed before evacuation, for at Lakhpur this only amounted to 13 days, and at Núrpur to 11; nor by reinfection after evacuation, for whereas in the more gravely affected village the last case occurred 12 days after evacuation, in the more slightly affected one the interval was as long as 37 days. Similar illustrations might be multiplied indefinitely. Hapowál, a village with Hindu Játs as its predominating element, which was evacuated 17 days after the first case (not immediately, as is erroneously shown in the tabular statement on page 118 of Captain James' Report), had a percentage of attacks of only 2·2, while only 23 per cent. of those attacked died; whereas Dahan, another Hindu Ját village, which was attacked five days *earlier* and evacuated eight days after the first case, had 8·7 per cent. of its population attacked, with a death-rate among the sick of 74 per cent. To show how the virulence of the epidemic had diminished in its closing phases it is sufficient to instance the cases of Bhaura and Jhingrán, where the outbreak occurred on May 1st and April 28th, and the delay in evacuation was 25 and 28 days respectively. The percentage of attacks was 0·6 and 1, and that of deaths 50 and 54, while Lodipur, a village of similar size, which was attacked in the middle of February, and was evacuated after a delay of 24 days, had a percentage of attacks of nearly 4 with a death-rate of 67. Later on, when Aur, Kariam and Majra-Dingrián were attacked, no deaths occurred. The Commissioner of Jullundur has instanced the case of Laroya, where the death-rate was 77 calculated on the somewhat small number of 13 cases, to show that the disease was not less virulent in its later stages; but the first case at Laroya seems to have occurred on April 21st. Garhshankar, which is another of his instances, was infected on March 23rd: Garhi, though not reported till April 20th, was possibly attacked at an earlier date: while Kariha seems to have had its first case as early as April 5th.

ANALYSIS OF MEASURES.

10. *The measures taken for the eradication of the disease and the prevention of its spread group themselves under the following heads*:—

I.—Discovery of outbreaks;
II.—Isolation of infected village;
III.—Evacuation of infected site;
IV.—Disinfection of site;

together with the important subsidiary measures of—

V.—Medical treatment of sick;
VI.—Prophylactic inoculation;
VII.—Inspection, detention and disinfection at Railway Stations.

These subjects will be treated in their order in the paragraphs which follow.

I.—Discovery of outbreaks.

11. In connection with the discovery of outbreaks it must be noted that concealment, though sometimes deliberate, has not always been so. When plague first makes its appearance in a new area it is not readily recognized by the people, and in its non-bubonic form at all events it is often difficult for a medical man to diagnose it correctly. There can be no doubt that the people of Khatkar Kalán were ignorant of the nature of the disease which had established itself among them till the occurrence of four deaths in one day roused their alarm, when they at once drew the attention of the authorities to what was happening. This difficulty of obtaining the recognition of plague at its first onset is a serious danger, and it shows the importance of very close attention to all indications of unusual mortality in any locality so long as the disease continues to exist in India.

12. On the assumption that the germs of infection are generally, if not always, imported by human agency, orders have for some time been in force in the Punjab under which lists of new arrivals from suspected localities and of places known to have relations with such localities are maintained by the

Police. The object of this system is to provide for immediate and careful enquiry into cases of death and illness occurring among persons who have recently been in a plague-stricken neighbourhood or in places where such persons are likely to be found. It furnishes an important means of self-protection to free areas, and the orders in respect to it were in force throughout the epidemic of 1897-98, and remain in force still, as against all suspected areas whether within or without the Province. No cases are known to have been discovered by its means; but no cases outside the infected tahsíls are known to have occurred.

13. Deliberate concealment in the Jullundur and Hoshiárpur Districts was combated by a system of punishments and a system of rewards. Under Punjab Government Notification No. 352, dated 8th March 1897, which was afterwards superseded by No. 490, dated 28th March 1898, certain persons are bound to report to the Police the occurrence of cases of bubonic plague. This obligation rests upon the eldest adult male residing in the house where the case occurs, upon serái-keepers and their servants, upon medical practitioners, upon Municipal Commissioners and Municipal servants, and upon village lambardárs and chaukídárs, Kánúngos and Patwárís, Police officers, jágírdárs, máfidárs and pensioners. Violation of the rule is punishable under the Epidemic Diseases Act; and a few lambardárs were sentenced to imprisonment and fine for failing to report cases which had occurred in their villages. It is observed that there is some difference of opinion as to the effect of these successful prosecutions, and that some officers are of opinion that they operated mischievously by closing the mouths of the people. It appears to the Lieutenant-Governor that Mr. Silcock is right in holding that prosecutions for concealment should be instituted only in exceptional cases, at all events in dealing with rural outbreaks. They stand on a footing different from that occupied by prosecutions for violation of the cordon or breach of orders, not because these offences are necessarily more injurious to the Plague Administration, but because they present themselves in a different light to the people; and the enlistment of general sympathy with the measures for the eradication of the disease is among the most important of the objects to be achieved. There is also the practical consideration to which Major Inglis has drawn attention, that the time when plague is in a village is not the time for imprisoning the headman through whom the plague officials work.

14. On the 4th of March,* when the spread of the disease was becoming serious, it was decided to pay a reward of Rs. 50 for each authenticated report of the first case in a newly infected village; and this system in the opinion of all the officers best qualified to judge gave valuable results, though it was discovered by the Commissioner early in June that great delay had taken place in the payment in several cases, a circumstance which must have deprived the stimulus of some of its effect. The system was suggested by one adopted in a portion of the Bombay Mufassil, where, however, the amounts paid appear to have been too small to form any inducement to informants; and it is understood that something similar was done in the town of Leicester in the United Kingdom in dealing with a threatened epidemic of small-pox there in 1884, though it is not known that the reward in this instance was claimable by any person other than the householder in whose family an attack occurred. Lieutenant Walton, I. M. S., has drawn attention to the ill-feeling which the grant of rewards has in some instances aroused between neighbouring villages; but this would presumably have existed even if the information had been given without the stimulus of a reward, and it is an absolute essential that information should be obtained. The idea that rewards would disgust and alienate the better classes was entirely refuted by experience; for in most cases it was by the more prominent and well-to-do that they were claimed. A charge was brought against a Municipal Commissioner of Banga of having brought a case of plague into the town expressly for the purpose of claiming the reward, but this was disproved; and it is evident that in a rural village where each

* Not in February, as stated by Major Inglis.

individual and his antecedents are known to every one else, such clandestine importations could not escape disclosure, while general connivance at an act which would bring so much trouble on the community is clearly out of the question. There is more force in the suggestion that the offer of large rewards arouses suspicion of the motives of Government; for it must be recollected that the people, and more particularly those at a distance from the actual operations, were prepared to believe not only that plague patients were being poisoned in the hospitals, but that deliberate efforts were being made to spread the disease. On the whole, the Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that the dangers arising out of such false impressions must be faced, and the right way to face them is not to abstain from useful measures merely on the ground that they may be grossly misrepresented, but to persevere in the hope that tact and devotion will hold the field against ignorance and suspicion.

15. From a very early stage in the outbreak two Medical Officers, each assisted by a Hospital Assistant, were employed in touring in the neighbourhood to examine the registers of deaths which are maintained by the village watchmen, to follow up all indications of the presence of disease and investigate suspicious cases. In March this elementary Observation Agency was widened by the appointment of three more Medical and five Civil Officers to supervise systematic enquiries over the whole of the suspected tract. The basis of the system was the preparation of a nominal roll of inhabitants and absentees by the regular Patwárís, under the control of a large special staff of Kánúngos and Náib-Tahsíldárs. There was one Kánúngo to every four or five Patwár Circles, and one Náib-Tahsíldár to every two Kánúngos. An attempt was made to attach to each Náib-Tahsíldár one male and one female medical subordinate for the diagnosis of cases, but the number, especially of female practitioners, fell below this standard. The system in the form which it first took was that the whole village was inspected in front of the Inspecting Officer when he made his visit, each individual being medically examined and enquiries made into the case of each absentee. Later on it was found that these roll-calls were not efficacious owing to the facility with which absentees could be personated; that they were a fruitful cause of vexation, particularly in villages too far removed from actual centres of disease to realise the imminence of danger; and finally that the Observation Staff achieved its results not by making actual discoveries either by roll-calls or house-to-house search, but by providing a regular and ubiquitous agency for the reception of reports and for the following up of those clues which indicated the need of concentrating attention on specially suspicious centres. Under these circumstances the system of roll-calls by the Observation Staff was abandoned except for the occasional verification of reported outbreaks; and it became merely a visiting agency, a collector of information and a constant reminder to the people that information was expected. In this capacity there can be no doubt that it achieved most useful results with little annoyance.

16. There is some difference of opinion as to the nature of the agency which should be employed in work of the character referred to in the last foregoing paragraph, and some officers would increase the professional element while others would diminish it. The position, if the Lieutenant-Governor understands it correctly, is this: that bubonic plague in its more obscure forms almost defies diagnosis even by the most high skilled medical agency without prolonged and elaborate bacteriological investigations, while in its simpler and more obvious forms it is fairly easily recognizable from the symptoms, and an unprofessional man after a short experience of the disease is likely to identify it correctly in the majority of cases. The supply of the superior class of Medical Officers is strictly limited, and it is essential to economise it by confining them to those functions for which a professional agency is indispensable; while the medical subordinate is hardly better qualified to diagnose the disease than a non-professional man with some experience of its symptoms. The practical conclusion seems to be that the Observation Agency should be mainly non-medical, though it should include as large as possible a proportion of dháís or other female,

practitioners for the purpose of dealing with purdah women, and arrangements should be available for calling in the assistance of the best medical opinion where diagnosis is doubtful. These are the principles on which the reduced Observation Agency has been constituted since July last. The area under suspicion is divided into circles, each supervised by a Civil Officer, and there is one Commissioned Medical Officer available in cases of doubtful diagnosis, but employed in the meanwhile in executive measures.

17. Sir Mackworth Young is unable to accept without question the view put forward by Mr. Silcock and Major Inglis that officers of the Kánúngo class should not be employed on Observation duty. The Kánúngo has a recognized place in the ascending series of revenue functionaries, intermediate between the Patwári and the Náib-Tahsíldár and Tahsíldár: and it is not possible to eliminate him altogether from the work of supervision without casting an undue burden upon the officer immediately above him. The idea which lies at the base of the system of observation is the utilization of the revenue agency with improved and increased supervision to fit it for the discharge of a specially delicate duty, and the preliminary work is of the nature of a census for which revenue functionaries of all grades have a special aptitude and a special experience. The Lieutenant-Governor is satisfied that the arrangement by which one Kánúngo was provided for the supervision of four or five Patwárís, and one Tahsíldár or Náib-Tahsíldár for the supervision of two Kánúngos, was suitable at the time when Observation operations extended over a large and strongly suspected tract, and that it would have been absolutely impossible for the Tahsíldárs or Náib-Tahsíldárs to do their work properly without the help of an intermediate agency such as the Kánúngos supplied. That these officers were not considered to be entirely useless is clear from the long list which Major Inglis has given of Kánúngos whose work was such as to merit approbation. The Lieutenant-Governor takes this opportunity of saying that the arrangement by which the Tahsíldárs and Náib-Tahsíldárs were unprovided with tents and left to find "somewhere to live in" near the centre of their circles, was not a good one. Application should have been made for the supply of tents to these officers.

18. Recourse has been had to the system of house-to-house inspection generally with the object of verifying suspicions created by rumours of the existence of plague, but it is not known that any discoveries have been made by its means. Corpse inspection was tried, but there are many considerations which make against it. The non-bubonic variety of plague is never discoverable by its means. The supply of Medical Officers with the qualifications for accurate diagnosis is small. Corpses from a number of villages over a large rural area could not be brought into a single centre for examination, even if there were no danger of spreading disease by this means. Female corpses cannot be examined otherwise than by female practitioners of whom there are few and those few mostly ill-qualified. Finally, the system cannot be carried out without delay and interference or fancied interference with necessary rites, and probably as a rule its results are not worth its dangers, though it may properly be utilized, in highly suspicious cases, as an alternative to which the relatives of a deceased person may submit in preference to having action taken on the assumption that plague was the cause of death.

19. The results obtained by the measures for the discovery of outbreaks are shown in the second column of the tabular statement which is appended to these remarks. The delay in detection was worst at the beginning of the epidemic, when organization was incomplete or altogether lacking, and at the end of it when the disease was assuming a milder and perhaps less obtrusive and easily recognizable form. In the 13 villages in which the first cases are recorded to have occurred in February, the period before discovery averaged 11½ days. In the 23 villages in which the original outbreak has been referred to the month of March, when the system of rewards was introduced and the expanded Observation Agency began to get into working order, the average period was

9 days. For the 24 villages in which the first case has been traced to April it was $7\frac{1}{2}$ only, although in 3 of the 24 (Chokrán, Laroya and Jhingran) taken alone it was as high as 26.

II.—Isolation of infected village.

20. The most important of the measures taken for the isolation of infected villages was the establishment of a Police cordon. So long as the number of centres was small each village was separately cordoned, the sentries being stationed along the boundary of the village lands during the day so as to allow free access to the fields, and drawn in round the camps at night. Later on the practical exhaustion of the resources of the Police Department by the employment of over 2,800 men on this duty compelled recourse to the plan of cordoning blocks of infected villages with no attempt at cutting off intercommunication between them. The strength of the cordons varied from time to time, but was ultimately fixed at 24 per mile so as to allow of three reliefs of 8 per mile. Whether it would be worth while in the event of another rural epidemic greatly to increase this strength in the villages first attacked in the hope of completely stamping out the infection in its beginnings would be a question for consideration. In some cases, but not in all, there were additional cordons round the village site to prevent the people in the camps from surreptitiously re-entering their infected houses. The desirability of these second cordons is a moot point. On the one hand, the number of available Police is limited, and constables in the immediate neighbourhood of the site are specially liable to infection, and specially subject to temptation or to charges of having succumbed to it. On the other hand, it appears to be impossible to trust the villagers not to return occasionally to their houses, if there is no cordon at all or only a cordon established by themselves, as the dangers of the village site before disinfection are not realized.

21. Except in the one village of Mokandpur, where a delay of two days occurred, the cordon was in every instance established as soon as the disease was discovered, though it was not always practicable to give it its full strength from the outset. A strong reserve was maintained near the infected area, but this was very rapidly depleted at the time that the disease was at its worst, and reinforcements had to be brought up from the most remote districts of the Province. The mobilization of these reinforcements was effected with remarkable rapidity and reflected great credit on the organization of the Department. A force of 1,000, about 5 per cent. of the total strength of the Provincial Police, was withdrawn from the districts without the provision of substitutes, and nearly 2,000 more were found by replacing constables in rural thánas by village watchmen and by engaging watchmen in place of a proportion of the Municipal and Cantonment Police. The strain on the Police Administration which these demands involved was no doubt considerable, particularly as there was a simultaneous, though far smaller, drain for the protection of military lines of communication and for the guarding of overcrowded jails. But no difficulties were raised or suggested, and the cordial co-operation of the Inspector-General, Colonel Tucker, C.I.E., and his subordinates greatly facilitated the task of coping with the outbreak.

22. Major Inglis has remarked on the small number of British Officers available for duty with the Police, and has expressed the opinion that this circumstance rendered proper supervision impossible. No doubt there were considerable difficulties in the maintenance of discipline in so large a force collected from many districts and split up into numerous small camps, but they were difficulties which experience and the introduction of method and system would be likely to some extent to overcome. One weak point in the arrangements which were adopted seems to have been this: that Civil Officers, with no previous experience of such matters to help them, were required to organize supplies of food and hutting materials for nearly 3,000 men, under the extraordinary circumstances created by the interference with the ordinary course of

trade and travel which the plague measures rendered necessary. As Major Inglis has observed, these were functions which on any future similar occasion might appropriately be made over to officers of the Police Department, who are more likely to know the needs of their own men and to have some of the experience required for the proper discharge of such duties. The attention of the Inspector-General of Police will be drawn to these remarks.

23. The number of cases in which infection was carried through the cordon after it had been established has already been noted. But, as has been very pertinently remarked in the course of the reports under review, to argue from this against the establishment of cordons is to confound imperfection with uselessness. In every village no doubt there are a certain number of people who do not particularly wish to leave and who would be sufficiently deterred from doing so by a simple order prohibiting departure. There are others whose motives for leaving are so strong that they would be deterred by nothing short of the Astrachan system of a triple military cordon armed with ball-cartridge, and perhaps not even by that. But between these two classes there are numbers who have business elsewhere, or friends or relatives to visit, and who would certainly leave if nothing were done to stop them, but may be deterred by the reflection that there is a cordon to be passed. Even if the Police took money to allow people to pass, as was freely alleged against them, the fact that there was a toll to be paid and the chance of running across an honest constable or a vigilant officer must have diminished the number of those who crossed the cordons. When it is remembered that each evasion may mean the establishment of a fresh centre of disease which may multiply itself ten or a hundred fold in as many days, the practical advantage of stopping even a moderate proportion of those who would otherwise travel from infected to uninfected places will be at once apparent.

24. In a town the facilities for oppression and extortion which cordon duty would give might be considerable, unless the publicity of crowded places acted as a countervailing influence. But in the villages of the plague-stricken tract the Police were rarely in immediate contact with the people and had no functions except that of guarding the line. There were a few cases in which they came into collision with the villagers, but on the whole their conduct was excellent, and the Lieutenant-Governor is decidedly of opinion that their presence contributed largely to the prevention of the further and wider spread of infection. It has been suggested that military cordons would be preferable owing to the superiority of the discipline of troops and the large proportion of European officers attached to them; but though in the event of a widely extended epidemic it might be necessary to ask for military assistance to supplement the Police (and this was at one time contemplated in the Punjab), Sir Mackworth Young's inclination would be to trust, in preference, to the establishment of cordons by the people themselves, when the resources of the Police Department were exhausted.

25. Though Mr. Silcock's view to which he has given expression when writing of the arrangements in force up to the second half of April, that "the Police cordons were so ineffective as to be of very little use" seems to overshoot the mark, it must be remembered that in March and part of April the high crops must greatly have facilitated the evasion of the cordons, and it is probable that in the early stages of the operations they were less efficient than they became after more experience had been gained—a fact which may have been due in part to the absence of definite instructions such as those which were promulgated later on. The proper course no doubt is to order the Police to allow no one to pass the line except superior officers and nurses and persons accompanying them, and pass-holders; and, as practically all constables are illiterate, all passes except those of which the colour indicates them to be permanent should be given up at the time of passing the cordon. The power to give passes should be conferred freely on responsible officers both Civil and Medical in order to obviate unnecessary obstruction of persons on duty such as appears occasionally to have occurred.

26. It is important even in rural areas to provide means by which persons who have urgent business requiring them to leave the infected centres shall be saved from the temptation to violate the cordon. This was furnished by the quarantine camps, the largest of which was formed near Bahram, a village nearly half-way between Banga, the practical centre of the infected tract, and Phagwára, a station on the North-Western Railway, with which it is connected by a metalled road. In these camps persons underwent ten days' observation and a final disinfection, after which they were furnished with a certificate and allowed to leave. Not many people availed themselves of this means of getting away on business, but the camps were useful also for officials and Police under orders of transfer elsewhere and for prisoners whom it was necessary to remove to head-quarters. Something was done to lessen the strength of the motives for cordon breaking by providing subsistence for persons cut off from their ordinary means of livelihood, by importing through the agency of the Tahsíldár necessary stores of provisions and miscellaneous supplies, and by arranging for the cultivation of lands held outside village limits by cordoned agriculturists, for the institution of civil suits on claims nearing limitation in the courts of the officers in charge of the operations, for the postponement of cases in other courts in which residents of cordoned villages were concerned, and for the sale of stamps and preparation and registration of deeds on the spot. The functions of the Post Office within the infected villages were discharged by the Plague Staff; and extension of leave was obtained for sepoys resident in them. Uninfected villages were encouraged to protect themselves by posting chaukídárs to keep out outsiders. In order to effect the partial isolation of the whole of the suspected area the Head-quarters Punjab Command, the Educational authorities and other Deparments were warned against allowing persons under their control to visit it; the Courts of the Munsifs of Nawashahr and Garhshankar were closed except for the reception of plaints; the whole tahsíl establishment at the latter place was transferred to Mahalpur, 12 miles to the north; and fairs located within the three dangerous tahsíls or at places to which persons would be likely to travel *viâ* infected routes were prohibited. The crossing of the Sutlej between Phillour and Rúpar was forbidden to all except Government servants on duty and persons holding a permission from a 1st Class Magistrate; posts for the inspection, detention and disinfection of travellers were established on the line of railway, to which further reference will be made below; and the transportation by rail of used apparel and bedding, except the personal luggage of travellers, from all stations between Jullundur and Ludhiána, was prohibited.

III.—Evacuation of infected site.

27. Some valuable remarks have been recorded by Captain James, I.M.S., on the selection of ground for camps and the construction and arrangement of them. For every village there should, as provided in Punjab Government Resolution No. 43, dated 11th January 1898, be three classes of camps,—first, the hospital camp for those suffering from plague, to which may be admitted a small number of the friends and relatives of those attacked, in close proximity to the actual hospitals if actual hospitals are established; secondly, the segregation camp, in which the people though not attacked come from infected mohallas or the vicinity of the infected houses; and thirdly, the health camp. There is no objection to having as many separate camps of each class as may be convenient; it is generally undesirable to mix up different castes together; and always difficult to control camps of unmanageable size. A useful note on the subject of the construction of huts by Mr. Gracey, Assistant Commissioner, is incorporated in Major Inglis' report. The best system in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion is that which was adopted at the outset of the operations: to encourage the people to put up their own huts, to help them with materials, and to allow them to build as they please, subject to necessary regulations regarding the space to be occupied, the distances between the structures and the maintenance of proper passages. There is no reason why huts and materials for huts should not be supplied as freely as possible by the plague staff to those

who need them, but it would be a false step to admit any obligation to do so or to allow the idea to arise that the absence of huts justifies delay in evacuation; for in the event of a sudden and great increase in the number of centres of disease Government would find it impossible to provide accommodation, if the people themselves remained apathetic. Captain James, I. M. S., has remarked that the huts made by the villagers may be and usually are more comfortable than the Government ones, and this in itself is a strong argument in favour of encouraging voluntary construction, since everything which diminishes the discomforts of the encampment tends to the more cordial acceptance of plague measures. The fact that privately-made huts admit less light and air is no doubt unfavourable to the early extermination of the infection, but it does not outweigh their practical advantages, even if it be impossible to insist on such a mode of construction as secures free ventilation. The difficulties which arise from the burning of huts made by individuals for themselves would have to be met by a judicious apportionment of compensation when timber or agricultural implements have been used in the construction.

28. The extent of the delay which occurred in arranging the evacuation of villages after the discovery cf the disease in them is shown in the fourth column of the statement in the Appendix to these remarks. So far as the 48 villages of the Banga Administrative Circle are concerned the causes of such delays as occurred have been explained in a report submitted by Mr. Gracey, Assistant Commissioner. In some cases of course, as in the town of Banga and the large village of Mokandpur, evacuation was a gradual process, each mohalla being emptied in succession as it was attacked. In some cases, particularly during the heavy rain which fell in February, the inclemency of the weather, and in some others the want of a sufficient supply of huts occasioned delay. The opposition of which the town of Garhshankar became the centre about the middle of April accounts for the interval which elapsed before evacuation in such villages as Kariha and Pirágpur. Generally speaking, although there were departures from the system, as at Hájipur where special difficulties were created by deficiencies in the water-supply, the attempt was made to arrange for the evacuation of each village as early as possible after the discovery of the first case, until the later stages of the epidemic when it was decided to wait as a rule till the occurrence of the second case, only the infected family being removed and segregated in the meanwhile. From the purely sanitary standpoint there can be no question that the best course is to require the evacuation of the whole village; and it must always be borne in mind that one of the reasons for evacuation is that disinfection, which alone can kill the germs of the disease, cannot be complete or perfect otherwise. But practical considerations may outweigh the advantages of unhesitating promptitude, particularly when work is growing and the staff has a difficulty in keeping pace with it; and Sir Mackworth Young does not consider that the rule requiring evacuation when a second family has been attacked, is an unduly liberal one. Of course if immediate discovery of the fisrt case at the earliest moment could be depended upon, it would be possible to make further concessions, as stringent measures with the known centres of infection would under these circumstances suffice; but experience, Sir Mackworth Young fears, has shown that this condition is not likely to be fulfilled, and that there is always a probability that rats or other vermin have carried the poison to some other house before the plague staff can get to work.

29. On pages 118 to 121 of Captain James' Report are two tabular statements illustrating the effects of the evacuation of the village site on thecourse of the epidemic. It has, of course, never been contended that removal exercises any remedial influence on plague actually present or incubating in the individual; and it is not expected to produce either a diminished mortality among the actual sufferers at any time, or a fall in the number of seizures before a sufficient period has elapsed to allow the disease to develop in all persons who may have contracted it before leaving the village. The time of evacuation is, indeed, in one respect a specially dangerous one; for when people leave their houses and

remove their property, they handle articles in which the germs of disease may be lying dormant, and disturb dust, which is always a potent vehicle of infection. Further, if the removal takes place, as it generally did, while the disease is still on the increase, the figures for the first few days spent in camp will naturally show an upward tendency. Under these circumstances it is in the number of attacks after the people have been in camp for a period equal to the average period of incubation that the results of the evacuation of the site can best be traced. The period of incubation cannot of course be determined with certainty, though Captain James thinks that it varies from two to eleven days, and that the great majority of the sufferers were attacked between the second and fifth days.

30. Apart from this, there is another consideration to be borne in mind when comparing the figures for the periods before and after evacuation has had time to take effect. There are dangers of reinfection and influences which partially neutralise for a time the good results of the move. As has been already pointed out, many carry the disease in their systems when they go out, and some of these probably pass it on to others while in camp. A certain amount of property, including such specially susceptible articles as clothes and bedding, is carried out from the village, and although it is a counsel of perfection that all persons and all property should be disinfected at the time of evacuation or as soon after it as possible, this process is a lengthy one and the staff generally has its hands too full to undertake it ; while, admitting the value of evacuation as a means of checking spread, it would clearly be unjustifiable to keep the people or some of them inside the village till arrangements for the disinfection of them and their belongings could be effected. It follows that even the health camps contain from the outset the possible germs of disease, though they exist there under conditions less favorable to spread than in the ill-ventilated and ill-lighted houses in the village site, and that these germs may establish a new, though more precarious, home in a new soil. Again, the heavier and more bulky articles of property and the large stores of grain are necessarily left in the houses to be disinfected when the cleaning of the village begins. This circumstance and the occasional inclemency of the weather, particularly when rain falls, are standing temptations to an unthinking people to pay surreptitious visits to the seat of the danger, and no second cordon round the actual site of the village, whether of police or of villagers, will entirely stop these visits. There are moreover other communications between the site and the camps, which are necessarily permitted by authority. People must occasionally go in to fetch necessary articles which have been left behind : or to turn over and expose to the cleansing rays of the sun their stores of grain. A disinfecting gang must be organized among the village menials, and whatever precautions may be taken here lies another danger of the reimportation of the infection into the camps. Finally it is desirable to allow the owners to be present in the village when their property there is exposed for disinfection, even if not to take part in the actual operations or at least in the final process of white-washing.

31. Beside the establishment of site cordons (which may or may not be effectual and may or may not be practicable) and the disinfection of all the camps and all the people and property in them (which is generally impracticable at the time when needed, *viz.*, at the time of evacuation), it may be noted, by the way, that there are other means of diminishing danger. One of these is to reduce temptation by encouraging the removal of as much property as possible into the camps ; and this, when feasible, has the further advantage of checking thefts and false claims based on alleged thefts. Another is to increase the facilities for access to the site under proper precautions. It is the surreptitious visits which are most likely to be prolonged and to be made under risky conditions. It is not stated that any of the persons who were allowed to return for the purpose of exposing their grain to the sun or to watch disinfection and assist in white-washing were attacked by plague, and it may be suggested that this indicates the lines on which measures against the infection of the camps could perhaps be based. Admitting, however, that nothing will provide completely

against the danger of reinfection, this fact does not discount the value of evacuation, if it can be shown that the hold which the disease obtains under the conditions of camp life is comparatively a feeble and precarious one.

32. The total number of attacks in the two districts taken together, as shown in Captain James' tabular statement, was 3,409. Out of these 2,228, a percentage of 67, took place before or within four days after evacuation. If we allow the longer period of seven days for the incubation of the disease, the percentage of cases in which the infection might have been contracted before evacuation had had time to take effect would be nearly 78. The total number of cases in both districts which occurred after the 20th day from evacuation was only 312, or 9 per cent. of the whole: and the average period for the cessation of the epidemic after evacuation was 21 days in Jullundur and 26 days in Hoshiárpur. There were nine villages in which partial evacuation was tried and in which there was subsequently a reappearance of the disease, and in only one of these nine (Rámpur Bilron) has it been established that this second outbreak was due to reinfection and not to a survival or recrudescence of the latent poison. In all the nine recourse was ultimately had to complete evacuation. In one village (Naura) where the outbreak was discovered within five days one case occurred; three houses only were evacuated, and notwithstanding this there were no further attacks. But this instance, together with the doubtful one of Arapa (to which reference is made on page 82 of Captain James' Report) is the only exception to the rule established by the history of this epidemic that outbreaks are prolonged unless evacuation is complete.

33. These facts are eloquent of the results of evacuation of the village site in stopping the spread of the disease, and Sir Mackworth Young has been able to satisfy himself during his recent tour in the Hoshiárpur District that they have carried conviction to the minds of the people generally. This general conviction of the value of one of the most important of the measures for the extirpation of plague will, it may be hoped, bear valuable fruit, in the event of another outbreak in the same neighbourhood.

34. The period spent in camp is shown in the seventh column of the statement in the Appendix to these remarks. The date of return is conditioned by the completion of disinfection operations (though there were four instances in which return was allowed earlier, a departure which appears to the Lieutenant-Governor to have been a dangerous one) and cannot be fixed till a certain period has been passed without fresh attacks. The Medical Officers are probably right in the view that three weeks of freedom is the minimum period which can be taken as guaranteeing the cessation of an epidemic; but it might in practice be desirable to waive this rule under certain circumstances, *e. g.*, if a long period had been spent in camp, if the weather were inclement, or if the final attack were a dropping case in some isolated portion of the camp. As a matter of fact the interval which expired between the last attack and the return to the village was in most cases more than three weeks, a fact which is sometimes attributable to delay in commencing and completing the disinfection, but is not always thus explicable. The Lieutenant-Governor understands that it is quite unnecessary to wait until the last case under treatment in hospital is discharged; for a person may remain under treatment for the sequelæ of the disease long after he has ceased to be a source of danger to others. The whole subject is important, because unduly prolonged detention in camp adds to the unpopularity of the plague measures and therefore to the difficulty of enforcing them. Delays in disinfection will appropriately be discussed under the heading which deals with that subject. Sir Mackworth Young will only observe here that there is no apparent reason why villages such as Mahálgahla, Táhirpur, Baharwál, Punián and Parágpur should have been kept out so long after the completion of disinfection notwithstanding the length of the interval of freedom from disease. Some time must of course be allowed for the final disinfection of the people which takes place before they leave the camps, but in these instances at all events the detention appears to have been excessive, though the Lieutenant-Governor does not overlook the heaviness of the duties of the plague staff at the time.

IV.—Disinfection of site.

35. Captain James has given a clear account on pages 108 *sqq.* of his report of the process of disinfecting a village in the four stages of (1) disinfecting with liquid antiseptics, (2) cleaning, (3) ventilating and (4) white-washing. The antiseptic used was phenyle in a solution of about 1 in 200, exact measurements being found in practice less serviceable with a half-taught staff than an instruction to pour enough phenyle into the water to make a dense white fluid looking like milk. In head A of the Instructions which were promulgated with Circular No. 1025, dated 19th June 1897, and republished with Circular No. 1342, dated 8th November 1897, the use of perchloride of mercury was advocated. It was observed that this forms an inert compound with albumen, and two methods of getting over this difficulty, one recommended by the Local Government Board of the United Kingdom, and one in use at that time in the Bombay Presidency, were suggested. Sir Mackworth Young is quite open to conviction that there were practical advantages in the use of phenyle in preference to perchloride of mercury in the Jullundur and Hoshiárpur Districts. But he observes that the medical opinion on the subject is not unanimous, Lieutenant Walton criticising the use of phenyle as unreliable, and as the instructions above referred to were drawn up after careful consideration by the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals and the Sanitary Commissioner, a departure should not have been made from them without reference to Government. The Lieutenant-Governor will be glad to have the opinion of the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals and the Sanitary Commissioner as to the practical suitability of the disinfectant which was employed, and the propriety of altering the standing instructions on the subject. It is noticed on page 28 of Volume I of Mr. Nathan's compilation "The Plague in India, 1896, 1897," that Mr. Hankin found that phenyle when in a quarter per cent. solution in all cases destroyed the microbe, under the conditions of the experiments made by him.

36. In theory, no doubt, the best agency to employ in disinfection work is a *permanent trained gang* in which each man has been inoculated with M. Haffkine's prophylactic. The men available for this work in Jullundur and Hoshiárpur were for the most part village menials, whose patrons objected particularly at the time of the spring harvest, when plague operations were heaviest, to their being employed at a distance, and who were naturally unwilling, for the sake of temporary high wages, to quarrel with the men with whom their relations are life long. It was moreover a convenient method of arranging for the subsistence of the poorer villagers, when cut off from access to the outer world, to employ them on disinfection work. Partly for these reasons, and partly because of the large number of centres in which disinfection work was proceeding at one and the same time, it was not practicable except to a very small extent to employ permanent disinfectors, and the need of specially careful supervision of the work was therefore particularly urgent. The immediate supervising agency consisted ordinarily of Hospital Assistants. One Assistant Surgeon was employed on this work under Captain Wilkinson in the Banga Administrative Circle and several Compounders were also engaged in it. Experiments were also made with non-medical agency. Four European or Eurasian Sanitary Inspectors on Rs. 100 per mensem each were engaged, but with one exception the selections made do not appear to have been fortunate. Some Tahsíldárs were employed, and Captain Coleman, I.M.S., is said to have found Kánúngos satisfactory overseers. Sanction was given to the employment of some British Non-Commissioned Officers also, but was not utilised, and no experience of this agency was obtained. The controlling and inspecting officers were in all cases Commissioned Medical Officers.

37. A very important question with reference to the economisation of professional staff in the event of a widespread epidemic of plague is the extent to which Medical Officers and Medical subordinates could properly be replaced by a non-medical agency in the supervision and inspection of disinfection operations. The general opinion among Medical Officers is understood to be adverse to the employment of laymen, although it is believed that in the United Kingdom

operations of this character are ordinarily entrusted to non-medical men, carefully trained. Sir Mackworth Young is unable to see why it should be necessary to employ a professional agency to supervise those portions of the process which consist in the making of ventilation holes in the roofs and the lime-washing of walls, pillars, doors, corn-receptacles and fixtures; and in regard to the use of the liquid disinfectant he cannot but think that what is required in the supervising staff is conscientiousness and a grasp of certain simple principles rather than expert knowledge. Captain James has observed that when the inspecting officer came on his rounds a few hours after the disinfectant had been sprayed on the buildings, not a sign of it could be seen, so that there was practically no means of verifying the fact that the process had actually been performed. It may be suggested by the way that the mixture of aniline blue with the disinfectant as suggested in the instructions cited in paragraph 35 of these remarks might have rendered it easier to check the work done, and the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals will be asked to consider whether there is any way of colouring the disinfecting solution which without causing unnecessary damage to property will make verification possible. But for the purposes of the point now under consideration, the conclusion to be drawn from Captain James' remarks clearly is that a highly skilled Medical agency is not in a better position than the civil staff to ascertain that orders have been carried out. There are, however, many difficulties of detail which arise in the conduct of the operations: and some of these are of a character in which medical advice is indispensable. On the whole Sir Mackworth Young is disposed to hold that it is a counsel of perfection that disinfection should be controlled and inspected by Medical Officers and supervised by Medical subordinates; though he quite sees that in the event of a wide-spread epidemic, making very large demands on the Medical Staff, this might be impracticable, and it might be necessary to work with a non-professional agency assisted as much as possible by expert opinion. From what class the disinfecting overseers should be drawn, if medical subordinates were not available, is a question to which it is unnecessary to find a final answer here. But in the event of another rural outbreak of plague Sir Mackworth Young is inclined to give a trial to British Non-Commissioned Officers, and to pensioners and reservists from Native Regiments, the trial of whom has been recommended by Major Inglis. It is essential no doubt that the final inspection should be done by Europeans, and if the drain on Commissioned Medical Officers for other duties were great, and the supply of Assistant Commissioners were short, Staff Corps Officers would probably be suitable for this work.

38. The possibility has been suggested by Captain James that more was done in the way of disinfection than was actually necessary, and that possibly one or more of the processes employed might have sufficed to eradicate the poison. The figures in the sixth column of the statement in the Appendix shows how prolonged the operations sometimes were. It is of such paramount importance to conciliate the people who are the subjects of the plague measures by reducing damage to property and delay in camp to the minimum, that the Lieutenant-Governor would like the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals and Sanitary Commissioner carefully to consider whether, in the event of another outbreak, it would be safe to curtail or abandon any portion of the various processes employed. The adoption of some satisfactory means of verifying the work done as suggested in the last foregoing paragraph might help in the attainment of this end. The rule which required an interval of 10 days to elapse between evacuation and the commencement of disinfection, in order to give time for the rats to die off or leave, was doubtless unnecessary, and should be expunged from any future plague code, but the fifth column of the statement in the Appendix shows that the interval was not infrequently far longer than that prescribed by the rule, and there will no doubt always be practical difficulties, when the centres of disease are numerous, in the organization of disinfecting gangs and the early commencement of operations. All that can be said is that it is desirable to aim at beginning immediately after evacuation has been effected. The work or at all events the preliminary part of it, is of course extraordinarily dangerous,

and this is an argument against expediting operations by allowing the owners to take part, as arrangements can be made for isolating the menials of the disinfecting gang while it might be impracticable to keep other villagers away from their fellows, but the owners should be allowed to be present so that they may see what is being done with their property, and Sir Mackworth Young thinks that there is a balance of advantage in favour of allowing them to make the required holes in their roofs and to do their own white-washing, under proper supervision, as the worst, though not the whole, of the danger is over when the liquid disinfectant has been properly applied. One cause of delay in some instances is understood to have been a deficiency in the supply of lime. It may be noted that unslaked lime (which is the kind required) can be obtained in considerable quantities close to the Railway Station of Pind Dádan Khan at the rates of five annas six pies per maund: and further information on the subject could no doubt be furnished by the Deputy Commissioner of Jhelum.

39. Attention has already been drawn to the important fact that infection can be and is carried from house to house by other than human agency. No doubt if the disease could be detected and dealt with at the very outset and in its first centre, no germs would remain for rats or other vermin to carry elsewhere, and it would suffice to disinfect those houses in which the existence of the poison was ascertained. In practice, however, such early discovery and prompt treatment are not to be looked for, and though the Lieutenant-Governor is willing to believe, with Captain Clark, I.M.S., that it is best to begin with the known centres of infection, there can be no doubt that the best course from the sanitary standpoint is ultimately to carry the operations of disinfection throughout the entire village.

40. There are four or possibly five instances in which the experiment of partial disinfection or no disinfection at all was tried. Naura, Aujla and Aur were visited with plague, and not disinfected; and if the disease which occurred at Arapar was really plague, which is doubtful, this village falls into the same category. Rámpur Bilron, on the occasion of the first outbreak there, was partially but not completely disinfected. Out of these five instances, in one of which the original outbreak is doubtful, there were in two cases, Aur and Rámpur Bilron, fresh outbreaks at a later date, but in the latter of these two the fresh outbreak is attributed to reimportation of the disease and not to recrudescence. In Naura, Aujla and Arapar there was no second outbreak, but it must be added that the first outbreak in each of the three was an exceptionally slight one. These facts cannot be taken as proving that there is no necessity for disinfection as a means of providing against recrudescence.

41. There were five villages in which disinfection was complete, or intended to be complete, which nevertheless suffered from a recrudescence of plague, as opposed to proved reinfection from an outside source. These were Pharála, Khatkar Khurd and Baharwál and two others, Garhi* and Sirhal Qaziān†, to which no reference is made in Captain James' Report. At Pharála there is reason to suspect that the operations of disinfection had been hurried on to allow the return of the people before the autumn rains. In the other four cases it is of course possible that the disease was reimported, but this is not proved and cannot be assumed. None of the instances, however, impeaches the value of complete disinfection. The fact no doubt is that, if the second outbreak was really a recrudescence, there was something deficient in the original disinfection. That some nook in which infection lurked should have been overlooked or incompletely dealt with where so many villages and so many thousands of houses were concerned would, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, be no matter of surprise. What is surprising is that there were at most only five cases of recrudescence in villages in which an attempt was made to disinfect completely, and this fact appears to Sir Mackworth Young to be an evidence of the great value of the process.

* Recrudescence about August 9th after freedom from plague since April 8th.

† Recrudescence on August 13th after 3½ months of freedom from disease.

42. Apart from the efficacy of disinfection as a means of preventing the recrudescence of the disease, Captain James has laid stress on its effects in reducing to very small dimensions any second outbreak which may occur in a completely disinfected village. It is the case that the second outbreaks in the completely disinfected villages of Pharála, Khatkar Khurd, Baharwál, Sirhal Qázián * and Garhi * (where they were due to recrudescence) and of Jhander Khurd (where the second outbreak was due to reinfection) were of the slightest possible character; while Rámpur Bilron, which had been incompletely disinfected, suffered severely in the second visitation. The contrast may have been due to the fact that the disinfectants still continued operative, or that the free use of them had driven away the rats or other vermin who generally carry infection with them, or that the general cleanliness of the village concerned was unfavourable to the growth of the disease. But as the easy escape of the six completely disinfected villages at the second visitation may possibly have been due to the acquired or natural immunity of the surviving rats or of the surviving population, Captain James' contention on this point cannot be held to be scientifically proved.

V.—Medical treatment of sick.

43. The Lieutenant-Governor understands that the system of treatment of plague consists mainly in rest and the administering of stimulants to keep the patient alive until the height of the disease is passed. There is no means of ascertaining to what extent the treatment in hospitals under European management was successful, but it would be unreasonable to suppose that many lives were not saved in cases where the struggle between nature and the disease was not too unequal. For practical purposes, however, there is no need to estimate the success attained; for while European medical treatment must, so far as possible, be given to all who wish for it, it is the fixed policy of Government not to force that treatment on any one if he or his friends in his behalf have any objection to it. Absolute freedom to receive or reject European treatment and medicines, free access on the part of baids, hakíms and other private practitioners to all patients who wish to be treated by such, and free access on the part of a limited number of friends and relatives to the sick whom they desire to tend, are unalterable canons of any hospital system to which Government can give its approval, and public announcements, which amount to public pledges, have been made on all three points. Mr. Silcock, Officiating Commissioner, has remarked that the removal of plague patients from their families was one of the greatest of their grievances; but it is not known to what period of the operations he refers. His experience of the measures dates from April 20th, and in paragraph 6 of the Resolution of this Government, No. 43, dated 11th January 1898, it was distinctly declared that "friends or relatives in reasonable number will be allowed to accompany the sick; but if they elect to do so they will be subjected to precisely the same restrictions as if they were themselves sufferers from the disease." If this important principle was extensively ignored or violated, as Mr. Silcock's remark implies that it was, attention should have been drawn to the matter at an earlier date. That it was not realized or acted upon by all the Medical Officers is evident from Lieutenant Walton's remark that the hospitals were inadequately guarded and that "there would have been little difficulty at night in persons visiting their friends in hospitals;" clearly implying that some attempt was made to prevent their doing so. On the other hand, Major Inglis has distinctly stated in his report that persons in the segregation camps have been allowed to visit their friends in hospital.

44. The Lieutenant-Governor fully recognizes that practical difficulties of some magnitude have to be faced if effect is to be given to the principles which have been above enunciated, and that a fundamental change in the arrangement of hospitals built without due regard to them may even be necessary. Subject to a reasonable limitation as to numbers and to the condition quoted in the last foregoing paragraph the friends or relatives who wish to do so must be able to

* One case only in second outbreak.

come to and remain with the patient when they please and as long as they please. If they contract infection, it is in the performance of the natural duties of humanity. Either they must have free access to the hospitals, and the hospitals must be so arranged as to give them accommodation by the bedside of the sick: or hospitals proper must be altogether replaced by hospital camps, in which huts will be set apart for families with sick members. The free access of private practitioners to their patients can be provided for either by making over particular hospitals altogether to them, as was done by Captain Heard, I. M. S., in the case of the hakíms of Garhshankar, or by allowing them to visit the hospital camps where these have replaced hospitals. The danger of the carrying of infection by practitioners who do not observe the same precautionary rules as officers trained in the European manner is no doubt a serious one; but it will have to be faced. The whole subject is of such supreme importance with a view to the diminution of the grounds for discontent which are created by plague measures, and it involves such far-reaching issues, both administrative and medical, that the Lieutenant-Governor will be glad to receive practical proposals from the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals after consultation with the Commissioner of Jullundur and with any of the officers, civil and medical, employed in the late operations, whose opinions would be likely to be serviceable. It has been suggested in the report submitted by Mr. Butler, Assistant Commissioner that something is to be gained by allowing outsiders to see the hospitals if they wish to do so, with a view to checking rumours of maltreatment and actual poisoning. If the friends and relatives are allowed free access, the advantages of the admission of outsiders would seem to be counterbalanced by the risk of spreading infection by their means. But this also is a point on which the Lieutenant-Governor will be glad to have opinions, from the point of view of general administrative expediency as well as from that of purely medical considerations.

45. *In connection with the subject of hospital management and sanitary precautions generally Sir Mackworth* Young notices on page 106 of Captain James' report a remark to the effect that in the Hoshiárpur District plague corpses (of course only those of Muhammadans) were buried in quick-lime. It is added that this was not done in the Jullundur District, as sufficient lime (four to eight maunds per person) could not be procured. The burial of bodies in quick-lime in all cases in which any person interested raises an objection was prohibited by Government in orders published with Circular No. 1025, dated 19th June 1897, and republished at the commencement of the Punjab epidemic with Circular No. 1342, dated 8th November 1897. It is not certain that the process is necessary or efficacious, and it is one which is likely to give offence.

VI.—Prophylactic inoculation.

46. Inoculation with M. Haffkine's anti-plague prophylactic medium was performed on 2,408 persons in Jullundur and 1,510 in Hoshiárpur. Eight hundred and eighty out of this total were females. The great majority of those inoculated in the former district were Hindús, mostly Játs, Khatrís and Brahmins, only 181 in all being Muhammadans; but in Hoshiárpur the Muhammadans were in excess, being 699, against 475 Hindús, while the balance consisted apparently of Chamárs, Chuhrás and other inferior castes. Submission to the process was of course voluntary; no inducements were authorized by Government, and it is believed that none were held out; but there seems to have been in some quarters marked willingness, not to say eagerness, to obtain protection, and possibly if the Medical Staff had had more leisure the number of operations might have been considerably increased. It may here be noted that the question of the concessions and exemptions which might properly be allowed to inoculated persons was still undecided when the epidemic in the Punjab was at its height. It has since been determined by the Government of India that "inoculated persons should be exempted—

(1) from segregation, unless they are actually attacked by plague. They will, however, remain liable to evacuate infected houses;" and, it must be added, to evacuate any other houses which it

may be necessary to disinfect, at all events to such extent and for such period as may be necessary to allow of adequate disinfection :

"(2) from observation and detention when travelling, subject to disinfection of clothes.

In each case the exemption is subject to the process of inoculation having been performed not more than six months before. The period of the efficacy of inoculation requires further investigation, and it may in the future become possible to extend the six months period."

47. Out of a total of 3,918 people inoculated, 3,119 belonged to villages in which outbreaks of plague occurred. Eight attacks of plague took place among the inoculated, all in the Jullundur District; and of these 1 was fatal, the case being that of a woman who received a dose of only half the minimum strength recommended by M. Haffkine for adults, and who showed none of the signs of the reaction which usually follow a successful insertion of the prophylactic. In Banga, where inoculations began on the day that the first case of plague was discovered, 865 residents of the town were inoculated, making 17·4 per cent. of the population as determined at the roll-call census which was taken at that time. In the town as a whole 2·09 per cent. of the population was attacked and the percentage of deaths was 63. Among the inoculated the percentages were ·693 and 0 respectively. The results of the operations were thus highly promising.

VII.—Inspection, detention and disinfection.

48. The arrangements on the line of Railway for the protection of uninfected areas against importation of disease by travellers by rail were as follows. Eight stations from Jullundur City to Ludhiána inclusive were treated as suspected on account of the facility with which they could be reached from the area under suspicion. All tickets sold at these stations were marked with a special punch mark, and special 3rd class carriages were added to the trains for the accommodation of 3rd class passengers from these stations.* Inspection posts under the Regulations published with Punjab Government Notification No. 1345, dated 10th November 1897, were established at the stations of Beas, on the northern or Amritsar side of the river of that name, and at Ludhiána, five miles to the south of the Sutlej at Phillour. Up trains were inspected at the former and down trains at the latter post, and passengers from the suspected stations were prohibited, when travelling up, from leaving the railway limits between the Kartárpur and Beas stations, and, when travelling down, from leaving them between the Phillour and Ludhiana stations, arrangements being made by the North-Western Railway Administration to reconvey to their destinations without extra charge those passengers who were carried past them in compliance with this regulation. A small patrolling force of police travelled with the trains to see that these orders were obeyed, the object being to lessen the facilities for alighting before the inspection posts were reached and working past them by road. There was no prohibition against crossing the Beas, by fords or otherwise, as that river is situated at a considerable distance from the suspected area; but the crossing of the Sutlej between Rúpar and Phillour was prohibited, and the down ferry trains across the Phillour bridge were run on to Ludhiána instead of stopping as usual at the intermediate station of Ladhowál. Both at Beas and at Ludhiána detention camps were established, Lieutenant Frizelle, an Assistant Commissioner, being put in charge of the former, and a Náib Tahsíldár being stationed at the latter to manage the camp (situated at district head-quarters) under the control of the Deputy Commissioner. The orders were to detain all suspicious persons as defined in paragraph 11 of Government of India, Home Department, Resolution No. 227—240, dated 3rd February 1898, the period (except for those who were suspicious by

* Passengers from Ludhiána by down trains were not required to travel in the special carriage.

reason of their symptoms) being fixed first at a period of seven to ten days, but afterwards reduced to 24 hours. Apparatus for the steaming of the clothes and bedding of detenus was provided by the North-Western Railway Administration at both camps, in order to provide against the danger of the exportation of infection in such susceptible articles. As already noted, the carrying of clothes and bedding from the suspected stations otherwise than as the personal luggage of travellers was prohibited altogether.

49. The camps were constructed on the system proved suitable by the experience gained at Khánpur between Mooltan and the Sind border in the spring and summer of 1897, except that the huts were made of sirkís and not of sleepers. It was ordered that families should not be separated, except in the event of plague, and that in that event friends or relatives in reasonable number should be allowed to remain with the sufferer; but as a matter of fact no cases of the disease were discovered or occurred. A small force of police was employed at each, but there was no difficulty in maintaining order, as the detenus were well behaved and contented, and only a few escapes took place, mostly on the part of beggars or vagrants who could not be subsequently traced. Complete figures of the numbers detained have not been furnished, but during May and June 1,331 persons were detained at Beas out of 20,735 who booked from suspected stations; and from May 19th to the end of June 951 persons were detained at Ludhiána. Out of these numbers suspicious symptoms were the grounds of detention in 51 cases only. Clothes which were so filthy and useless as not to justify disinfection were burned, compensation either in money or kind being awarded to the owner. A large number of detenus were fed at the public expense at the time when the period of detention was seven to ten days; and it is understood that this continued at Ludhiána even after the period had been reduced; but the total expenditure under this head was small, and it is of course unquestionably necessary. Persons furnished with certificates showing that they had not come from the suspected area, or that they had undergone a period of observation in one of the Quarantine Camps there, and later on also persons provided with certificates showing that they had undergone within six months inoculation with Haffkine's prophylactic, were never treated as suspicious for the purposes of detention and disinfection, unless suffering from suspicious symptoms.

ATTITUDE OF THE PEOPLE.

50. In the villages which actually suffered from plague the Lieutenant-Governor believes that it is now generally recognized that the measures taken for the eradication of the disease were for the best, and during his recent tour through the Garhshankar Tahsíl he has been greatly impressed by the readiness with which this was admitted; but it is possible that false or exaggerated rumours have obtained credence elsewhere, and certain that nothing could be done to secure complete and universal co-operation in the event of a second outbreak. The key to success lies, however, in obtaining co-operation, as nearly complete and as nearly universal as possible, and Sir Mackworth Young thinks that experience indicates some improvements of method and policy which are likely to tend in this direction. The strongest and most disconcerting of all the prejudices with which the Plague Staff had to deal was probably the terror of the hospital and of European medicines, partly based upon and certainly strengthened by the natural aversion to separation from sick friends. Stress has been laid on the paramount importance of freedom to receive or reject treatment, and free access by friends and relatives to the sufferers. The matter is one in which medical must be entirely subordinated to political and administrative considerations. Next in order no doubt comes the dislike to the disturbance of privacy, business and comfort, and the possible danger to property, which is involved in the move into camp. Encouragement and help in the construction of shelters by individuals in accordance with their own tastes and requirements, and reduction of the detention in camp by acceleration of disinfection, are the principal remedies here indicated. When each family is dealt with as a united whole, as it

is the intention of Government that they should be, and the largest possible use is made of female practitioners in dealing with women, as was the case in this epidemic, few grievances are likely to arise on the score of intrusion upon domestic privacy. That the Plague Staff could have done more than it did to facilitate the agricultural operations and other business of the cordoned villagers, the Lieutenant-Governor sees no reason to suppose; but the point is mentioned because of its bearing upon that enlistment of sympathy which is essential to success. Injury to property arises or may be apprehended from two directions. It may suffer in the process of disinfection, and it may be exposed to danger of theft when left behind in the evacuated village. In the first instance the remedy is prompt compensation in money or kind, though the principles laid down in Government of India, Home Department, Resolution No. $\frac{10 \text{ Sanitary}}{1044-1057}$,* dated 23rd March 1897, must not be lost sight of in this connection. The risk of theft is a subject which has not been dealt with in the reports, but the recorded correspondence shows that some cases of burglary, and, later on, one or two of deliberate mischief, did occur in evacuated villages, and close attention must be directed to the question of preventive measures if it should unfortunately become necessary to cope with a second outbreak.

NOTICE OF OFFICERS AND STAFF.

51. Where the general standard of zeal and work was so high it is not easy to select individuals for special mention, and Sir Mackworth Young desires to express his cordial acknowledgments alike to all departments and to all grades which took part in these peculiarly trying and delicate duties. It was no doubt the case that the subordinates of the Medical and Police Departments were frequently selected as the objects of complaint. That these departments, like others, contain men who abuse their opportunities goes, of course, without saying; but the Lieutenant-Governor is persuaded that an instinctive sense of the nature of the complaints which would be most likely to find credence dictated the *direction in* which charges should be levelled, and that the natural feeling of annoyance at restrictive measures found a vent in attempts to discredit those subordinate agencies without which no measures of any sort could possibly be carried out. Without the police constable there would have been no isolation of the infected villages; without medical subordinates the Commissioned Medical Staff would have been powerless in hospital management and in the execution of sanitary measures. The men who actually carry out unpopular orders are naturally the butt of hostile criticism, and when (as must always be the case) some of them misbehave, and most of them are sufficiently ill-paid for bribe-taking to be a plausible charge, general accusations against the class are the ready recourse of malcontents. Vigilance to minimise the opportunities and temptations of the lower grades must always be the duty of the superior staff, but imputations upon medical and police subordinates in general were, considering all the circumstances, perhaps never less justifiable than in connection with the recent operations against plague.

52. The following officers merit the special thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor:—

Civil.

Lieutenant-Colonel Massy, I. S. C., Commissioner of Jullundur.
Mr. J. G. Silcock, I. C. S., Officiating Commissioner of Jullundur.
Major Inglis, I. S. C., Deputy Commissioner of Hoshiárpur, and thereafter on special duty in control of plague operations.
Mr. L. Jones, Assistant Commissioner.

Medical.

Captain James, I. M. S.
Dr. Datta, U. M. S.

Police.

Mr. Turnbull, District Superintendent of Police.

* Republished as an annexure to Punjab Government Circular No. 1342, dated 8th November 1897.

The names of the other officers who have been specially mentioned in Major Inglis' report will be brought to the notice of the departmental heads concerned. The Lieutenant-Governor approves of the proposal that the non-officials who gave noteworthy assistance in the operations should receive Sanads and Khillats. When at Hoshiárpur on his recent tour through that district he presented in public Darbár these tokens of the approbation of Government to eight gentlemen whose efforts to bring the people to adopt a reasonable attitude towards the Plague Administration had marked them out as specially deserving. As operations are still in progress in Jullundur a similar evidence of appreciation of the numerous helpers of Government in that district is deferred for the present.

53. In conclusion, Sir Mackworth Young records with much regret the names of the following who died of plague contracted in the discharge of their duties :—

Mr. Goulburne, Sanitary Inspector.

Third Class Hospital Assistant Ali Bakhsh.

Foot Constables Muhammad Waláyat Shah, Alladád Shah, Ghulám Faríd, Hame Shah, Idu, Mam Ráj, Hákim Shah and Hákim Beg.

Report by Major E. Inglis, Deputy Commissioner, On Special Duty, and enclosures.

From *Commissioner* and Superintendent, Jullundur Division, No. $\frac{2311\frac{1}{2}\text{ A}}{\text{XVII}-43}$, dated 25th July 1898.

Report by Captain C. H. James, I. M. S.

ORDER :—Ordered that the foregoing remarks be published in the *Punjab Government Gazette*. Also that a copy with copies of the letter and Report noted in the margin be forwarded to—

(1) The Government of India, Home Department.

(2) All Local Governments and Administrations.

(3) All Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners in the Punjab.

(4) Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab.

(5) Sanitary Commissioner, Punjab.

(6) All Civil Surgeons in the Punjab.

(7) Inspector-General of Police, Punjab.

(8) To the officers honourably mentioned in paragraph 52 of the Review.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor,

H. J. MAYNARD,

Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab.

APPENDIX.

JULLUNDUR DISTRICT.

Village.	Number of days which elapsed between							
	Outbreak and report.	Report and cordoning.	Report and evacuation.	Evacuation and beginning of disinfection.	Beginning and end of disinfection.	Evacuation and return.	Last case and return.	End of disinfection and return.
Khatkar Kalan ...	? 180	Nil.	11	Began before evacuation.	64	59	23	Returned before end of disinfection.
Jhander Khurd ...	30	Nil.	2	2	35	69	32	32
Khán Khanán ...	39	Nil.	13	1	88	90	38	2
Khatkar Khurd ...	5	Nil.	1	5	28	45	33	12
Shikohpur ...	? 60	Nil.	1	4	51	68	35	11
Sirhál Qázián ...	9	Nil.	10	2	52	71	17	17
Mallupota ...	15	Nil.	9	7	51	71	40	13
Gunachaur ...	11	Nil.	16	3	89	82	54	Returned before end of disinfection.
Sahlon ..	? 30	Nil.	9	4	49	54	29	3
Mahal Gohla ...	1	Nil.	22	6	57	79	32	15
Kumam ...	6	Nil.	8	13	42	59	34	4
Jagatpur ...	6	Nil.	11	?	?	67	33	6
Katheran ...	? 30	Nil.	9	21	42	69	32	6
Karnána ...	2	Nil.	36	35	29	65	39	1
Balon ...	6	Nil.	2	4	43	51	22	4
Lakhpur ...	4	Nil.	9	2	49	52	40	1
Núrpur ...	9	Nil.	2	?	?	55	18	?
Lodhipur ...	21	Nil.	3	21	39	65	31	5
Salh Kalán ...	12	Nil.	7	5	31	43	32	7
Mohrámpur ...	2	Nil.	5	36	30	68	21	2
Naura ...	5	Nil.	Not evacuated.	Not evacuated.	...	...	...	...
Masáni ...	14	Nil.	19	Began before evacuation.	79	65	27	1
Banga ...	4	Nil.	50	Ditto.	109	60	9	1
Katt ...	16	Nil.	4	10	51	68	28	7
Hapowál ...	Nil.	Nil.	17	23	29	60	24	8
Chak Bilga ...	3	Nil.	2	39	36	77	47	2
Dahan ...	6	Nil.	2	19	30	53	35	4
Tahírpur ...	10	Nil.	6	12	34	71	55	25
Mazra Nauabad ...	1	Nil.	7	4	33	42	43	5
Mahmúdpur ...	18	Nil.	2	28	38	67	47	1
Satran ...	6	Nil.	Nil.	22	25	65	28	18
Músapur ...	7	Nil.	Nil.	25	38	64	19	1
Sodián ...	3	Nil.	Nil.	22	41	64	38	1
Lidhar Kalán ...	4	Nil.	Nil.	22	29	54	24	3

JULLUNDUR DISTRICT—*concluded.*

Village	Number of days which elapsed between							
	Outbreak and report.	Report and cordoning.	Report and evacuation.	Evacuation and beginning of disinfection.	Beginning and end of disinfection.	Evacuation and return.	Last case and return.	End of disinfection and return.
Khánpur ...	30	Nil.	2	11	30	51	26	10
Barwál ...	9	Nil.	1	21	14	61	37	26
Mazári ...	1	Nil.	1	20	31	55	48	4
Salh Khurd ...	5	Nil.	3	Began before evacuation.	31	31	27	2
Heon ...	4	Nil.	1	6	48	20	21	Returned before end of disinfection.
Langeri ...	3	Nil.	1	15	48	63	34	Nil.
Lálpur ...	3	Nil.	Nil.	13	13	43	25	17
Chahlan ...	6	Nil.	Nil.	29	27	57	32	1
Bisla ...	5	Nil.	Nil.	20	26	63	17	17
Aur* ...	2	Nil.	Not evacuated.	Not disinfected.	...	...	...	...
Malpur ...	?	Nil.	Nil.	20	23	44	36	1
Bika ...	1	Nil.	Nil.	10	20	62	25	32
Hansron ...	30	Nil.	Nil.	21	20	42	34	1
Pirhar [illegible]	[illegible]	Nil.	23	[illegible]	[illegible]	30	[illegible]	4
Dhandua ...	4	Nil.	1	19	22	55	2	14
Mokandpur ...	5	2	26	15	19	34	34	Nil.
Gobindpur ...	38	Nil.	10	Nil.	40	43	25	3
Lail ...	5	Nil.	1	22	16	43	18	5
Chak Kalál ...	Nil.	Nil.	18	3	23	30	38	4
Punián ...	4	Nil.	6	4	34	53	43	15
Kariha ...	15	Nil.	14	24	19	46	15	3
Parágpur ...	?	Nil.	10	17	25	44	34	27
Rasúlpur ...	12	Nil.	7	18	21	40	32	1
Rahpa ...	6	Nil.	1	15	22	40	24	3
Goslan ...	1	Nil.	3	12	29	46	36	5
Bhangal ...	14	Nil.	3	19	26	46	35	1
Bajon ...	6	Nil.	3	18	19	38	30	1
Malah ...	5	Nil.	Nil.	11	32	49	45	6
Aujla ...	6	Nil.	16	No disinfection.		25	6	...
Chhokrán ...	24	Nil.	Nil.	23	12	35	21	1
Laroya ...	27	Nil.	Nil.	18	14	36	20	4
Pharála ...	?	Nil.	1	11	27	43	13	5
Ladhana Jika ...	10	Nil.	1	10	15	26	24	1
Bhaura ...	24	Nil.	1	4	17	24	23	3
Taran ...	20	Nil.	Nil.	8	10	21	19	3
Jhingrán ...	28	Nil.	Nil.	10	16	35	27	9

* The particulars given in regard to this village refer to the first outbreak there only.

HOSHIARPUR DISTRICT.

Names.	Number of days which elapsed between							
	Outbreak and report.	Report and cordoning.	Report and evacuation.	Evacuation and beginning of disinfection.	Beginning and end of disinfection.	Evacuation and return.	Last case and return.	End of disinfection and return.
Birámpur ...	36	Nil.	15	52	24	79	37	3
Parkhowál ...	7	Nil.	Nil.	12	46	58	23	Nil.
Rámpur Bilron ...	6	Nil.	*89	10	38	67	25	19
Simmalmazra ...	12	Nil.	24	9	35	45	18	1
Deron ...	23	Nil.	1	22	5	27	29	Nil.
Bhajjal ...	15	Nil.	3	18	24	49	15	7
Sadhowál ...	?	Nil.	Nil.	32	8	42	21	2
Hájipur ...	3	Nil.	34	18	12	26	1	Returned before end of disinfection.
Parowál ...	6	Nil.	Nil.	27	12	32	4 days after return.	Ditto.
Garhshankar ...	7	Nil.	33	6	48	68	16	14
Sanwáli ...	?	Nil.	1	22	6	29	24	1
Garhi ...	?	Nil.	10	10	29	42	20	3
Kullewál ...	?	Nil.	15	7	36	45	12	8
Chankoha ...	2	Nil.	8	6	31	47	10	10
Bhagwain ...	7	Nil.	1	12	20	34	26	2
Palewál ...	?	Nil.	10	2	27	33	34	4

* This village was not evacuated, except by the Chamárs among whom the disease first appeared, until after a second outbreak which occurred on April 12th.

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